

MONMOUTH COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE YOUTH SERVICES PLAN

2021-2023



COUNTY OF MONMOUTH BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS

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Monmouth County Youth Services Commission

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Superior Court, Monmouth Vicinage-Family Part

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Monmouth County Human Services Department

Office of Youth Services Planning

Ellen Cohen, Administrator
Youth Services Commission

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**JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION
FUNDING SOURCES**

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

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.

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.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

Formula Grant Program

Congress enacted the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act (Pub. L. No. 93-415, 34 U.S.C. §11101 et seq.) in 1974, reauthorized in 2002. This landmark legislation established the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to support local and state efforts to prevent delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system. In December 2018, the Juvenile Justice Reform Act (JJRA) of 2018 was signed into law,

reauthorizing and substantially amending the JJDP Act. The amendments made by the JJRA become effective October 1, 2019. The Act provides funding to states to implement 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>.

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.

**COUNTY MANAGEMENT
STRUCTURE & PLANNING BODIES**

County Management Structure

Name	Title	JJC Grants			Duties
		SCP	FC	JDAI	
Jeffrey R. Schwartz	Director, Monmouth County Human Services Department Division of Planning and Contracting	X	X	X	It is the mission of the Monmouth County Department of Human Services to enhance the quality of life of people in Monmouth County through the planning, purchasing and delivery of human services by highly effective employees in partnership with public and private organizations. Provides an integrated approach to planning and contracting within the department, in collaboration with non-profit agencies, for the development and/or enhancement of the provision of human services for the residents of the county. Rigorously monitors programs funded and dollars expended. The Division includes the Office of Youth Services Planning, Monmouth ACTS (Assisting Communities through Services), and the Contract Unit.
Lisa von Pier, M.Div.	Deputy Director Monmouth County Department of Human Services Department	X	X	X	Provides direction and support to the Monmouth County Department of Human Services and Monmouth ACTS.
Ellen Cohen*	Administrator, Youth Services Commission Office of Youth Services Planning	X	X	X	Administers grants for youth involved in the Family Court & Juvenile Justice System; develops a comprehensive plan and collects pertinent information that documents need and establish service priorities; prepares reports, contracts & grant applications; monitors programs & conducts site visits; evaluates and reviews proposal applications of grants by agencies and develops funding recommendations for governing body.
Valerie Baist	Secretary, Division of Planning & Contracting	X	X	X	Provides secretarial & administrative support services to the Office of Youth Services Planning.
Ivan Kaplan*	Director, Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives			X	The Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives is within the Human Services Department and implements the continuum of juvenile detention alternatives (House Arrest A, House Arrest B, Home Detention-Electronic Monitoring, the S.T.E.A.D.Y. program & has oversight of the Juvenile Shelter).

County Management Structure

Name	Title	JJC Grants			Duties
		SCP	FC	JDAI	
Donna Siegel*	Social Work Supervisor, Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives			X	Provides supervision to juveniles on detention alternative status and their families. Conducts home visits, phone calls, prepares reports to court and maintains records and is engaged in all aspects of the Division's activities.
Kathleen Collins Peterson*	Social Worker, Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives			X	Provides supervision to juveniles on detention alternative status and their families. Conducts home visits, phone calls, prepares reports to court and maintains records and is engaged in all aspects of the Division's activities.
Craig Marshall	Director, Monmouth County Finance Department	X	X	X	<p>The objective of the Finance Department is twofold. First, this office must conduct the necessary economic and financial analysis to ensure the orderly financial development of Monmouth County. Secondly, to provide the necessary accounting parameters to ensure the sound preparation and maintenance of accounting records as prescribed by the New Jersey Statutes Annotated (NJSA) 40A.</p> <p>The Board of Chosen Freeholders has given fiscal stability the highest priority as reflected by the current Triple-A rating given by three established rating agencies.</p>
Donna Betsch	Finance Department	X	X	X	Receives fiscal reports submitted to the Juvenile Justice Commission on behalf of the Monmouth County and assists with resolutions for all of the grants.
Robyn Snyder	Finance Department	X	X	X	Reviews all fiscal reports on expenditures and revenue received prepared by the YSC Administrator and approves JAMS fiscal reports for submission to the JJC.
Helen Fiore	Director, Monmouth County Purchasing Department	X	X	X	Serves as the Qualified Purchasing Agent for Monmouth County. Competitive contracts and Requests for Proposals are issued in conjunction with the Purchasing Department. The Purchasing Division is responsible for the procurement of goods and services to carry out the functions of some 62 departments, divisions, and agencies of Monmouth County government.
Theresa Aziz	Monmouth County Purchasing Department	X	X	X	Provides assistance with the development, format and posting of competitive contracts issued.

County Management Structure

Name	Title	JJC Grants			Duties
		SCP	FC	JDAI	
Donna Peluso	Purchasing Department	X	X	X	Processes all purchase orders related to the grants.

Legend

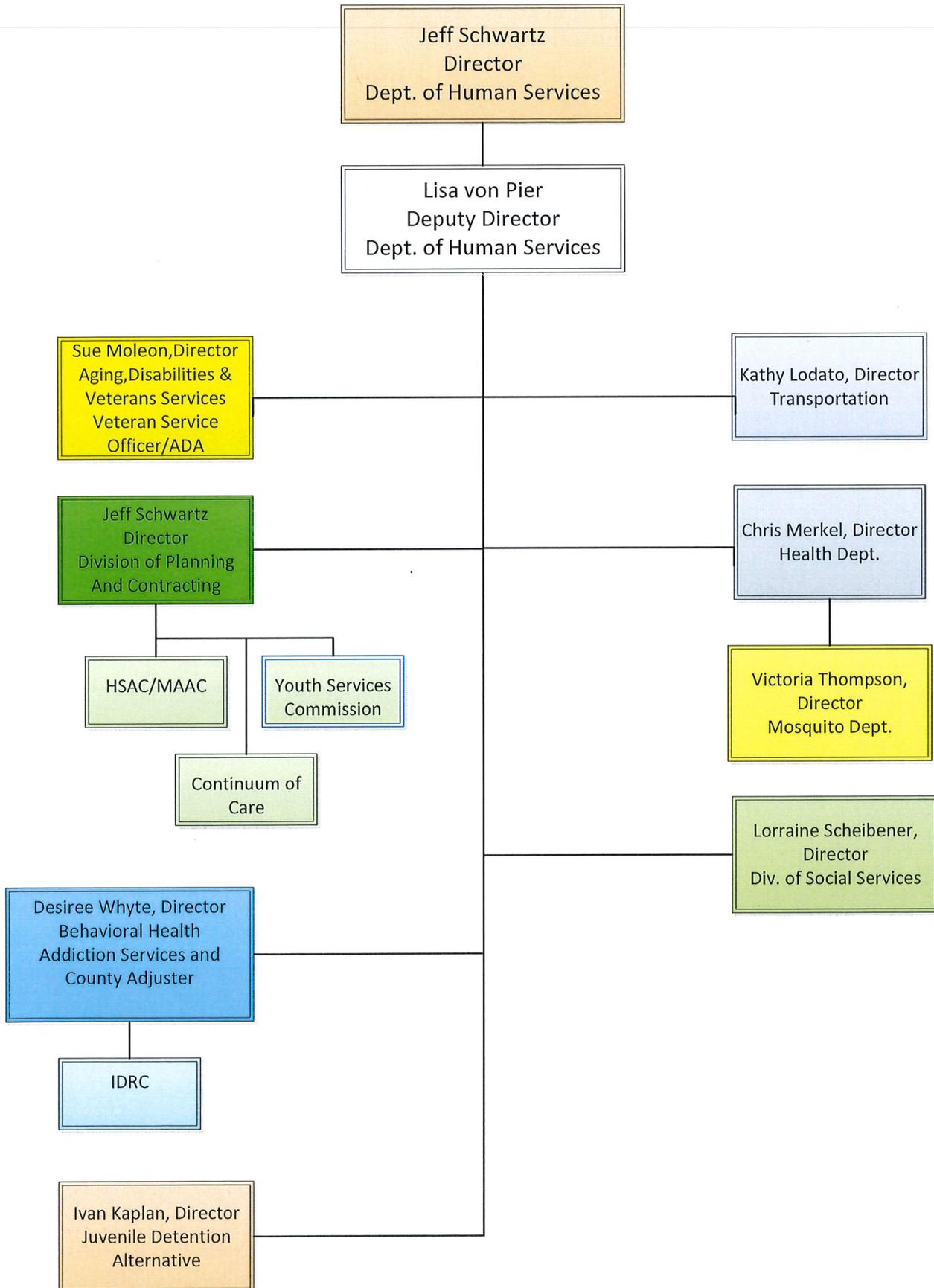
SCP – State Community Partnership

JDAI – Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

FC – Family Court

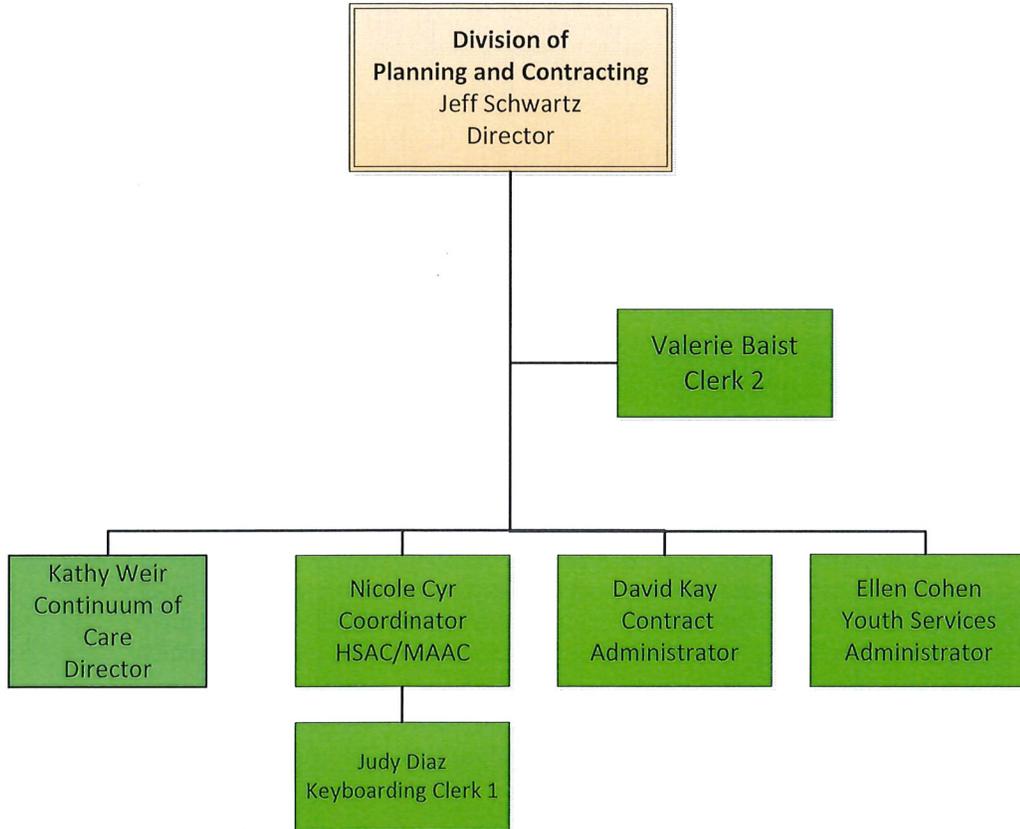
* Staff is funded in whole or part through a JJC grant.

Department of Human Services



Human Services

Division of Planning & Contracting



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	Ellen Cohen	Administrator, Youth Services Commission	*Staff	X
2	White	Honorable Richard W. English	Presiding Judge – Family Part of the Superior Court	X	X
3	White	Amy Fischer	Family Division Manager	X	X
4	Black	Myra Carter	Chief Probation Officer	X	X
5	White	Thomas A. Arnone, Director / Susan M. Kiley, Deputy Director	Highest elected official of County government		
6	White	Christopher Gramiccioni	Monmouth County Prosecutor	X	
7	White	Trude Arnette	Social Worker, Office of the Public Defender	X	X
8	White	Judith Green	Director, Monmouth/Ocean Area Office – DCP&P	X	
9	White	Steven Horvath	County Mental Health Administrator	X	
10	White	Dr. Lester W. Richens	Executive Monmouth County Superintendent of Schools	X	X
11	White	Tim McCorkell	Superintendent, Monmouth County Vocational School	X	
12	White	Jeffrey R. Schwartz	Director, Monmouth County Human Services Department	X	
13	White	Ivan Kaplan	Director, Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives -Liaison to Juvenile Shelter	X	X
14	White	Wendy DePedro	Director, Mental Health Association - Family Crisis Intervention Unit	X	
15	White	Jennifer Lipp	Liaison to Juvenile Officers	X	X
16	White	Desiree Whyte	County Division of Behavioral Health Services- Director	X	
17	Black	Yolanda Taylor	Workforce Investment Board Representative	X	
18	White	John “Doc” Amato	Business Representative / Davis Realtors	X	
19	White	Jennifer Hoffer	Court Liaison - Juvenile Justice Commission	X	X

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

Planning Bodies

CYSC – County Youth Services Commission

CJJSI – County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement

No	Race/ Ethnicity*	Name & Designee	Position/Representative	CYSC	CJJSI
20	Black	Chanta Jackson	Citizen / Education	X	X
21	White	Kathleen Wardlow	Assistant Family Division Manager, Monmouth Vicinage		X
22	White	Danielle Romano	Research and Reform Specialist, Juvenile Justice Commission		X
23	Black	Elizabeth Williams	Office of the Public Defender		X
24	Black	Van W. Lane	Office of the Public Defender		X
25	White	Jennifer Lipp	Director, Family Division Monmouth County Prosecutor’s Office	X	X
26	White	Nancy Herman	Probation Division-Monmouth Vicinage		X
27	White	Kathy Collins	Executive Director, Monmouth Cares Private/ Non-profit organization	X	X
28	White	Shaun Golden	Monmouth County Sheriff	X	
29	White	Ann Goldman	Executive Director, Family Based Services Association of NJ		X
30	White	Dr. Amy Altenhaus	Psychologist	X	
31	Black	Carl Jennings	Long Branch Recreation & Human Services	X	
32	White	Judge Robert A. Coogan	Citizen/Retired Judiciary	X	
33	Black	Carlton Cummings	Monmouth Cares, Inc.		X
34	White	Laurie Gerhardt	Attorney	X	
35	White	Zizette Farag	Court Liaison, Division of Child Protection & Permanency		X
36	White	Jessica Kostenblatt	Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU) Director Community Based MHA		X

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

No	Race/ Ethnicity*	Name & Designee	Position/Representative	CYSC	CJJSI
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Planning Bodies

CYSC – County Youth Services Commission

CJJSI – County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement

37	Black	Kristie Howard	Asbury Park School District		X
38	Black	Rodney Salomon	Konscious Youth Development Services (KYDS) Co-founder		X
39	White	Christine Talbot	Family Navigator, Mental Health Association of Monmouth County		X
40	White	Sebastian Trapani	Contract Administrator, Sheriff's Department - Liaison to Juvenile Detention	X	
41	Black	Veronica Gilbert Tyson	Director, Mercy Center Family Resource Center		X
42	White	David Dobkin	Juvenile Team Leader, Monmouth Vicinage- Family Division		X
43	White	Samantha Christie	Probation Officer, Monmouth Vicinage-Family Division		X
44	White	Dr. Martin Krupnick	IEP Youth Services, Inc., Director	X	
45	White	Dr. Rocco G. Tomazic	Freehold Borough School Superintendent		X
Total Number of Members				27	28

The following individuals participated on the YSC Planning Committee: Trude Arnette, Karen Asay, Ellen Cohen, Kathy Collins, Amy Fischer, Nancy Herman, Jennifer Hoffer, Ivan Kaplan, Jennifer Lipp, Pamela Major, Shannon Orefice, Sebastian Trapani, Joanne Schuh and Lisa von Pier.

PLANNING PROCESS

PLANNING PROCESS

Monmouth 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 ways the County Youth Services Commission (CYSC) notifies the public of its YSC meetings.

The County Youth Services Commission notifies the public of its YSC meetings through an issuance of a press release to the Asbury Park Community Calendar. Notice of the YSC meetings are also sent to the Clerk to the Board of Chosen Freeholders to post the details for County distribution. Events scheduled for the week of the YSC meetings are distributed to County Officials by the Office of the Clerk to the Board. The Monmouth County Directory is published each year for the Board of Chosen Freeholders. It contains listings of all departments, boards and commissions of Monmouth County government. Notice of YSC meetings are furnished to county newspapers and posted in the Hall of Records. YSC meetings are also posted on the NJACYSC website.

2. How does the CYSC engage or include the public in its planning process?

The YSC Administrator and the YSC Planning Committee collaborated with other key planning bodies in Monmouth County. The YSC sought to integrate the findings from other county or local surveys or needs assessments into the Youth Services Plan. Through the Prevention Coalition of Monmouth County a community survey was created. This survey asks the individual to define their stakeholder role, the town they live or work in, community needs, substance use needs and to provide solutions to the issues they see. In addition, we've asked them to indicate which services they believe are missing for families and then youth. Through Monmouth ACTS various focus groups and key informant interviews are being conducted. Information gathered from the public specific to youth services will be shared and integrated into the work of the County Youth Services Commission. Information collected for the Youth Services Plan is posted on the Monmouth County's website for public access and is widely distributed.

3. How does the CYSC engage or include youth in its planning process?

Youth are engaged and included in the planning process, through the service providers in Monmouth County. Youth interviews are conducted on monitoring visits that help provide feedback on what the youth like or dislike about the programs and the services offered. Opportunities are provided for youth to indicate what changes they would like to see in the program services offered.

The YSC Planning Committee reviewed youth and family surveys conducted and compiled by YSC funded programs and sought to lift up their voices and feedback into the Youth Services Plan. This

includes feedback from the Family Navigator on the Marijuana Diversionary Program, Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives Exit Interviews, Keys to Innervations (KIV) youth and parent surveys, Life Skills Training youth & teacher feedback, and surveys conducted by Big Brothers Big Sister's mentoring services on what program elements the youth liked best.

The MHA Community Service Youth Focus Group Survey of 357 Youth on School and Community Connectedness obtained through the PASS program in 2019 was reviewed and integrated into the CYSC planning process. In addition, the results from 43 exit interviews of youth on detention alternatives and their parent(s)/guardian(s) served in 2019 was compiled by the Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives and shared with the YSC Planning Committee. Youth Time to Shine- a committee of the Prevention Coalition of Monmouth County will be asked to complete the community survey as well as other youth in Monmouth County.

4. How does the CYSC stay informed of best practices or evidence based programming in serving youth? Does the CYSC mandate that funded programs implement best practice and or evidence based programming? Please describe CYSC efforts to ensure funded programs follow best practices or evidence based programming, if applicable.

Research on best practices or evidence based programming in serving youth is shared with the full Youth Services Commission. The YSC Administrator shares various documents, bulletins and reports throughout the year. Replication of Best Practice Models in the area of Delinquency Prevention included in the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Model Programs Guide has been stated in Public Announcements-Request for Proposals issued by Monmouth County. Grant applications require service providers to describe the research supporting their model or approach. They must document the research that demonstrates that the approach selected has had positive outcomes in juvenile delinquency prevention. Applications submitted by programs are reviewed and evaluated. Monitoring visits are conducted by the County Youth Services Commission.

5. Does your county have a Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT)? If so, which point on the Continuum does the MDT support? Does the CYSC use information from this team in it planning process? If so how?

Monmouth County uses our Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee (IACC) as a multi-disciplinary team consisting of Mental Health Professionals, Substance Abuse Professionals, Family Court personnel, Office of the Public Defender, Office of the Prosecutor, JJC Court Liaison, Division of Child Protection and Permanency, Juvenile Detention personnel, Family Crisis unit personnel, Children's System of Care personnel, Probation representatives, Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives representatives and community agency staff. IACC reviews all children placed in the Juvenile Detention Center and those Juveniles on Detention Alternatives. IACC supports the Detention and Detention Alternative point on the continuum.

6. 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, Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative - All

Sites Data Report, etc.) used in your county’s planning process. Attach any additional information you used (i.e., surveys, data, articles, questionnaires, etc.).

Point of Continuum	Description	Source	Timeframe /Year(s)	How was the data used?
<i>Diversion</i>	<i>Ex: Municipal Arrest</i>	<i>State Police, Uniform Crime Report</i>	<i>Jan – Dec 2015</i>	<i>To focus on municipalities that had high arrest for youth.</i>
<i>Disposition</i>	<i>Survey</i>	<i>YSC funded programs</i>	<i>February 2016</i>	<i>To understand from youth perspective what services they need to be successful.</i>
Prevention & Diversion	Total Crime Index County & Municipal Juvenile Arrests County Police Employee Data Bias Incident Offense Report	Uniform Crime Report Crime Trends Feedback NJ State Police UCR Unit	2015-2018	Documentation on the scope of crime in the Monmouth County Review of juvenile arrests by town, gender, race / ethnicity & offense Identification of the # of police employees & investments in law enforcement by town Nature of Bias Incidents-Review of County & Municipality data
Diversion	Stationhouse Adjustments by Municipality	Monmouth County Prosecutor’s Office	2017-2019	Review of the use of Stationhouse Adjustments by town, gender, race / ethnicity and SHA outcomes.
Diversion	Mobile Response and Stabilization Services Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU) MHA School Truancy Reduction & Diversion (P.A.S.S.) Youth Focus Group Summary Report	CPC Behavioral Healthcare, Inc., MHA of Monmouth County	2018-2019 2016-2019 2019	Used for the Diversion Section Identification of the top problem areas To obtain youth feedback on questions related to missing school, the importance of school, favorite aspect of school clubs/groups and what youth want included to feel connected to school. Additional questions relative to what makes youth feel connected to your community, their relationship with police and whether youth would you like police to have more involvement with the school and or community were asked. Youth also had the opportunity to share how they relax/spend their free time (hobbies), favorite quote, song lyric or poem and what adults they admire.

Diversion & Disposition	Monmouth Vicinage-Court Processing Data	Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS)	2017-2019	Review of the number of juveniles, cases and offenses at three points in court processing (Docketed; Diverted & Adjudicated Delinquent) Review of age, gender, race / ethnicity, top offenses, use of diversion mechanisms and lead dispositions of juveniles adjudicated delinquent
Disposition	CIACC Summary of Activity	NJ Children's System of Care	2019	Review of children and youth who accessed the system of care- state wide and county
Disposition	Juveniles on Probation Supervision	Monmouth Probation Division	2017-2019	Review of the total # of juveniles supervised; the average officer caseload; the total number of violations of probation filed and the type of VOP. VOP's by Municipality by Year
Disposition	CIACC Summary of Activity	NJ Children's System of Care	2019	Review of children and youth who accessed the system of care- state wide and county
Disposition	Juveniles on Probation Supervision	Monmouth Probation Division	2017-2019	Review of the total # of juveniles supervised; the average officer caseload; the total number of violations of probation filed and the type of VOP. VOP's by Municipality by Year
Prevention & Diversion	School Performance Reports School Enrollment % Economically Disadvantaged Graduation Rate Drop-Out Rate Suspension Rate School Attendance- % Chronically Absent Violence, Vandalism, Substance Abuse & HIB Incidents	New Jersey Department of Education	2016-17 2017-18 2018-19	Identification of the school districts with the highest enrollment, % economically disadvantaged, graduation -rates, school wide percentage of chronically absent, student suspensions, drop-out rates, incidences of violence, vandalism, weapons, substance abuse & harassment, intimidation & bullying.
Prevention Diversion Detention Disposition Re-Entry	Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Admissions	NJ Substance Abuse Monitoring System	2018	Family History of Problem Behavior Prevalence of Substance Abuse & Primary Drugs of Abuse at Admission

				Identification of Municipalities with the Highest # of Admissions
Prevention	Child Abuse and Neglect Referrals	NJ Division of Child Protection and Permanency	2017-2019	Documentation of Child Abuse/Neglect Referrals and Substantiated Cases
Prevention	Domestic Violence Reports	State Police Uniform Crime Report	2016	Documentation of Family Violence
Detention Alternatives	Juvenile Detention Alternatives 2019 Exit Interviews of Youth and their Parent(s)/Guardian(s) served	Monmouth County Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives	2014-2019	Review of juveniles on detention alternative status by race/ethnicity; gender; home town and program completion Review of the utilization of the detention alternatives along the continuum Review of youth and parent/guardian feedback from exit interviews
Detention	Juvenile Detention	Monmouth County Sheriff's Dept.	2014-2019	Review of juvenile detention admissions by race/ethnicity; gender; home town; and length of stay
Prevention	Temporary Assistance of Needy Families (TANF) and Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) and Child Support Services	New Jersey Department of Human Services, Division of Family Development	2017-2019	Documentation of Economic Need Poverty & Food Insecurity Child support cases with orders and cases in arrears.
Prevention	Labor Force Estimates Unemployment	NJ Dept. of Labor	County data 2018 Municipal data	Documentation of Economic Need - towns with higher unemployment and how the county compares to other counties in NJ
Prevention	NJ Kids Count	Advocates for Children of NJ	2018	Review of the indicators of child well-being and statewide trends
Prevention Diversion Detention Disposition Re-Entry	County Population Estimates	U.S. Census Bureau: State and County Quick Facts. Data	2019	Review of Monmouth County, NJ and US population estimates & trends

		Rutgers Center for Government- NJ Data Book		Monmouth County census information by race/ethnicity and town
Prevention Diversion Detention Disposition Re-Entry	YSC Survey Prevention Coalition of Monmouth County Community survey	Monmouth County Youth Services Commission Prevention Coalition of Monmouth County	2017 2020	Feedback was obtained from youth, parents, community members, law enforcement, schools, service providers, juvenile justice/court personnel, DCP&P, Monmouth Cares and Others on the service needs in Monmouth County and the top problem areas facing youth and what strategies are most effective in engaging youth
Prevention	Human Services Needs Assessment for Monmouth County Monmouth ACTS needs assessment	Janus Solutions Monmouth ACTS	2017 2020	Review of Identified Unmet Service Needs & Information related to Early Childhood Success, Positive Youth Development and Strong Transitions to Adulthood Review of focus group and key informant interviews pertaining to youth

Comments:

7. 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.

Two discussion points that were shared between the Youth Services Commission and the County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement included the development of a Marijuana Diversion Program and the use of Restorative Practices. Presentations on the Marijuana Diversion Program and training provided by the International Institute for Restorative Practices (IIRP) on Facilitating Community Conferences were given at both the Youth Services Commission and the County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement meetings. The diversion service category of the Comprehensive Plan highlights both of these program developments. Review of the 2018 JDAI Annual report was helpful in completing the detention and detention alternatives service category of the Comprehensive Plan. The specific information on the Most Serious Current Offenses and the average age of the youth admitted to juvenile detention, provided by our Research and Reform Specialist, was helpful to complete some of the data analysis in that section.

8. Describe efforts made by the YSC to seek additional funding to supplement the funding received through the JJC. Complete the below chart to show what funding the YSC has reviewed as a potential funding opportunity.

Below please find various grants that the County of Monmouth applied for to supplement funding. The comment section provides the Office that pursued the additional funding. The YSC Administrator distributes information regarding various potential funding opportunities when Notices of Availability of Funds are received.

Date	Grantor and Name	Eligible	Applied	Approved or Denied	Comments
6/1/2019	<i>OVC FY 2019 Enhancing Community Responses to the Opioid Crisis: Serving Our Youngest Crime Victims</i>	Yes	No	n/a	<i>County did not apply but forwarded to YSC membership</i>
12/19	NJ Division of Children’s System of Care Application CY 2020 Children’s Interagency Coordinating Council Grant	Yes	Yes	Approved	Applied through the Monmouth County Division of Behavioral Health
1/23/20	NJ OAG, Dept. of Law and Public Safety application for a federal fiscal year 2017 Victims of Crime Act, County Office of Victim Witness Advocacy Supplemental Grant Program	Yes	Yes	Approved	Applied through the Monmouth County Prosecutor’s Office
1/23/20	NJ OAG, Dept. of Law and Public Safety, Div. of Criminal Justice application for a federal fiscal year 2018 Addressing the Training Needs of Juvenile Prosecutors Grant Program	Yes	Yes	Approved	Applied through the Monmouth County Prosecutor’s Office
2/27/20	NJ Dept. of Children and Families application for a CY 2020 Child Advocacy Center Development Grant	Yes	Yes		Applied through the Monmouth County Prosecutor’s Office
3/26/20	Award of various work experience activities for in-school youth and out of school youth contracts for workforce innovation and opportunity act funded youth services	Yes	Yes	Approved	Administered by the Division of Workforce Development
11/19	NJ Dept. of Children and Families-Division of Child Protection & Permanency Grant in Aid	Yes	Yes	Approved	Applied through the Monmouth County Office of Youth Services Planning

Additional Comments:

**EXISTING CONTINUUM OF
PROGRAMS AND SERVICES**

CY 2020 Existing Services
Continuum of Care (Points of Intervention)
 County of **Monmouth**

Delinquency Prevention Programs

Name/LOS/Funding Source

1. Preferred Behavioral Health –Prevention First-Life Skills Training (Elementary School Children Long Branch & Neptune Twp.)/ 606 children /SCPG
2. Wellspring Center for Prevention- Life Skills Training(Elementary School Children Asbury Park & Keansburg)/ 811 children /SCPG & FC
3. Big Brothers Big Sisters of Coastal & Northern NJ- Community & School Based Mentoring Services/50 youth / SCPG
4. Boys and Girls Club of Monmouth County-Phoenix Gang Prevention/ 40 youth/SCPG
5. Preferred Behavioral Health-After School Program-/80 youth /SCPG
6. Big Brothers Big Sisters of Coastal & Northern NJ - Workplace Mentoring Program & Community Based Mentoring Expansion / 35 youth/FC

Law Enforcement Diversion Programs

Name/LOS/Funding Source

1. Konscious Youth Development Services (KYDS)- School Based Diversion-Respond with Restorative Practices / Asbury Park & Neptune Twp. High Schools/JDAI IF
2. Mental Health Association (MHA)-Family Crisis Intervention Unit/ 350 families /FCIU & FC
3. Big Brothers Big Sisters of Coastal & Northern NJ - Back on Track Mentoring Program/15 youth /FC
4. Preferred Behavioral Health-Keys to Innervations- County-wide Stationhouse Adjustment and Family Court Diversion Program/ 50 youth /SCPG &FC

Family Crisis Intervention Unit

Name/LOS/Funding Source

1. Mental Health Association (MHA)-Family Crisis Intervention Unit/ 350 families /FCIU & FC
2. MHA-Parent Child Conflict Resolution Program- Juvenile Family Crisis Intervention Resource/35 families /SCPG
3. MHA-School Truancy Reduction & Diversion of Minor School Based Complaints/ 195 youth /SCPG
4. Big Brothers Big Sisters of Coastal & Northern NJ-Back on Track Mentoring Program/ 15 youth /FC
5. Mobile Response and Stabilization Services/ NJ DCF-CSOC
6. Monmouth Medical Center- Child & Family Crisis and Outpatient Services
7. Monmouth Medical Center - Psychiatric Emergency Screening Services
8. CCIS (Children’s Crisis Intervention Service)/ 19 bed unit for Monmouth & Ocean Counties

Family Court Diversion Programs

Name/LOS/Funding Source

1. Juvenile Conference Committees, Intake Service Conference (ISC) & Juvenile Referee/ Monmouth Vicinage
2. National Association for Shoplifting Prevention/Youth Education Shoplifting Program (Y.E.S.)
3. Office of the Fire Marshal-Firefly Program
4. Monmouth Vicinage Family Court -Parent Education Program
5. Monmouth Vicinage Family Court-Partners in Parenting
6. Mental Health Association (MHA) of Monmouth County-Family Navigator-Partners with Families Program/ JDAI IF
7. Mental Health Association (MHA)-Family Crisis Intervention Unit/ 350 families /FCIU & FC
8. Konscious Youth Development Services (KYDS)- School Based Diversion-Respond with Restorative Practices / JDAI IF
9. Marijuana Diversion Program/Monmouth Vicinage in collaboration with the Mental Health Association of Monmouth County -FCIU.
10. Preferred Behavioral Health-Keys to Innervations-County-wide Stationhouse Adjustment and Family Court Diversion Program/ 50 youth/SCPG & FC
11. Big Brothers Big Sisters of Coastal & Northern NJ-Back on Track Mentoring Program/15 youth /FC
12. CPC Behavioral Healthcare-Project Insight: Assessment and Early Intervention services / Monmouth County Division of Behavioral Health Services
13. IEP Youth Services-Specialized Treatment / 30 youth/FC

**Detention Alternative Programs
(Pre-Adjudicated Youth)**

Name/LOS/Funding Source

1. Mental Health Association of Monmouth County-Family Navigator-Partners with Families/ / JDAI IF
2. Youth Advocate Programs-Casey Life Skills-10 youth/ FC
3. House Arrest A / Monmouth County
4. House Arrest B/ Monmouth County
5. Home Detention/Electronic Monitoring / Monmouth County
6. STEADY Program-Electronic Monitoring - JDAI IF
7. Juvenile Shelter- Middlesex County / 3 beds (2 male & 1 female) / Monmouth County

Least Restrictive

Most Restrictive



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

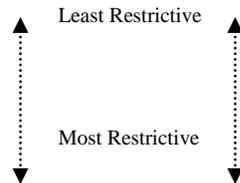
Name/LOS/Funding Source

1. Monmouth Vicinage Probation Division -Deferred Disposition & Juvenile Probation – Juvenile Parent Orientation Program & Project P.R.I.D.E.
2. MonmouthCares/ NJ DCF-CSOC
3. Youth Advocate Programs-Casey Life Skills 10 youth/ FC
4. Mental Health Association of Monmouth County-Family Navigator-Partners with Families Program/ JDAI IF
5. Probation Multi Treatment Program/ 20 youth/FC
6. Monmouth Vicinage- POP Transportation / 2 part-time drivers/FC
7. IEP Youth Services-Specialized Treatment Services for Youth with Problematic Sexual Behavior / 30 youth/FC
8. New Hope Integrated Behavioral Healthcare- Adolescent Substance Abuse Treatment Services/ 4 youth/FC
9. Juvenile Intensive Supervision Program (JISP)/AOC

Reentry Programs

Name/LOS/Funding Source

1. Monmouth County Division of Workforce Development- Out of School Youth Work Readiness/ Work Experience Programs (Brookdale- GED & Interfaith Neighbors)/ federal grant dollars
2. Covenant House/ Homelessness/Community / Street Outreach/ Homeless Youth Act



Comments: Monmouth County’s Existing Services Continuum of Care also includes the contracts and programs outlined in the 2020 Inventory of Resources for Monmouth County Youth. Please note the 2020 Inventory of Resources for Monmouth County Youth contained in the back of the 2021-2023 Monmouth County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan supplements our Existing Continuum of Programs and Services. The listing under the Office of Youth Services Planning details the level of service.

Additional Resources under Prevention

Monmouth County Sheriff’s Office- Youth Programs / County

Monmouth County Student Assistance Programs/ SACs/ School Districts

School Based Youth Services Programs- Asbury Park, Keansburg, Long Branch, Red Bank /NJ DCF –Div. of Family & Community Partnerships

Family Success Centers- (Coastal Communities Family Success Center, Bayshore Family Success Center & Oceans Family Success Center)/ NJ DCF –Div. of Family & Community Partnerships

Big Brothers Big Sisters of Coastal & Northern NJ-Mentoring Program for Disadvantaged Youth- Monmouth County Division of Planning and Contracting/ Contract Administration

Boys & Girls Club of Monmouth County-Outreach to At-Risk Youth (OTARY)/ NJ DCF –Div. of Family & Community Partnerships

Wellspring Center for Prevention- Community Based Substance Use Education/ Monmouth County Division of Behavioral Health services

Prevention First, a Div. of Preferred Behavioral Health Group-Regional Coalition to Utilize Environmental Strategies to Achieve Population-Level Change/ NJ Dept. of Human Services Div. of Mental Health & Addiction Services

Prevention First, a Div. of Preferred Behavioral Health Group-Partnership for Success (Prevention Coalition)/NJ Dept. of Human Services- Div. of Mental Health & Addiction Services

Prevention First, a Div. of Preferred Behavioral Health Group -Outreach and Community Education for Young Athletes_/NJ Dept. of Human Services- Div. of Mental Health & Addiction Services

RWJ Barnabas Healthcare System-Institute for Prevention & Recovery-Communities that Care-Long Branch

21st Century Community Learning Center Programs/ Asbury Park, Keansburg, Freehold/ Department of Education

MHA of Monmouth County - Suicide Prevention for Adolescents / Monmouth County Division of Mental Health and Addiction Services

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

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 DATA WORKSHEETS

DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 1. Total County Population by Gender, 2015, 2017 and 2018

	2015		2017		2018		% Change 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
Males	305,858	48.6%	305,192	48.6%	303,154	48.6%	-0.9%
Females	322,857	51.4%	322,359	51.4%	320,233	51.4%	-0.8%
TOTAL POPULATION	628,715	100%	627,551	100%	623,387	100%	-0.8%

Source: <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data#NJ/5/0/char/0>

Table 2. County Youth Population (ages 10-17) by Gender, 2015, 2017 and 2018

	2015		2017		2018		% Change 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
Males (ages 10-17)	35,220	50.8%	34,209	50.9%	33,558	50.9%	-4.7%
Females (ages 10-17)	34,045	49.2%	32,937	49.1%	32,376	49.1%	-4.9%
TOTAL YOUTH POPULATION (ages 10-17)	69,265	100%	67,146	100%	65,934	100%	-4.8%

Source: *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 2015-2018*

Table 3. Total County Youth Population (ages 10-17) by Race, 2015 and 2018

Race	2015		2018		% Change 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
White	58,005	83.7%	55,222	83.8%	-4.8%
Black	6,375	9.2%	5,905	9.0%	-7.4%
Other*	4,885	7.1%	4,807	7.3%	-1.6%
Total Youth Population	69,265	100.0%	65,934	100.0%	-4.8%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 2015-2018

*See Required Data and Methodology Section

Table 4. Total County Youth Population (ages 10-17) by Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Ethnicity	2015		2018		% Change 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
Hispanic	9,078	13.1%	9,922	15.0%	9.3%
Non -Hispanic	60,187	86.9%	56,012	85.0%	-6.9%
Total Youth Population	69,265	100.0%	65,934	100.0%	-4.8%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 2015-2018

NATURE AND EXTENT OF DELINQUENCY

Table 5. County Juvenile Arrests by Offense Category, 2015, 2017 and 2018

Offense Categories*	2015			2017			2018			% Change in Number of Arrests 2015-2018
	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	192	12.5%	2.77	127	9.7%	1.9	123	12.8%	1.9	-35.9%
Weapons Offenses	69	4.5%	1.0	67	5.1%	1.0	30	3.1%	0.5	-56.5%
Property Offenses	381	24.8%	5.5	330	25.3%	4.9	171	17.8%	2.6	-55.1%
Drug/Alcohol Offenses	499	32.5%	7.2	437	33.5%	6.5	429	44.7%	6.5	-14.0%
Special Needs Offenses	19	1.2%	0.3	8	0.6%	0.1	6	0.6%	0.1	-68.4%
Public Order & Status Offenses	210	13.7%	3.0	165	12.6%	2.5	106	11.1%	1.6	-49.5%
All Other Offenses	166	10.8%	2.4	171	13.1%	2.5	94	9.8%	1.4	-43.4%
GRAND TOTAL OF JUVENILE ARRESTS	1,536	100%	22.2	1,305	100%	19.4	959	100%	14.5	-37.6%

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2015 and 2018

*See Required Data and Methodology Section

Table 6. Total County Youth Population compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2015 and 2018

Race	2015			2018			% Change 2015-2018	
	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests
White	58,005	911	1.6%	55,222	811	1.5%	-4.8%	-11.0%
Black	6,375	611	9.6%	5,905	483	8.2%	-7.4%	-20.9%
Other*	4,885	14	0.3%	4,807	11	0.2%	-1.6%	-21.4%
Total	69,265	1,536	2.2%	65,934	1,305	2.0%	-4.8%	-15.0%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 2015-2018

*See Required Data and Methodology Section

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2015 and 2018

Table 7. Total County Youth Population compared to Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Ethnicity	2015			2018			% Change 2015-2018	
	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests
Hispanic	9,078	190	2.1%	9,922	192	1.9%	9.3%	1.1%
Non-Hispanic	60,187	1,346	2.2%	56,012	1,113	2.0%	-6.9%	-17.3%
Total Youth Population	69,265	1,536	2.2%	65,934	1,305	2.0%	-4.8%	-15.0%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2018

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2015 and 2018

Table 8. Violence, Vandalism, Weapons, and Substance Abuse in County Schools, 2015-2016 & 2017-2018

School Based Incidences	2015-2016		2017-2018		% Change in School Based Incidents
	Number	% of Total Incidences	Number	% of Total Incidences	
Incidents of Violence	517	59.1%	488	56.6%	-5.6%
Incidents of Vandalism	82	9.4%	87	10.1%	6.1%
Incidents of Weapons	63	7.2%	79	9.2%	25.4%
Incidents of Substances	213	24.3%	208	24.1%	-2.3%
TOTAL SCHOOL BASED INCIDENCES	875	100%	862	100%	-1.5%

Source: New Jersey Department of Education, 2015-2016 & 2017-2018

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	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	% Change Over Years
Total Enrollment	98778.5	97784.5	96649.5	-0.011490355
Total Dropouts*	201	0	0	-1

Source: New Jersey Department of Education, 2015-2016, 2016-2017 and 2017-2018.

*Dropout rates on the DOE website are only available for 2015-2016.

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

Community Indicators	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% Change
Children Receiving TANF (Welfare)	935	615	495	457	 	-0.511229947
Children receiving NJ SNAP (formerly food stamps)	17013	16569	15042	13712	 	-0.194028096
Child abuse/neglect substantiations	413	446	317	 	 	-0.232445521
Births to Girls (ages 10-19)	114	100	124	 	 	0.087719298

Source: <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data#NJ/5/0/char/0>

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 2015 and 2018.

The total youth population, ages 10-17 in 2018 indicates that there were 33,558 or 50.9% males and 32,376 or 49.1% females in Monmouth County. This represents a -4.8% change in the total youth population between 2015 and 2018. Of the youth population in both 2015 and 2018, males comprised a slightly higher number and percentage than females.

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 2018.

Ranking of Youth Population by Race, 2018		
Rank	Group	Number
1	White	55,222 (83.8%)
2	Black	5,905 (9.0%)
3	Other	5,807 (7.3%)

Ranking of Youth Population by Ethnicity, 2018		
Rank	Group	Number
1	Non-Hispanic	56,012 (85%)
2	Hispanic	9,922 (15%)

3. Insert into the chart below the youth population by race and ethnicity beginning with the group with the highest % change between 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Total County Youth Population by Race, 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Black	-7.4%	470
2	White	-4.8%	2,783

3	Other	-1.6%	78
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Ranking of Total County Youth Population by Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Hispanic	9.3%	922
2	Non-Hispanic	-6.9%	4,175

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 2018? How has population changed since 2015?

The total youth population, ages 10-17 in Monmouth County was comprised of 33,558 or 50.9% males and 32,376 or 49.1% females. There was a slightly higher number and percentage of males compared to females. White youth comprised 83.8%, Black youth 9.0% and Youth in the Other category comprised 7.3% of the total youth population in Monmouth County in 2018. No- Hispanic youth comprised 85% of the total youth population and Hispanic youth was 15% in 2018 in Monmouth County. The total youth population decreased between 2015 and 2018 by 4.8%. There were 3,331 fewer youth ages 10-17 in 2018 compared to 2015. Hispanic youth was the only area of growth between 2015 and 2018.

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 2015 and 2018.

Monmouth County juvenile arrests decreased by 37.6% between 2015 and 2018. In 2018 there were 577 fewer juvenile arrests compared to 2015.

6. Insert into the chart below juvenile arrests offense categories beginning with the category that has the greatest number of arrests in 2018.

Ranking of Offense Categories, 2018		
Rank	Offense Category	Number
1	Drug/Alcohol Offenses	429 (44.7%)
2	Property Offenses	171 (17.8%)
3	Violent Offenses	123 (12.8%)
4	Public Order & Status Offenses	106 (11.1%)

5	All Other Offenses	94 (9.8%)
6	Weapons Offense	30 (3.1%)
7	Special Needs Offenses	6 (0.6%)

7. Insert into the chart below juvenile arrests offense categories beginning with the highest % change between 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Offense Categories between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Offense Category	% Change	Number
1	Special Needs	-68.4%	13
2	Weapons	-56.5%	39
3	Property Offenses	-55.1%	210
4	Public Order & Status Offense	-49.5%	104
5	All Other Offenses	-43.4%	72
6	Violent Offenses	-35.9%	180
7	Drug/Alcohol Offenses	-14.0%	70

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 2018? How has juvenile arrests changed since 2015?

Monmouth County juvenile arrests decreased by 37.6% between 2015 and 2018. In 2018 there were 577 fewer juvenile arrests compared to 2015. Drug/Alcohol Offenses has remained the #1 highest number and percentage of juvenile arrests in Monmouth County across the years, followed by Property Offenses. There were 429 (44.73%) juvenile arrests for Drug/Alcohol Offenses in 2018 and 171 (17.83%) for Property Offenses. All offense categories showed a decrease between 2015 and 2018. Special Needs Offenses comprised the #1 lowest number of juvenile arrests in both 2015 and 2018. Weapons Offenses comprised the 2nd lowest offense category in both 2015 and 2018. Monmouth County juvenile arrests for Violent Offenses comprised a similar percentage of the total juvenile arrest in both 2015 (12.5%) and 2018 (12.82%).

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 2018 (Column F) by Race and Ethnicity.

Due to changes in the format of the Uniform Crime Report data made available for 2018, the specific breakdown of juvenile arrests by race and ethnicity was unavailable. The race/ethnicity data on the arrests in Monmouth County in 2018 combined both adults and juveniles.

10. Insert into the chart below Juvenile Arrests in 2018 by race and ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of arrests.

***Please note that 2017 juvenile arrest data was used below. The 2018 arrest data combined the juvenile and adults together by race/ethnicity and was unable to be separated.**

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2017		
Rank	Group	Number
1	White	811 (62.14%)
2	Black	483 (37%)
3	Other	11 (.84%)

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2017		
Rank	Group	Number
1	Non-Hispanic	1,113 (85.28%)
2	Hispanic	192 (14.71%)

11. Insert into the chart below Juvenile Arrests between 2015 and 2018 by Race and Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change.

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2015 and 2017			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Other	-21.4%	3
2	Black	-20.9%	128
3	White	-11.0%	100

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2015 and 2017			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Non-Hispanic	-17.3%	233

2	Hispanic	1.1%	2
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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 2018? How have juvenile arrests by race and ethnicity changed since 2015?

The 2017 juvenile arrest data by race in Monmouth County indicates White youth comprised 811 (62.14%), Black youth comprised 483 (37%) and youth in the “Other” category comprised 11 (.84%). The ethnicity of the 2017 juvenile arrests in Monmouth County indicates Non-Hispanic youth comprised 1,113 (85.28%) and Hispanic youth comprised 192 (14.71%). Black youth showed the largest decrease in juvenile arrests between 2015 and 2017. There were 128 fewer Black youth arrested in 2017 compared to 2015. White youth had 100 fewer arrests in 2017 compared to 2015. Youth in the “Other” race category comprised a relatively small number in both years. Where juvenile arrests for Non-Hispanic youth showed a -17.8% change between 2015 and 2018, Hispanic youth showed a 1.1% increase.

- In Monmouth County there were 21,835 total arrests (adults & juveniles) by law enforcement in 2018. The race of those arrested in 2018 indicates 14,289 or 65.44% were White; 7,344 or 33.63% were Black; 37 or .16% were American Indian/Alaskan Native; 163 or .74% were Asian and 2 were Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander. The ethnicity of those arrested in 2018 indicates 2,436 or 11.15% as Hispanic and 19,399 or 88.84% as No- Hispanic.
- Of the total arrests in Monmouth County in 2018, 959 were youth 10 to 17 years of age. Juvenile arrests comprised 4.39% of the total arrests in Monmouth County in 2018. The gender of the juvenile arrests in 2018 for Monmouth County indicates that 745 or 78% as male and 214 or 22% as female.

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, 2015-2016 and 2017-2018.

From 2015-2016 to 2016-2017, there was a -1.5% change in school based incidences reported by Monmouth County School Districts.

A New Student Safety Data System for the 2017-18 school years was created. The report posted on the NJ Department of Education’s website unfortunately, does not provide county totals for school based incidences in 2017-18. It does however, provide some important information. Most Harassment, Intimidation & Bullying (HIB) incidents

occurred on school grounds, with 56 percent in middle schools. Males were more likely to be suspended than females, black students more likely than students of other races, and high school students more likely than students in other grade levels. The 2017-18 year was to be considered a new baseline data year, making comparison to earlier reports not viable.

For the 2018-2019 School Year, there were 662 incidents of violence, 62 incidents of weapons, 98 incidents of vandalism, 551 incidents of substance abuse and 511 incidents of HIB (harassment, intimidation and bullying) reported by Monmouth County School Districts for a combined total of 1,859 unique school based incidents reported.

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

Ranking of School Based Incidences, 2016-2017		
Rank	Incidences	Number
1	Incidents of Violence	488 (56.6%)
2	Incidents of Substances	208 (24.1%)
3	Incidents of Vandalism	87 (10.1%)
4	Incidents of Weapons	79 (9.2%)

15. Insert into the chart below school incidences beginning with the highest % change between the academic periods 2015-2016 and 2017-2018.

Ranking of School Based Incidences between 2015-2016 and 2016-2017			
Rank	Incidents	% Change	Number
1	Incidents of Weapons	25.4%	16
2	Incidents of Vandalism	6.1%	5
3	Incidents of Violence	-5.6%	29
4	Incidents of Substances	-2.3%	5

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 2015-2018. How has school based incidents changed since the academic period 2015-2018?

Monmouth County's overall school based incidents showed a slight decrease between 2015-16 and 2016-17. Between those two school years, there were 13 fewer incidents reported. In 2017-18, the report changed to a new student safety data system. Harassment, Intimidation and Bullying incidents were added to the categories included.

The highest to lowest number and percentage of school based incidents reported by Monmouth County School Districts in 2015-16 and 2016-17 has been incidents of violence, incidents of HIB, incidents of substance abuse, incidents of vandalism and incidents of weapons.

There was an increase of 564 unique school based incidents reported in 2018-19 compared to 2016-17. In 2016-17 there were 1,295 total unique school based incidents compared to 1,859 in 2018-19. It is unclear if this change is reflected in the changes made to the Dept. of Education reporting system. Reported incidents of Substance Abuse increased by 303 in 2018-19 compared to 2016-17. Reported incidents of violence increased by 174 in 2018-19 compared to 2016-17. Reported incidents of HIB increased by 53 in 2018-17 compared to 2016-17. Reported incidents of Vandalism increased by 11 in 2018-19 compared to 2016-17. Reported incidents of Weapons decreased by 17 in 2018-19 compared to 2016-17.

Additional data indicates the following related to school based incidences in 2018-2019:

- For the 2018-2019 School Year, there were 662 incidents of violence, 62 incidents of weapons, 98 incidents of vandalism, 551 incidents of substance abuse and 511 incidents of HIB (harassment, intimidation and bullying) reported by Monmouth County School Districts for a combined total of 1,859 unique school based incidents reported.
- The high schools with the highest number of violence incidents reported in the 2018 - 2019 school year include Keansburg (32), Neptune Township (31), Matawan Regional (17), Middletown North (17), and Monmouth Regional (17).
- The high schools with the highest number of weapons incidents reported in the 2018-2019 school year include Neptune Twp. (9), Raritan High (4), Freehold Borough (3), Career Center (3) and Ocean Township (3).
- The high schools with the highest number of vandalism incidents reported in the 2018-2019 school year include (Monmouth Regional (6), Keansburg (5) and Rumson-Fair Haven Reg. (5).
- The high schools with the highest number of substance abuse incidents reported in the 2018-2019 school year include Long Branch (59), Middletown North (44), Raritan High (42) and Freehold Borough (39).
- The high schools with the highest number of (HIB) harassment, intimidation and bullying incidents reported in the 2018-2019 school year include Matawan Regional (18), Middletown North (18), Freehold Township (13), Allentown High (11) and Wall (10).
- The high schools with the highest overall school based incidents reported in the 2018-2019 school year include Middletown North (83), Long Branch (72), Keansburg (66), Freehold Borough (60), Raritan High (59), Neptune (54) and Monmouth Regional (49).
- The high schools with the highest incidents per 100 students enrolled reported in the 2018-2019 school year include Class Academy (8.82), Raritan High (6.56), Career Center (6.54), Middletown North (5.93), Academy of Law & Public Safety (5.48), Monmouth Regional (5.26), Neptune (4.42), Freehold Borough (4.42) and Monmouth Regional (4.36).

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 2015-2016 and 2017-2018.

Additional data relative to the 2018-2019 Monmouth County School Enrollment and Dropouts indicates the following:

- Monmouth County’s Total 2018-2019 School Enrollment was 95,498. The public school enrollment consisted of 48,961 (51%) males and 46,537(49%) females. The race/ethnicity data indicates: 62,582 or 65.5 % White; 7368 or 7.7% Black; 17,059.5 or 17.8% Hispanic; 6,003 or 6.3% Asian; 93 or .09% % Native American; 126 or .13% Hawaiian Native; and 2266.5 or 2.4% Two or More Races.
- Monmouth County’s enrollment was the 4th highest of the counties in New Jersey.
- For 2018-2019 the high schools with a drop-out rate higher than the state rate of 1.2% include Asbury Park (3.3%), Long Branch (2.5%), Neptune (2.4%) and Keansburg (2.2%).
- Monmouth County school districts below the state graduation rate of 90.5 for the class of 2019 includes Asbury Park High School (75.8%), Neptune Twp. High School (79.6%), Keansburg High School (87.9%), Long Branch High School (89.1%) and MCVSD-Class Academy (81.3%).

COMMUNITY INDICATORS OF CHILDREN AT RISK

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

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

Ranking of Community Indicators			
Rank	Community Indicator	% Change	Number
1	Children Receiving TANF (welfare)	-51%	478
2	Child Abuse/Neglect Substantiations	-23%	96
3	Children Receiving NJ SNAP (formerly food stamps)	-19%	3,301
4	Birth to Girls (ages 10-19)	9%	10

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

Fewer children are receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and NJ Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) in Monmouth County in 2018 compared to 2015. In addition, the number of Child Abuse/Neglect Substantiations has decreased in 2018 compared to 2015. Birth to Girls (ages 10-19) showed an increase between 2016 and 2018.

Additional data on Community Indicators of Children at Risk indicates:

- Food insecurity occurs when a household has difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of resources. Of the total Monmouth County School Enrollment in 2018-2019, 18,905.5 or 19.79% were indicated as receiving the free lunch program and 3,313 or 3.46% the reduced lunch program.
- In 2018, the number and percentage of Monmouth County Children Living Below the Poverty threshold was 12,584 or 10%. For a family of four in 2018, 100% of the federal poverty threshold was \$25,465. In 2018, Monmouth County has the 8th highest # of children living below the poverty threshold of the 21 counties in NJ.
- In 2018-2019, the high schools with the highest % of Economically Disadvantage Students include Long Branch (74.8%), Neptune (50.3%), Asbury Park (43.6%), Keyport (40%), Class Academy (38.2%) and Keansburg (38.1%).
- In 2019, the NJ Division of Child Protection and Permanency reports on average, Monmouth County had approximately 101 children in placement per month. In 2019, there were 3,414 Monmouth County total case investigations of child abuse and neglect of which 166 or 4.9% of the investigations were substantiated or established.
- In 2018, the NJ Division of Child Protection and Permanency reports on average, Monmouth County had approximately 145 children in placement per month. In 2018, there were 3,451 Monmouth County total case investigations of child abuse and neglect of which 185 or 5.4% of the investigations were substantiated or established.

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?

Monmouth County has 16 Municipal Alliances to Prevent Alcoholism and Drug Abuse that include 22 municipalities. There are local Municipal Alliance Coordinators. The Municipal Alliances conducted local focus groups and key informant interviews.

The majority of the Monmouth County Municipal Alliances identified the availability of tobacco (vaping) and alcohol (underage drinking) evident in the local conditions. The availability is often obtained from older siblings and from their own homes. Vaping is acknowledged to be an issue by school personnel and they have placed deterrents in the restrooms utilizing vape detector technology to monitor and evaluate the air and detect chemicals. Youth are not only experimenting with nicotine but additionally THC. By thinking vaping is safer the use of tobacco products such as cigarettes/chewing tobacco has

dropped with youth. This has also been impacted by substantial taxes on cigarettes, media campaigns and community-based interventions. Prevention efforts regarding vaping include accessing evidenced-based programs, restricting access, no-cost treatment options, and alternatives to suspension for violations and enforcing model school policies.

Marijuana can sometimes occur with not only friends but family members too. The legalization of marijuana has many identifying that it is a safe product and mixed pro-use messages support this theory. Prevention efforts have consisted of education due to the uncertainty of the law in New Jersey. Focus has been to parents/guardians on how marijuana and alcohol can affect the developing brain. Science has found that the youth have lower IQ, memory loss, and co-occurring disorders to name a few.

Underage Drinking continues to be an issue in some communities where house parties are held with no adult supervision. Parties are posted on social media sites and access to alcohol is obtained through friends, families and older siblings. Many parents allow the misuse due to the thinking that it is a rite of passage for youth and that they are safer drinking in the home. The effect on the brain and body is similar to marijuana use.

Prescription Medicine issues have been with older teens, the disenfranchised and older adults. Prevention efforts include Prescription Drop-Boxes, information on safe disposal methods and the risk of sharing medications not prescribed for you.

Municipal Alliances to Prevention Alcoholism and Drug Abuse in Monmouth County and statewide have been impacted with a reduction of (DEDR) Drug Enforcement Demand Reduction (DEDR) funds with collections down. This has resulted in some prevention activities on hold and a need for them to assess their priorities.

The Prevention Coalition of Monmouth County an affiliate of Prevention First, focus areas include: Opioid Use & Misuse; Underage Drinking; Tobacco, Marijuana & Vaping and new and emerging drug trends. They hosted a conference at Monmouth University discussing with athletes the dangers of using opioids, strategies to prevent injury, and alternatives for pain management. With the support from the Prevention Coalition, the NJ Division of Consumer Affairs implemented 19 prescription medication drop boxes across the county. The goal is to help prevent the misuse of prescription medication, which can lead to abuse of illicit drugs. TIPS or Training for Intervention Procedures, educates those who serve and or sell alcohol. Participants of the program are taught to be responsible servers in order to prevent underage drinking and drunk driving. The 100% Proofing Committee was created to address the sale of alcohol to minors at bars and liquor stores. Although cigarette smoking rates are relatively low, the emergence of vaping and e-cigarettes poses a big issue for our communities, especially among our youth. Youth Time to Shine is a youth-led coalition and a part of the Prevention Coalition. Members participate in Coalition meetings and community activities and gain leadership and volunteer experiences.

The Drug-Free Communities program utilizes the Strategic Prevention Framework developed by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

RWJ Barnabas Health Institute for Prevention and Recovery is implementing the

Communities that Care Model in Long Branch.

Monmouth County's Children's Inter-Agency Coordinating Council provides advocacy and regular reporting, to the state and county, regarding data-driven actions and outcomes as well as applicable trends. CIACC's membership includes a broad base of community members, who want to create better outcomes for our youth and families.

Monmouth County Student Assistance programs provide a comprehensive framework for the delivery of K- 12 universal, targeted prevention/intervention strategies and programs. Student Assistance services are designed to address risk factors, promote protective factors and increase overall success.

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?

There is an ongoing need for prevention programs and services in Monmouth County. There has been a decrease in the overall youth population in Monmouth County ages 10-17. A growth in the Hispanic youth population was indicated. Drug / Alcohol are the highest offense category for juvenile arrests in Monmouth County. This has been consistently shown over the years. Property offenses are the second highest offense category and public order and status offenses are the third highest. For the 2018-2019 School Year, there were 662 incidents of violence, 62 incidents of weapons, 98 incidents of vandalism, 551 incidents of substance abuse and 511 incidents of HIB (harassment, intimidation and bullying) reported by Monmouth County School Districts for a combined total of 1,859 unique school based incidents reported.

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?

Despite juvenile arrests decreasing, there remains a need to address substance abuse issues among youth. The number of juvenile arrests for drug and alcohol offenses and the number of school based incidents for substance abuse support these efforts. The need to prevent incidents of violence and harassment, intimidation and bullying (HIB) is also an area of focus that needs attention. Domestic violence and child abuse and neglect reports in Monmouth County are indicators that there are family management and family conflict issues present. There is a need to look at the various spheres of influence on a child's life that include the community, school, family and individual/ peer group.

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?

Black youth comprise 9% of Monmouth County youth population age 10 to 17. Based upon the 2017 juvenile arrests for Monmouth County, Black youth comprised 37% of those arrests. Black youth are disproportionately arrested. The Hispanic youth population in Monmouth County is growing. In 2018, Hispanic youth comprised 15% of the youth population ages 10-17. Based upon

the 2017 juvenile arrests for Monmouth County, Hispanic youth comprised 14.71% of those arrests. White youth comprise 83.8% of the youth population ages 10-17 in Monmouth County. Based upon the 2017 juvenile arrests, White youth comprised 62.14% of those arrests. Disparities appear to exist by race and ethnicity.

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 the service category **prevention**, a combined total of **1,765** children and youth were served in 2019. The prevention programs targeted Elementary Age Children, Pre-Teens, ages 9 to 12 years of age, and Middle School and High School students as well. Services were delivered in school, after school & during the summer months. Both primary (universal) and secondary (selective) delinquency prevention strategies were used. A total of 7,504 direct service hours, 4,117 hours of case management and 1,629 indirect service hours were provided in the prevention service category. Prevention programs included life skills training, mentoring services, gang prevention, pro-social activities & positive youth development.

Wellspring Center for Prevention reports that the average age of students in the in Life Skills Training as 10 years old. The program serves 3rd through 5th grade students in Asbury Park and Keansburg and in 2020 expands to 6th graders in Keansburg. Children in the after school/ summer programming are referred by administration, teachers, and counselors. Wellspring Center of Prevention helps educate the youth on decision making skills; provides a consistent male/female role model/mentor which educates in classroom and then follows up after school or with family/parent programs; and provides appropriate socialization and recreational activities for the youth in our program.

Big Brothers Big Sisters of Northern and Central New Jersey reports the average age of youth in their community and school based mentoring program is 11 years old however, the average age of youth in the Beyond School Walls program is 12. For 2018 and 2019, the top problem areas identified by Big Brothers Big Sisters of youth they serve in their community and school based mentoring & Beyond School Walls program includes the following: Inconsistent Parent Figure; Poor Relationship – Male; Low Self-Esteem; No/Few Positive Friends; Family Exposure to Community Violence; Poor School Performance; Short Attention Span and Disruptive Behavior in School. The service interventions provided by Big Brothers Big Sisters in 2018 and 2019 included Role Model/Mentor, Recreation/Socialization; Life Skills Training; Interpersonal Skills Training; Case Management; After School Program; Decision Making Skills Training; and Cultural Enrichment.

Feedback from YSC programs on additional resources that would be helpful, family engagement activities and gaps in service was gathered. Those programs in the prevention service category responded in the following manner:

Additional resources that would be helpful in serving the youth population in your program

- Big Brothers Big Sisters of Coastal and Northern NJ- Mentors and funding continue to be resources necessary to serve the youth in our community. Mentors from diverse backgrounds are always in demand. More referrals to the Back on Track program would be welcome.
- Boys and Girls Club- welcomes opportunities for training and support for their staff, specifically focusing on gang prevention and bullying. They also welcome any guest speakers or collaborators who could enhance the program.
- Prevention First-Life Skills Training-identified to better serve the Long Branch students there was a need for program newsletters in Portuguese, which is not something offered by Botvin's LifeSkills. They were able to identify an individual within Preferred Behavioral Health Group who was able to translate the LST newsletters in Portuguese for the parents/guardians and has offered to assist in the future by interpreting lessons for students.
- Prevention First- After School Program- PF staff could benefit from being provided district calendars that are inclusive of all individual school events, to promote consistency of lessons provided to youth.
- Wellspring- They currently provides six 90 minute sessions to referred students in an after school/summer program. If it worked with the school or summer program schedules, students could benefit from additional sessions to help increase the effectiveness and integrity of the program. Students would also benefit from participating in field trips and being introduced to activities that they have not experienced (plays, trips, camping).

Strategies utilized to engage the families of youth in program activities

- Big Brothers Big Sisters- Parent(s)/Guardian(s) participate in the admission and intake process and must also commit to the program. Case managers also communicate with parent/guardian during reminder phone calls for program sessions. Case managers also follow up with the parent/guardian if something of note or concern arises during the case management with the Big or Little. They are invited and encouraged to attend Kids Club activities such as the Holiday Party, Back to School Party and other appropriate events.
- Boys and Girls Club-Through their text connect system, relevant Club information is sent directly to families on their phones each week detailing important events. Their monthly newsletter called Catching up with the Club is e-mailed to families and donors detailing Club happenings. Club orientation meetings are held for parents at the beginning of summer camp and the start of the school year so families can meet staff, tour the Club, and learn about programming. BGCMC staff also attends Back to School nights for all local schools, disseminating Club information and meeting parents and caregivers. The Club hosts monthly parent engagement activities to involve parents and families in the Club.
- Prevention First- LST- newsletters are sent home with participating students after each lesson. Parent/guardian forums/meetings allow staff to speak with families about the Life Skills Training Program and other prevention programming offered. To expand the engagement of families, staff participates in community and school events.

- Prevention First-After School Program-Facilitators participate in Back to School Nights and provide guardians with an overview of the program, handout referral and permission forms, and encourages parents to connect with the guidance department to complete their child's enrollment into the program. Parent newsletters, fliers and other resources are provided to participating youth to share with their guardians and mailed to the guardians. Most youth are excited to share the hands-on- activities done within the program, especially if they feel they can "beat" their parents in a game, a yoga position or word search associated with lessons learned.
- Wellspring-They utilize community partners to help engage parents. Staff has become a presence not only in the school but in the community. Staff was present at National Night Out, Back to School Backpack drive & block party. At various community events they are able to meet and speak directly to families and explain their program and available services. They are looking to schedule parent programs at locations other than the school buildings to try to accommodate families. Parent workshops have been scheduled at Ocean Family Success Center.

Gaps in service identified

- Boys and Girls Club-The Club is focused on increasing membership and expanding their impact in the community. To that end, the Club has identified gaps in neighboring areas that support the need to expand and improve program impact. The expansion into the Long Branch Middle School, Our Lady of Mount Carmel and College Achieve Charter School will provide after school programming to these communities.
- Prevention First-LST- the need for Spanish/Portuguese speaking personnel and written materials was a gap identified. They were able to address the gap through a Trilingual Administrative Assistant from Preferred Behavioral Health Group.
- Prevention First- After School Program- the number of referrals received, did not reflect the need in one of the district. Strategies to increase referrals were implemented and thus far have helped.
- Wellspring- they have noticed the biggest gap in service is programming for the middle school. The transition to sixth grade is a critical point, and they feel if youth were followed through the middle school, the continuum of care would be strengthened. Additionally, Wellspring has recognized the need for classroom lessons for students in first and second grades. There are limited services for this age group and they understand the importance of emotional development during the younger years.

Monmouth ACTS (Assisting Communities through Services) is conducting the DCF/HSAC Needs Assessment for Monmouth County. That process includes focus groups and key informant interviews. It is an assessment of local strengths and needs of children and families. Areas looked at include housing, food, healthcare, community safety, employment and career service, childcare, services-families caring for a child of a relative, behavioral health/mental health services for children, behavioral health/mental health services for adults, substance use disorder services, domestic violence services, parenting skills services, legal and advocacy services. It helps identify barriers to address the need in the county (wait lists, services do not exist, transportation, cannot contact the service provider, too expensive, lack of awareness of service, cultural barriers, services provided are one-size fits all and don't meet individual needs, stigma leads to avoidance, eligibility requirement).

Monmouth ACTS Positive Youth Development (PYD) Hub goals include:

- To improve outcomes for youth by increasing coordination and communication across youth planning bodies- To establish a standard structure & communication plan and consolidate meetings/groups where possible; and to create an inventory of standing planning bodies and catalog purpose, scope, & membership.
- To increase opportunities for community connection and socialization among youth- To increase school attendance, decrease juvenile arrests, and...; to collect outputs, outcomes, and feedback from existing programs in targeted communities.; to develop more after school resources for youth in grades 5-8; examine effectiveness and youth satisfaction through existing programs and develop mobile recreation program in Long Branch.
- To create a model aimed at developing trauma informed communities- Number of people, organizations, etc... that have been trained; Pre/post data on training, attendance, school stats (behavioral incidents, suspensions, HIB, substance use); inventory training that has already been done-type & target audience and establish and implement a training plan.
- Ensure Isolated Youth are connected -One of the goals of the PYD hub is to increase opportunities for community connection and socialization among youth. During the COVID-19 crisis, youth are further isolated from their communities. PYD Hub members and CIACC collaborate to inventory all virtual connection opportunities provided by our community agencies and youth serving programs or businesses. This includes telehealth counseling services for youth. Partner with CIACC and I/DD committee leadership to inventory virtual resources for families with children who have special needs. Work with Communication hub to post these virtual resources to [Monmouthacts.org/MRN](https://monmouthacts.org/MRN). The online listing can be referenced by Phone Bank when families call for resources. Connect with CIACC to coordinate with schools and gauge how many youth do not have the technology to access virtual or telehealth resources. Once the need is identified, strategize ways to create access for those youth. Ideas include: connecting families to free internet access being offered by companies, partner with local businesses to provide free hotspots. Explore public and private free or grant funded opportunities to provide families with computers, tablets, or phones.
- MHA Community Service Youth Focus Group Survey of 357 Youth on School and Community Connectedness obtained through the PASS program in 2019. A detailed Summary Report, which included 357 youth responses to the Youth Focus Group Survey, was prepared. Key survey information and demographics of survey respondents was presented. Participating schools included Asbury Park, Keansburg, Long Branch, Middletown North, Middletown South and Neptune. The survey included 14 open ended questions & 12 closed. Questions related to missing school, the importance of school, favorite aspect of school clubs/groups and what youth want included and feel connected to school were included in the survey. Additional questions relative to what makes youth feel connected to your community, their relationship with police and whether youth would you like police to have more involvement with the school and or community were asked. Youth also had the opportunity to share how they relax/spend their free time (hobbies), favorite quote, song lyric or poem and what adults they admire. A concise summary, with example responses from the youth to each question, was highlighted and provided. Youth who participated in the survey received a Certificate for Community Service (1.5 hours) immediately upon completion.

RECOMMENDATIONS

25. Looking at your answers to Questions 21, 22 and 24, what is the County’s juvenile prevention plan to address problems and county trends. List recommendations and priorities below.

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC address the problem or county trend?
<p>To reduce the number of at-risk minors who become delinquent by involving them in a prevention program.</p> <p>Skill development for children in the area of conflict resolution, problem solving, and anger management, gang prevention, bullying prevention, self- esteem building, empathy and communication is recommended.</p> <p>Programs and strategies that intervene at the earliest possible and/or most developmentally appropriate stage as identified through the risk and protective assessment and which serve to incorporate the entire family, increase opportunities for bonding with caring adults, focus on the attainment of age appropriate social skills and employ an integrated approach which targets more than one sphere of influence in a child’s life are recommended.</p> <p>Social and Emotional Learning is the process of developing and using the knowledge, attitudes, and skills that help</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ School risk factors include: early and persistent antisocial behavior, academic failure beginning in late elementary school, academic failure and lack of commitment to school. ➤ Most HIB incidents occurred on school grounds, with 56 percent in middle schools. Asian and Black students were more likely than students of other races to be targets of HIB due to their race, while students with disabilities were more likely to be targeted for their disabilities and females were more likely to be targeted for their gender or gender identity and expression. ➤ The high schools with the highest number of (HIB) harassment, intimidation and bullying incidents reported in the 2018-2019 school year include Matawan Regional (18), Middletown North (18), Freehold Township (13), Allentown High (11) and Wall (10). 	<p>To recommend anti-bullying programs that increase student engagement, model caring behavior for students, offer mentoring programs, provide students with opportunities for service learning as a means of improving school engagement and address the difficult transition between elementary and middle school.</p> <p>To recommend delinquency prevention services that integrates social emotional learning. Social and emotional competencies help all students: deeply engage with academic content; recognize and build on their strengths/assets; participate in respectful dialogue; resolve conflict peacefully; and advocate for themselves, their families, and their communities.</p> <p>To collaborate with Student Assistant Programs and Anti Bullying Coordinators in Monmouth County School Districts in the area of prevention.</p> <p>To identify and share training opportunities and provide support for youth programs focused on gang prevention and bullying prevention.</p>

<p>youth and adults to: understand and manage emotions; set and achieve positive goals; feel and show empathy for others; and make responsible decisions. Social and emotional competencies include: self-awareness; self-management; social awareness; responsible decision making and relationship skills.</p>		<p>To provide delinquency prevention services for elementary age students and those transitioning to Middle School.</p>
<p>To assist practitioners and communities in implementing evidence-based prevention and intervention programs that can make a difference in the lives of children and communities.</p> <p>Replication of Best Practice Models in the area of Delinquency Prevention included in the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Model Programs Guide is recommended.</p> <p>Municipal Alliances to Prevent Alcoholism and Drug Abuse and other providers of prevention programs are recommended to adopt evidence based programs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Drug/Alcohol Offenses has remained the #1 highest number and percentage of juvenile arrests in Monmouth County across the years, followed by Property Offenses. ➤ The majority of the Monmouth County Municipal Alliances identified the availability of tobacco (vaping) and alcohol (underage drinking) evident in the local conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To share youth services information with Municipal Alliances to Prevent Alcoholism and Drug Abuse and distribute information on the evidence based programs being offered by the towns.
<p>Municipalities exhibiting multiple risk factors for adolescent problem behaviors should be prioritized for delinquency prevention services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community risk factors include: availability of drugs, availability of firearms, media portrayal of violence, transitions and mobility, low neighborhood attachment and community disorganization and extreme economic deprivation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To recommend delinquency prevention programs that increase protections that reduces the likelihood of minority youth becoming involved in the juvenile justice system. ➤ To recommend youth involved in prevention programs are exposed to caring

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The top ten municipalities in Monmouth County in 2017 with the highest number of juvenile arrests were Neptune Twp. (141), Asbury Park (108), Ocean Township (97), Long Branch (79), Eatontown (70), Freehold Township (66), Howell Twp. (58), Middletown Twp. (57), Holmdel Township (54) and Wall Township (48). ➤ Neptune Township’s juvenile arrests reflected 10.8% of Monmouth County’s total juvenile arrests in 2017. Asbury Park’s juvenile arrests reflected 8.27% of Monmouth County’s total juvenile arrests in 2017. Ocean Township’s juvenile arrests reflected 7.43% of Monmouth County’s total juvenile arrests in 2017. ➤ Of the White juvenile arrests in 2017 in Monmouth County, Ocean Township had the highest number at (62), followed by Long Branch (51) and Holmdel Township (48). ➤ Of the Black juvenile arrests in 2017 in Monmouth County, Neptune Township had the highest number at 114. Asbury Park had the second highest number of Black juvenile arrests in 2017 at 86. Eatontown had the third highest number of Black juvenile arrests in 2017 at 39 	<p>adults and positive peers and will be able to identify at least one caring adult and or positive peer they established a relationship with through the program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To recommend youth served by the prevention program(s) be provided opportunities, skills and recognition to promote healthy youth development that fosters positive relationships. ➤ To support local organizations that develop, implement, or expand local mentoring programs that promote measurable, positive outcomes for at-risk youth and reduce juvenile delinquency. ➤ To recruit mentors from diverse backgrounds and ensure adequate supervision, back ground checks and training is provided.
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	<p>and Ocean Township was fourth highest at 35.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The top 2 municipalities with the highest number of Hispanic juvenile arrests in 2017 were Ocean Township (39) and Long Branch (35.) ➤ In 2018, Neptune Township (957), Asbury Park (827), Long Branch (763), Ocean Township (606) and Freehold Township (492) were the municipalities with the highest number of offenses in Monmouth County. In 2018, Neptune Township (302), Ocean Township (192), Asbury Park (167), Long Branch (143) and Freehold Township (127) were the municipalities with the highest number of arrests in Monmouth County. Source UCR- 2018 Index Crimes (Adults & Juveniles) 	
<p>Prevention programs that teach youth and families skills that promote peaceful alternatives to conflict situations, improve family management and reduce the stressors that can escalate into violence are recommended.</p> <p>Monmouth County's prevention plan needs to incorporate the entire family into the program or strategy. Outreach to engage and involve parent(s) / guardian(s) is recommended.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Family risk factors include: family history of the problem behavior, family management problems, family conflict and favorable parental attitudes and involvement in the problem behavior. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To require prevention programs to integrate a family engagement strategy into their service provision. ➤ To encourage prevention programs that teach youth and families stress management, conflict resolution and communication skills. ➤ To promote restorative practices and mindfulness approaches.

<p>To develop pro-social activities that youth can participate in that increase the youth's interaction with and exposure to positive peers and adults and promotes feelings of confidence and self-efficacy.</p> <p>To provide more structured and supervised time a youth has to reduce the time the youth has to engage in negative behaviors.</p> <p>To develop safe environments that include structured activities, quality programming and supervision during the late afternoon and early evening when youth are more likely to engage in delinquency and programs that may include an in school, after school and summer component.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Individual/Peer risk factors include: rebelliousness, friends who engage in problem behavior, favorable attitudes toward the problem behavior and early initiation of the problem behavior. <p>The MHA Youth Focus Group Survey indicated the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The most common response of youth regarding their favorite aspect of school clubs/groups involved friends and the people involved in the clubs and groups. ➤ Activities that the youth most commonly indicated they would like included in a group or club at school was music, creative arts, yoga and meditation and creative arts. Other responses included some of the following: career/life skills, volleyball, snacks/food, video games, cooling, team building, mathletes, mental wellness, LGBTQ+ & heritage clubs for students of different race and religions. ➤ Teachers, friends, student clubs, classes and athletics helped youth feel connected to school. ➤ Only 4 percent of the 357 youth survey indicated no connection/nothing connected them to school. ➤ About 10% of the 357 youth surveyed indicated they felt limited or lack of connection to the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To recommend afterschool prevention programs that expose youth to constructive recreational activities and pro-social hobbies or interests. ➤ To recommend youth served by the prevention program(s) be provided opportunities, skills and recognition to promote healthy youth development that fosters positive relationships. ➤ To connect with recreation departments and summer camps in Monmouth County to identify options available to serve youth. ➤ To seek after-school and summer programs that offers structured activities, quality programming and supervision for pre-teens, ages 9-12, in communities identified as exhibiting multiple risk factors for adolescent problem behaviors. ➤ To recommend programs that promotes Positive Youth Development – an intentional, pro-social approach that engages youth and families in a manner that is productive and constructive; recognizes, utilizes, and enhances youths' strengths and promotes positive outcomes for young people by providing opportunities, fostering positive relationships, and furnishing the support
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		needed to build on their leadership strengths.
<p>Adverse Childhood Experiences are stressful or traumatic events that occur before the age of 18. The most commonly cited ACEs include physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, physical neglect, emotional neglect, parental incarceration, domestic violence, household mental illness, household substance misuse, and parental separation or divorce. Children in families living in poverty are particularly vulnerable to ACEs because of food insecurity, housing instability and other financial stressors. Adverse Childhood Experiences include maternal depression, emotional & sexual abuse, substance abuse, domestic violence, physical & emotional neglect, divorce, mental illness, incarceration and homelessness.</p> <p>Adverse Community Environments include poverty, discrimination, violence, community disruption, lack of opportunity, economic mobility & social capital and poor housing quality & availability.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The most recent data available indicates over 40% of children in NJ-more than 782,000 are estimated to have at least one ACE, and 18% are estimated to have experienced multiple ACEs. Rates of exposure to adverse experiences are higher in NJ for children and families of color and for children living in poverty than for their non-Hispanic white and more financially secure counterparts. More than 27% of African-American children and 22% of Hispanic children in NJ are estimated to have experienced multiple ACEs, compared to 16% of their non-Hispanic white peers. ➤ In 2019 there were 3,414 Monmouth County total case investigations of child abuse and neglect of which 166 or 4.9% of the investigations were substantiated or established. ➤ In 2016, there were 4,206 Domestic Violence Incidents reported to the NJ State Police UCR Unit for Monmouth County. The municipalities with the highest reported incidents of domestic violence in 2016 were Neptune Twp. (560), Keansburg (360), Long Branch (341), Howell Twp. (264), Middletown Twp. (245), Manalapan (223), Aberdeen 	<p>To share information and training opportunities with communities on trauma informed care and adverse childhood experiences.</p> <p>To help communities to better understand how traumatic experiences can impact a child’s emotional and physical health, both in the immediate and remote future.</p> <p>To work with the Positive Youth Development Hub of Monmouth ACTS and CIACC to foster safe and supportive environments for children.</p>

	<p>Twp. (222), Ocean Twp. (216) and Freehold Twp. (212).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 2018, the number and percentage of Monmouth County Children Living below the Poverty threshold was 12,584 or 10%. For a family of four in 2018, 100% of the federal poverty threshold was \$25,465. ➤ In 2018-2019, the high schools with the highest % of Economically Disadvantage Students include Long Branch (74.8%), Neptune (50.3%), Asbury Park (43.6%), Keyport (40%), Class Academy (38.2%) and Keansburg (38.1%). ➤ New Jersey Drug and Alcohol Abuse Treatment - Substance Abuse Overview 2018 Monmouth County indicates there were 6,923 substance abuse treatment admissions of Monmouth County residents in 2018. Addiction impacts the entire family including children living in those households. ➤ NJ Cares opioid related data for Monmouth County indicates there were 221 suspected overdose deaths in 2018 and 187 in 2019. ➤ There were 69 confirmed suicides in Monmouth County in 2017 (3 of the suicide deaths were youth under the age of 21 and 20 deaths of people age 50-59). 	
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<p>To reduce youth’s employment and vocational problems including a lack of experience and training.</p> <p>To work with the business community to identify employers willing to hire youth.</p> <p>To collaborate with the Monmouth County Division of Workforce Development to provide work readiness and employment opportunities to youth.</p> <p>To integrate work experience opportunities for youth and career development into programs offered.</p>	<p>➤ Community stakeholders indicated job readiness, placement and coaching and mentoring related to vocational issues as a resource they felt was needed to be developed to prevent and reduce juvenile crime, gang involvement and violence.</p>	<p>➤ To increase youth’s connections to individuals knowledgeable about the local labor market and increase their awareness of different careers and employment opportunities.</p>
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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:

The Youth Services Commission will track the youth served by the delinquency prevention programs by race and ethnicity. Monmouth County will ask agencies to include in their grant applications how the services provided are culturally appropriate. Monitoring visits will also include questions relative to cultural diversity and sensitivity. Primary Delinquency Prevention Services (Upper Elementary School Age Children and Youth transitioning to Middle School) and Secondary Delinquency Prevention- Mentoring Services and After-School and Summer Positive Youth Development Program(s) (Pre-Teens Ages 9-12) will be recommended.

DIVERSION

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 DATA WORKSHEETS

NATURE & EXTENT OF DIVERTED CASES

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Table 1. Police Disposition of Juveniles Taken into Custody by Dispositions Type, 2015 and 2016

Disposition Type	2015				2016		% Change in Number of Dispositions 2015-2016
	Number	% of Total Disposition			Number	% of Total Disposition	
Cases Handled Within Department & Released	360	23.4%			439	28.3%	21.9%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Probation Department	1160	75.5%			1093	70.6%	-5.8%
Referred to Welfare Agency		0.0%			1	0.1%	#DIV/0!
Referred to Other Police Agency		0.0%			2	0.1%	#DIV/0!
Referred to Criminal or Adult Court	16	1.0%			14	0.9%	-12.5%
TOTAL POLICE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES	1536	100%			1549	100%	0.8%

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2015 and 2018

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT (FCIU)

Table 2. FCIU Caseload by Category, 2015, 2017 and 2018

Categories	2015		2017		2018		% Change in Number of Cases 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Caseload	Number	% of Total Caseload	Number	% of Total Caseload	
Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile	8	4.2%	23	15.0%	10	8.1%	25.0%
Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile	81	42.6%	31	20.3%	23	18.5%	-71.6%
Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours	11	5.8%	3	2.0%	1	0.8%	-90.9%
Truancy	30	15.8%	23	15.0%	22	17.7%	-26.7%
Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU	3	1.6%	11	7.2%	29	23.4%	866.7%
Other	57	30.0%	62	40.5%	39	31.5%	-31.6%
TOTAL CASELOAD	190	100%	153	100%	124	100%	-34.7%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, 2015, 2017 and 2018.

Table 3. FCIU Petitions Filed by Petition Type, 2015, 2017 and 2018

Petition Types	2015		2017		2018		% Change in Number of Petitions Filed 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Petitions Filed	Number	% of Total Petitions Filed	Number	% of Total Petitions Filed	
Juveniles/Family Crisis	4	100.0%	1	100.0%	11	100.0%	175.0%
Out-of-Home	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
TOTAL PETITIONS FILED	4	100%	1	100%	11	100%	175.0%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, 2015, 2017 and 2018.

Table 4a. FCIU Referrals by Referral Type, 2015, 2017 and 2018*

Referrals Types	2015		2017		2018		% Change in Number of Petitions Filed 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Referrals Filed	Number	% of Total Referrals Filed	Number	% of Total Referrals Filed	
Referrals made to DYFS	15	8.1%	3	3.4%	3	3.1%	-80.0%
Referrals made to Substance Abuse Program	0	0.0%	2	2.2%	28	28.9%	#DIV/0!
Referrals made to Other Outside Agencies	170	91.9%	84	94.4%	66	68.0%	-61.2%
TOTAL REFERRALS	185	100%	89	100%	97	100%	-47.6%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2015 and 2018.

*multiple referrals for one case can be reported

Table 4b. Total Referrals (New Filings) to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015		2018		% Change 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Referrals	Number	% of Total Referrals	
White	492	53.2%	377	53.8%	-23.4%
Black	314	34.0%	225	32.1%	-28.3%
Hispanic	106	11.5%	73	10.4%	-31.1%
Other*	12	1.3%	26	3.7%	116.7%
Total Referrals	924	100.0%	701	100.0%	-24.1%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2015 and 2018.

*See required Data and Methodology

Table 4c. Total Referrals (New Filings) to Juvenile Court compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015			2018			% Change 2015-2018	
	Juvenile Arrests**	Referrals to Court	% of Arrests Referred to Court	Juvenile Arrests**	Referrals to Court	% of Arrests Referred to Court	Juvenile Arrests**	Referrals to Court
White	911	492	54.0%	811	377	46.5%	-11.0%	-23.4%
Black	611	314	51.4%	483	225	46.6%	-20.9%	-28.3%
Hispanic	190	106	55.8%	192	73	38.0%	1.1%	-31.1%
Other*	14	12	85.7%	11	26	236.4%	-21.4%	116.7%
Total	1,536	924	60.2%	1,305	701	53.7%	-15.0%	-24.1%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2015 and 2018.

*** See required Data and Methodology

Table 5a. Total Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015		2018		% Change 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Cases Diverted	Number	% of Total Cases Diverted	
White	227	59.4%	184	66.2%	-18.9%
Black	106	27.7%	60	21.6%	-43.4%
Hispanic	44	11.5%	25	9.0%	-43.2%
Other*	5	1.3%	9	3.2%	80.0%
Total Cases	382	100.0%	278	100.0%	-27.2%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2015 and 2018.

*See required Data and Methodology

Table 5b. Total Juvenile Cases Diverted compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015			2018			% Change 2015-2018	
	Juvenile Arrests**	Cases Diverted	% of Arrests Diverted	Juvenile Arrests**	Cases Diverted	% of Arrests Diverted	Juvenile Arrests**	Cases Diverted
White	911	227	24.9%	811	184	22.7%	-11.0%	-18.9%
Black	611	106	17.3%	483	60	12.4%	-20.9%	-43.4%
Hispanic	190	44	23.2%	192	25	13.0%	1.1%	-43.2%
Other*	14	5	35.7%	11	9	81.8%	-21.4%	80.0%
Total	1,536	382	24.9%	1,305	278	21.3%	-15.0%	-27.2%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2015 and 2018.

*** See required Data and Methodology

DIVERSION ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

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

NATURE & EXTENT OF DIVERTED CASES

LAW ENFORCEMENT STATION HOUSE ADJUSTMENTS

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

1. Look at the Total Police Disposition of Juveniles (Row 6) and describe the overall change in police disposition of juveniles between 2015 and 2016.

In 2015, there were 1,536 total police dispositions in Monmouth County and in 2016, there were 1,549. This represents 0.8% change.

2. Look at Cases Handled within Department and Released (Row 1) and describe the overall change in police diversion of juveniles between 2015 and 2016.

In 2015, there were 360 cases handled within the department & released in Monmouth County which comprised 23.4% of the % of the total police dispositions. In 2016, there were 439 cases handled within the department & released in Monmouth County which comprised 28.3% of the total police dispositions. Between 2015 and 2016, there was a 21.9% change. 79 additional cases were handled within the department & released in Monmouth County in 2016 compared to 2015.

Additional data on Station House Adjustments indicates that in 2019, there were a total of 108 Station House Adjustments conducted by Monmouth County Law Enforcement that were reported to the Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office. The top three police departments in Monmouth County with the highest number of Station House Adjustments in 2019 were Keansburg (31), Spring Lake (10), Long Branch & Ocean Twp. (9). The gender of the 108 Station House Adjustments reported in 2019 indicates 88 (81.5%) were male and 20 (18.5%) were female. Of the 108 Station House Adjustments conducted in 2019 by Monmouth County Law Enforcement 98 (91%) were successfully completed and 10 (9%) committed a new offense or did not complete the terms of the stationhouse adjustment.

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNITS

- For Questions 3-7, use Table 2 (FCIU Caseload by Category, 2015 and 2018).

3. Look at the FCIU Total Caseload (Row 7) and describe the overall change in the FCIU caseload between 2015 and 2018.

The Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU) caseload in 2015 was 190 and in 2018 it was 124. This represents a -34.7% change between 2015 and 2018. There were 66 fewer FCIU cases in 2018 compared to 2015.

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 2018		
Rank	Category	Number
1	Other	39 (31.5%)
2	Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU	29 (23.4%)
3	Serious Conflict Between Parent/Guardian and Juvenile	23 (18.5%)
4	Truancy	22 (17.7%)
5	Serious Threat to the Well-Being/Physical Safety of Juvenile	10 (8.1%)
6	Unauthorized Absence by a Juvenile for More than 24 Hours	1 (0.8%)

5. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Number of Cases column (Column G), between 2015 and 2018, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of FCIU Caseload Categories between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Category	% Change	Number
1	Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU	866.7%	26
2	Unauthorized Absence by a Juvenile for More than 24 Hours	-90.9%	10
3	Serious Conflict Between Parent/Guardian and Juvenile	-71.6%	58
4	Other	-31.6%	23
5	Truancy	-26.7%	8
6	Serious Threat to the Well-Being/Physical Safety of Juvenile	25.0%	2

6. Using the information in the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about your county’s overall FCIU caseload in 2018? How has FCIU caseloads changed since 2018?

There have been changes in the FCIU caseload categories between 2015 and 2018. Unauthorized Absence by a Juvenile for More than 24 Hours, Serious Conflict between Parent/Guardian and Juvenile, Other and Truancy caseload categories showed a decrease between 2015 and 2018. Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU and Serious Threat to the Well-Being/Physical Safety of Juvenile caseload categories showed an increase between 2015 and 2018.

Additional data from the Mental Health Association of Monmouth County which operates the Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU) indicates that in 2019 disorderly persons or petty disorderly persons offense diverted to FCIU was the reason most frequently indicated in 188 (74%) of the new cases added, which was followed by serious conflict between a parent or guardian & a juvenile in 15 (6%) of the new cases added as well as, truancy also at 15 (6%) of the new cases added.

The Mental Health Association of Monmouth County identified the top problem areas at intake most frequently identified with the youth served by the Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU) in 2018 as Truancy, Disruptive Behavior in School, Other (Parental Conflict), Difficulty in Controlling Youth's Behavior, Drug Abuse (or Other: Court Diversion) . The top problem areas identified by the FCIU in 2019 were Drug Abuse or Other: Court Diversion, Other (Parental Conflict), Truancy, Poor School Performance, Difficulty in Controlling Youth's Behavior.

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 2015 and 2018.

In 2015 there were 4 Juvenile/Family Crisis petitions filed and in 2018 there were 11 Juvenile / Family Crisis petitions filed. This represents a 175% change in the number of petitions filed 2015 compared to 2018. In both years there were no Out of Home petitions filed.

➤ **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 2015 and 2018.

In 2015 there were 185 total FCIU referrals and in 2018 there were 97. This represents a -47.6% change. There were 88 fewer FCIU referrals in 2018 compared to 2015.

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 2018		
Rank	Referral Type	Number
1	Referrals made to Other Outside Agencies	66
2	Referrals made to Substance Abuse Programs	28
3	Referrals made to DCP&P	3

10. Insert into the chart below the FCIU referral types between 2015 and 2018, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of FCIU Referral Types between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Referral Type	% Change	Number
1	Referrals made to Substance Abuse Programs		+ 28
2	Referrals made to DCP&P	-80%	12
3	Referrals made to Other Outside Agencies	-61.2%	104
4			
5			
6			

11. Using the information in the ranking chart above, what does this information tell you about your county's overall FCIU Referrals to Juvenile Court between 2015 and 2018? How has FCIU Referral change since 2018?

A significant number of FCIU referrals are made to other outside Agencies in both 2015 and 2018. An increase in the number of FCIU referrals made to Substance Abuse Programs was shown in 2018. A decrease in the referrals to DCP&P was shown in 2018 compared to 2015.

Additional information from the Mental Health Association of Monmouth County on the Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU) indicates the following: In 2019, the Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU) added 254 families. The gender of the juveniles added indicates: 184 (72%) were male & 70 (28%) were female. The race/ethnicity of the juveniles added indicates: 158(62.2%) as White; 29(11.4%) as Black; 52(20.5%) as Hispanic & 15 (6%) Other. An additional 373 individuals received information and/or referral services only. In total, 656 families received some level of service from the FCIU in 2019. A total of 503 FCIU face to face conferences were held in 2019. Disorderly persons or petty disorderly persons offense diverted to FCIU was the reason most frequently

indicated in 188 (74%) of the new cases added, which was followed by serious conflict between a parent or guardian & a juvenile in 15 (6%) of the new cases added as well as, truancy also at 15 (6%) of the new cases added. Nine (9) juvenile/family crisis petitions and zero (0) out of home placement petitions were filed by the FCIU in 2019. The FCIU provided 2,005 direct service hours in 2019 (family contact made in person and/or over the phone). The FCIU provided 1,340 indirect service hours in 2019 (any contact made with collaborating agencies or persons to follow up on client status).

Family Division expanded continuum of court diversions by creating a program specific to the majority of their diverted offense filings – disorderly person marijuana possession. For all first time DP marijuana possession offenses, the youth is referred to a five-hour educational group ran by the local Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU) at the courthouse monthly. Youth spend the day learning the legal, social and physical effects of marijuana use. Their parent/families are then connected to FCIU either before or after the group session – to determine if there are any additional needs the family may need assistance. Successful completions of the Marijuana Diversion Program (MDP) results in a total expungement of the charge from the youth juvenile court record – with no additional work or cost to the youth and family. In 2019, 177 total youth participants have completed the Marijuana Diversionary Program.

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 2015 and 2018.

There has been a -24.1% change in total referrals (new filings) to Juvenile Court between 2015 and 2018. There were 924 total referrals in 2015 and 701 in 2018 resulting in 223 fewer referrals in 2018 compared to 2015. In both 2015 and 2018, White youth comprised slightly higher than 53% of total referrals to Juvenile Court. Black youth comprised 34% of total referrals in 2015 and 32.1% in 2018, which represented a -28.3% change. Hispanic youth comprised 11.5% of total referrals in 2015 and 10.4% in 2018 which represented a -31.1% change. Youth in the “Other” category comprised 1.3% of total referrals in 2015 and increased to 3.7% in 2018 which represented a 116.7% change.

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, 2018		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	White	377 (53.8%)
2	Black	225 (32.1%)
3	Hispanic	73 (10.4%)
4	Other	26 (3.7%)

14. Insert into the chart below the % change in Referrals to Juvenile Court between 2015 and 2018 by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change.

Ranking of Referrals to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change & #
1	Other	116.7% (14)
2	Hispanic	-31.1% (33)
3	Black	-28.3% (89)
4	White	-23.4% (115)

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 2015 and 2018? How have referrals to juvenile court changed since 2018?

There has been an overall -24.1% change in total referrals (New Filings) to Juvenile Court. In both 2015 and 2018, the race/ethnicity of the youth referred to Juvenile Court reflected the same following sequence from highest to lowest in number and percentage of total new filings: White youth, Black youth, Hispanic youth and Youth in the “Other” Category. There was a decrease in referrals for new filings for White youth, Black youth and Hispanic youth in 2018 compared to 2015. The “Other” category was the sole area of an increase shown in referrals to Juvenile Court.

Additional information on total referrals (New Filings) to Juvenile Court from the Family Automated Case Tracking System indicates: In 2019, Family Court dockets indicate that 361 (74.28%) were male and 125 (25.72%) were female. There were 182 fewer males docketed and 39 fewer females docketed in 2019 compared to 2018. The race / ethnicity of the 2019 docketed juveniles indicate: 225 (46.30%) were White; 190 (39.09%) were Black, 53 (10.91%) were Hispanic, 7 (1.44%) were Asian/Pacific Islander and 7 (1.44%) were identified as Other. The offense category consistently with the highest number docketed by Monmouth Vicinage in 2019 was possession of 50G or less of marijuana or 5G or less of hashish.*

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 2015 and 2018.

In Monmouth County there were 21,835 total arrests of adults and juveniles by law enforcement in 2018. The race of those arrested in 2018 indicates 14,289 or 65.44% were White; 7,344 or 33.63% were Black; 37 or .16% were American Indian/Alaskan Native; 163 or .74% were Asian and 2 were Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander. The ethnicity of those arrested in 2018 indicates 2,436 or 11.15% as Hispanic and 19,399 or 88.84% as Non- Hispanic. Unfortunately, the breakdown of just the juvenile arrests by race/ethnicity was not available. Of the total arrests in Monmouth County in 2018, 959 were of youth under 10 to 17 years of age. Juvenile arrests comprised 4.39% of the total arrests in Monmouth County in 2018. The gender of the juvenile arrests in 2018 for Monmouth County indicates that 745 or 78% were male and 214 or 22% were female.

In 2017, there were 1,305 juvenile arrests in Monmouth County. Of those juvenile arrests in 2017, 940 (72%) were male and 365 (28%) were female. The race of the juvenile arrests in 2017 for Monmouth County indicates 811 (62.14%) as White youth; 483 (37%) as Black youth; 1 (.07%) as American Indian or Alaskan Native and 10 (.76) as Asian or Pacific Islander. The ethnicity of the juvenile arrests in 2017 for Monmouth County indicates 192 or 14.71 as Hispanic youth and 1,113 or 85.28% as Non-Hispanic youth.

In 2015, the percentage of arrests referred to Juvenile Court indicated 54% for White youth; 51.4% for Black youth; 55.8% for Hispanic youth and 85.7% for youth in the “Other” category. Without the race/ethnicity data specific to the 2018 juvenile arrests, a comparison cannot be made.

The total number of referrals (new filings) to juvenile court in 2015 was 924 and in 2018 it was 701 indicating a -24.1% change. Between 2015 and 2018, referrals (new filings) to juvenile court by race/ethnicity indicated a -23.4% change for White youth, a -28.3% change for Black youth, a -31.1% change for Hispanic youth and a 116.7% change for youth in the Other category.

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 2015 and 2018.

In 2015 there were 382 total juvenile cases diverted and in 2018 there were 278. This represents a -27.2% change. There were 104 fewer total juveniles diverted from Family Court in 2018 compared to 2015.

18. Using the data in Table 5a, describe the overall change in Juvenile Cases diverted by race and ethnicity between 2015 and 2018.

Race/ethnicity information on juvenile cases diverted between 2015 and 2018 indicates for White youth there was a -18.9% change; for Black youth a -43.4% change; for Hispanic youth a -43.2% change and for “Other” youth a 80% change. In 2018, there were 43 fewer White youth, 46 fewer Black youth; 19 fewer Hispanic youth Juvenile Cases diverted compared to 2015. Youth in the “Other” category had 4 additional juvenile cases diverted in 2018 compared to 2015.

19. Insert into the chart below the number of cases diverted by Race/Ethnicity in 2018, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of cases diverted.

Ranking of Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity, 2018		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	White	184 (66.2%)
2	Black	60 (21.6%)
3	Hispanic	25 (9.0%)
4	Other	9 (3.2%)

20. Insert into the chart below the % change in Juvenile Cases Diverted between 2015 and 2018 by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change.

Ranking of Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity, 2018		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change & #
1	Other	80.0% (4)
2	Black	-43.4% (46)
3	Hispanic	-43.2% (19)
4	White	-18.9% (43)

21. Using the information in the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about juvenile case diverted by race and ethnicity between 2015 and 2018? How has Juvenile Cases

Diverted changed since 2018?

White youth had the smallest percentage change of total juvenile cases diverted between 2015-2018 and youth in the “Other” category had the highest percentage change, Black youth and Hispanic youth both had similar percentage changes between 2015 and 2018 at slightly higher than -43%. In both years, the highest to lowest number of total juvenile cases diverted by race/ethnicity indicated White youth, Black youth, Hispanic youth and youth in the “Other” category.

Additional information indicates that in 2019, there were 163 juveniles, 168 cases and 232 offenses diverted by Monmouth Vicinage based upon Family Automated Case Tracking System. Males continue to comprise the largest number and percentage of those diverted compared to females. In 2019, Family Court diversions indicate that 121 (74.25%) were male and 42 (25.77%) were female. There were 76 fewer males diverted and 41 fewer females diverted in 2019 compared to 2018. The race / ethnicity of the 2019 diverted juveniles indicates 77 (47.24%) were White; 60 (36.81%) were Black; 17 (10.43%) were Hispanic, 2 (1.23%) were Asian/Pacific Islander and 6 (3.68%) were identified as Other. Consistently, juveniles 15 to 16 years of age and 17 years old comprised the largest number and percentage of juveniles diverted. The third highest age group diverted was 13-14 years of age. The offense category consistently for the past five years with the highest number diverted by Monmouth Vicinage was possession of 50G or less of marijuana or 5G or less of hashish. Of the 164 total cases diverted in 2019, the diversion mechanism indicates: 141 (86%) were through Juvenile Conference Committees (JCC); 23 (14%) were through Intake Service Conference (ISC) and 0 (0 %) was listed under Other.

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 2015 and 2018.

Both the total juvenile arrests and total juvenile cases diverted significantly decreased between 2015 and 2018. In 2015 there were 1,536 juvenile arrests in Monmouth County and in 2018 there were 959. White youth comprised the highest number and percentage of juvenile arrests and juvenile cases diverted in both years, followed by Black youth, Hispanic youth and youth in the “Other” category. In review of the 2018 Monmouth County youth population (ages 10-17) by race, White youth comprise 83.8%, Black youth comprise 9.0% and youth in the “Other” category comprise 7.3% of the total youth population. In review of the 2018 Monmouth County youth population (ages 10-17) by ethnicity, Hispanic youth comprise 15% and Non-Hispanic youth comprise 85%. In 2017, 37% of Monmouth County juvenile arrests were of Black youth. Based upon the percentage of the population Black youth comprise, juvenile arrests for Black youth are four times the rate. In 2017, 14.71% of the juvenile arrests in Monmouth County were Hispanic youth. The Hispanic youth population in Monmouth County is growing. There does not appear to be Disproportionate Minority Contact for Hispanic youth relative to juvenile arrests in 2017 based upon the percentage of the Hispanic youth population they comprised in 2018. White youth comprise the highest number and percentage of the total youth population (ages 10-17) in Monmouth County and have a lower juvenile arrest rate.

Based on court processing data from Monmouth Vicinage, the race / ethnicity of the 2018 diverted juveniles indicates 186 (67.39%) were White; 59 (21.38%) were Black; and 25 (9.06%) were Hispanic. In 2018, Black youth were diverted at slightly higher than twice the rate of the youth population (ages 10-17) in Monmouth County they comprised. The race / ethnicity of the 2019 diverted juveniles indicates 77 (47.24%) were White; 60 (36.81%) were Black; 17 (10.43%) were Hispanic, 2 (1.23%) were Asian/Pacific Islander and 6 (3.68%) were identified as Other.

Juvenile Arrest data by Race/Ethnicity for 2018 is needed to make a further comparison between 2015 and 2018.

IMPLICATIONS FOR DIVERSION PLAN

Extent of Need – Law Enforcement Station House Adjustments

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

The Attorney General’s directive mandates that all police departments in New Jersey use an alternative method to resolve matters with juveniles who are involved in minor delinquent activity. The directive mandates utilizing stationhouse adjustments - a process by which the police officer, asks the parent, guardian, or caregiver of the juvenile offender, and the victim, if willing, to come to the station house to discuss the offense. The officer may refer the juvenile for needed services, and, if property has been stolen or damaged, require the juvenile to make restitution in some form. Ordinance violations, petty disorderly persons offenses and disorderly persons offenses may be considered for stationhouse adjustment if the juvenile has no prior record that is known to the law enforcement agency. Additional information on the types of offenses that are not subject to a stationhouse adjustment and should result in the filing of a juvenile delinquency complaint are outlined in the Attorney General Guidelines for Stationhouse Adjustment of Juvenile Delinquency Offenses.

Focus areas of the NJ Office of the Attorney General have included but are not limited to:

- Educating the Public on the Risks of Opioid Abuse Educating young athletes about the risks of prescription pain medicine
- Strengthening ties between law enforcement and the community
- “Excellence in Policing Initiative,” Investing in police training and accountability
- Mandating all police departments in New Jersey implement “early warning systems,” which help law enforcement agencies identify officers who are at risk for harmful behavior and provide remedial programs for them before their conduct escalates.
- Reestablishing confidence in the police disciplinary process.
- Improving oversight of municipal court prosecutions.
- Building Trust with All Communities
- Strengthening bonds between law enforcement and immigrant communities.
- Bolstering protections for the LGBTQ+ community.
- Listening to the concerns of our communities.
- Addressing the root causes of bias incidents. Confronting bias among young people.

The State’s Interagency Task Force to Combat Youth Bias held community listening sessions designed to give New Jersey residents a voice on the problem of bias activity among New Jersey’s youth, and to aid the Task Force in determining how the State can best combat bias and prevent acts of hate and intolerance among New Jersey children, students, and young adults. In 2017, statewide data showed, 29.6 percent of all known bias offenders in New Jersey were minors. In 2018, the percentage of known bias offenders who were minors was more than 46 percent. Troublingly, more than a quarter of the reported bias incidents in 2018 occurred at institutions of higher education, and nearly half of the offenders in those incidents were minors. In 2018, there were 94 Bias Incident Offenses in Monmouth County. Harassment consisted of 49 or 52% of the total incidents in 2018 and Intimidation consisted of 22 or 23.4%. The top four Monmouth County municipalities with the

highest number of bias crime in 2018 were Neptune Township (19), Howell Township (14), Keansburg (11) and Manalapan (10). In 2018, Monmouth County indicated the #1 highest number of bias incident offenses of New Jersey’s 21 counties. Monmouth County comprised 16.5% of NJ’s total of 569 bias incident offenses in 2018.

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 attach a copy.)

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?

Monmouth County Station House Adjustments by Race/Ethnicity and Year

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
White	95 (69.85%)	151 (78.6%)	133 (77%)	57 (68%)	77 (71%)
Black	23 (16.91%)	24 (12.5%)	18 (10.53%)	16 (19%)	23 (21%)
Hispanic	16 (11.76%)	17 (8.85%)	14(8.2%)	10 (11%)	5 (4.6%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	1 (.73%)	0	0	0	1 (1%)
Other	1 (.73%)	1 (0.52%)	6 (3.5%)	2 (2%)	2 (1.8%)
Total	136 (100%)	192 (100%)	171 (100%)	85 (100%)	108 (100%)

In 2019, there were a total of 108 Station House Adjustments conducted by Monmouth County Law Enforcement that were reported to the Monmouth County Prosecutor’s Office. The top three police departments in Monmouth County with the highest number of Station House Adjustments in 2019 were Keansburg (31), Spring Lake (10), Long Branch & Ocean Twp. (9). The gender of the 108 Station House Adjustments reported in 2019 indicates 88 (81.5%) were male and 20 (18.5%) were female.

In 2018, there were a total of 85 Station House Adjustments conducted by Monmouth County Law Enforcement that were reported to the Monmouth County Prosecutor’s Office. The top three police departments in Monmouth County with the highest number of Station House Adjustments in 2018 were Keansburg (19), Sea Girt (14), Long Branch (19). The gender of the 85 Station House Adjustments reported in 2018 indicates 69 (82 %) were male and 16 (18 %) were female.

Station House Adjustments are not used uniformly across all 53 municipalities in Monmouth County based upon their reporting to the Monmouth County Prosecutor’s Office. As the Chief Law Enforcement Officer in Monmouth County, the Prosecutor oversees 46 municipal police departments

and two college police departments. Several departments reported no Station House Adjustments. Asbury Park and Neptune Township are two municipalities with a high number of juvenile arrests and a high # and percentage of residents who are African American who reported no Station House Adjustments used in 2019. There is a desire to increase law enforcement's use of stationhouse adjustment process by reducing the number of youth for whom delinquency complaints filed in court, specifically the number of complaints filed for youth of color.

The Uniform Crime Report (UCR) for Monmouth County (adult and juvenile) arrests indicates:

- In 2018, that Neptune Township (957), Asbury Park (827), Long Branch (763), Ocean Township (606) and Freehold Township (492) were the municipalities with the highest number of offenses in Monmouth County.
- In 2018, Neptune Township (302), Ocean Township (192), Asbury Park (167), Long Branch (143) and Freehold Township (127) were the municipalities with the highest number of arrests in Monmouth County.
- Of the total arrests in Monmouth County in 2018, 959 were of youth under 10 to 17 years of age. Juvenile arrests comprised 4.39% of the total arrests in Monmouth County in 2018. The gender of the juvenile arrests in 2018 for Monmouth County indicates that 745 or 78% were male and 214 or 22% were female.

Additional data from Rutgers Center for Government Services –NJ Data Book indicates:

- In 2019, the top 5 municipalities with the highest population in Monmouth County were Middletown (66,522); Howell (51,075); Marlboro (40,191); Manalapan (38,872) and Freehold Twp. 36,184).
- In 2019, the top 5 municipalities with the highest # of African Americans in Monmouth County were Neptune Twp. (10,772); Asbury Park (8,275); Long Branch (4,364); Ocean Twp. (2,173) and Aberdeen (2,161). In 2019, the top 5 municipalities in Monmouth County with the highest % of their total population of African American were Asbury Park (51.35%); Neptune Twp. (38.56%); Shrewsbury Twp. (14.29%); Long Branch (14.21%) and Freehold Borough (12.57%).
- In 2019, the top 5 municipalities with the highest # of Hispanics in Monmouth County were Long Branch (8,624); Freehold Boro (5,167); Red Bank (4,198); Howell (4,153) and Asbury Park (4,115). In 2019, the top 5 municipalities in Monmouth County with the highest % of their total population of Hispanics were Freehold Boro (42.87%); Red Bank (34.39%); Long Branch (28.07%); Asbury Park (25.53%) and Bradley Beach (19.54%).

There is discretion at the local level prior to a complaint being signed. Some of the variables included in the consideration of a course of action are the offense precipitating police involvement; the ability of the police officer to reach a parent or guardian; the size, staffing and budgets of local police departments vary greatly, as well as their attention and focus on juvenile delinquency; the # of juvenile officers employed by the local police department (full time and/ or part-time status) and if there was a youth services bureau or division within the police department; and the police department's knowledge base of the existing human service agencies in Monmouth County, as well as working relationship with the schools.

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?

Serious conflict between a parent or guardian and a juvenile regarding rules of conduct which has been manifested by repeated disregard for lawful parental authority by a juvenile or misuse of lawful parental authority by a parent or guardian was historically the category with the highest number of cases handled by the Family Crisis Intervention Unit consistently over the years. Family risk factors for adolescent problem behaviors include family history of the problem behavior, family management problems, family conflict and favorable parental attitudes and involvement in problem behavior. Juvenile family crisis intervention services that teach youth and families skills that promote peaceful alternatives to conflict situations, improve family management and reduce the stressors that can escalate into violence continue to be an important need.

School risk factors for adolescent problem behavior include early and persistent antisocial behavior, academic failure beginning in late elementary school and lack of commitment to school. Early intervention services, designed to improve school climate and academic achievement, as well as student attendance and commitment to school are helpful. Strategies to address truancy and reduce the number of school related disciplinary referrals, school suspensions and/or referrals to juvenile court for a minor school based complaints are needed.

As a result of the Family Crisis Intervention Unit's collaboration with the Family Court on the Marijuana Diversion Program, the FCIU caseload has changed to include greater emphasis and focus on Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU.

Nature of Need- Family Crisis Intervention Units

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

The purpose of the Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU) is to provide a continuous 24-hour on call service designed to attend and stabilize juvenile –family crisis. Juvenile-family crisis is defined as behavior, conduct or a condition of a juvenile, parent or guardian or other family member which presents or results in: 1.) A serious threat to the well- being and physical safety of a juvenile, or 2.) A serious conflict between a parent or guardian and a juvenile regarding rules of conduct which has been manifested by repeated disregard for lawful parental authority by a juvenile or misuse of lawful parental authority by a parent or guardian, or 3.) Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours from his/her home, or 4.) A pattern of repeated unauthorized absences from school by a juvenile subject to the compulsory education provision of Title 18A of the New Jersey Statutes (N.J.S.A. 2A:4A-22(g)). Under this statute, juvenile-family crisis cases do not include cases of child abuse, child neglect or domestic violence.

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 attach a copy.)

The Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU) helps to provide status offending youth with community based and family focused alternatives to court and juvenile justice system involvement. Status offenses are not crimes, but behaviors prohibited under law because of a youth's status as a minor. The five most common behaviors that are designated as status offenses are skipping school, acting out, running away, underage drinking and violating curfew. The FCIU helps to develop options to divert, screen and assess kids who exhibit these behaviors.

CPC Mobile Response and Stabilization received a total of 1,943 calls in 2019, of which 1,881 (97%) involved a face to face response. The risk behaviors presented included: School Problems 260 (14%); Parent Child Conflict 207 (11%); Emotional/Psychological 404 (21%); Physical Aggression 267 (14%); Suicidal Ideation/Threat 347 (18%); Runaway 20 (1%); and Other 376(20%).

Student Assistance programs provide a comprehensive framework for the delivery of K- 12 universal, targeted prevention/intervention strategies and programs. Student Assistance services are designed to address risk factors, promote protective factors and increase overall success. The New Jersey Department of Education has established specific criteria required for individuals to become certified Student Assistance Coordinators. These criteria ensure that the SAC is qualified to provide substance abuse/mental health prevention, intervention, counseling and related services. On-going professional development ensures that SACs remain up-to-date on current research, trends, techniques, and community resources.

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?

Adverse Childhood Experiences are stressful or traumatic events that occur before the age of 18. The most commonly cited ACEs include physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, physical neglect, emotional neglect, parental incarceration, domestic violence, household mental illness, household substance misuse, and parental separation or divorce. The most recent data available indicates over 40% of children in NJ-more than 782,000 are estimated to have at least one ACE, and 18% are estimated to have experienced multiple ACEs. Rates of exposure to adverse experiences are higher in NJ for children and families of color and for children living in poverty than for their non-Hispanic white and more financially secure counterparts. More than 27% of African-American children and 22% of Hispanic children in NJ are estimated to have experienced multiple ACEs, compared to 16% of their non-Hispanic white peers. Children in families living in poverty are particularly vulnerable to ACEs because of food insecurity, housing instability and other financial stressors. Adverse Childhood Experiences include maternal depression, emotional & sexual abuse, substance abuse, domestic violence, physical & emotional neglect, divorce, mental illness, incarceration and homelessness. Adverse Community Environments include poverty, discrimination, violence, community disruption, lack of opportunity, economic mobility & social capital and poor housing quality & availability.

- For the 2016-17 school years, Kids Count data indicates that Monmouth County had 9,310 students or 10% who missed 10 percent or more of total enrolled school days (this includes suspensions and both excused and unexcused absences). This is an increase from the 2015-16, when there were 8,522 students or 9%.
- For 2018-2019, NJ Department of Education School Performance Reports indicate the high schools with the highest school wide percentage of students that were absent for 10% or more days enrolled include MCVSD Class Academy (83%), Asbury Park (37.3%), Neptune Township (35.9%), Keansburg (34%), Monmouth Regional (17.1%) and Long Branch (16.8%).
- In 2018-2019 the high schools with the highest percentage of students with Any Suspension (In-School or Out-of-School) includes Asbury Park (24.9%) and Keansburg (25.9%).
- In 2018-2019 the high schools with the highest number of students who received disciplinary removals (any suspension) include Freehold Borough (141), Howell (132), Monmouth Regional (125), Long Branch (116), Middletown North (116), Manalapan (112) and Matawan Aberdeen (105). In 2018-2019 the high schools with the highest percentage of students with Any Suspension (In-School or Out-of-School) include Asbury Park (24.9%) and Keansburg (25.9%). In 2018-2019 the high schools with the highest number of school days missed due to out of school suspensions include Neptune (635), Freehold Borough (386), Manalapan (367) and Wall (285).
- The Mental Health Association of Monmouth County's Youth Focus Group Survey Summary Report indicated that 56% of the 357 respondents indicated that they had missed school 5 or more times in a school year. The most commonly cited reasons for these absences included medical issues, vacation, not wanting to go to school, and waking up late. When asked to rate the importance of school on a scale of 1 to 10, with 10 being "very

important”, the vast majority of respondents selected an 8, 9, or 10, with 10 being the most common response.

In the service category diversion, a combined total of 977 youth and families were served in 2019. A total of 5,487 direct service hours, 3,732 indirect hours and 444 hours of case management were provided in the diversion service category. Diversion services included the Family Crisis Intervention Unit, the Parent Child Conflict Resolution Program, School Truancy Reduction-PASS Program, Keys to Innervisions and the Back on Track Program.

The Mental Health Association of Monmouth County reported the average age of youth in served by the Family Crisis Intervention Unit in 2018 as 15 and in 2019 as 16. The top problem areas of youth served by the FCIU in 2018 and 2019 were identified as Truancy, Disruptive Behavior in School, Other (Parental Conflict), Difficulty in Controlling Youth's Behavior, Drug Abuse (or Other: Court Diversion) and Poor School Performance. Service interventions provided by the FCIU in 2018 and 2019 included Crisis Intervention, Case Management, Family Counseling, Individual Counseling, Advocacy and Decision Making Skills Training. Service interventions needed but not available or found in 2018 and 2019 by the FCIU included long-term community based counseling for ongoing needs or needs outside of WRAP contract eligibility (especially due to transportation issues), Spanish speaking counselors (especially those who accept Medicaid), Individual Support for the Family (for example community-based FSO for individual parents in need), Individual mentorship, community rec/employment/volunteer opportunities.

The Mental Health Association of Monmouth County reported the average age of youth served by the Parent Child Conflict Resolution Program referred to as the Wrap Around Program in 2018 as 14 and in 2019 as 13. The top problem areas of youth served by the Wrap Around Program in 2018 and 2019 were identified as Poor Relationship- female parent figure, Poor Relationship- male parent figure, Poor School Performance, Poor Anger Management, Low Self-Esteem and No/Few Positive friends. Service interventions provided by the Wrap Around Program in 2018 and also 2019 included Individual counseling, Family Counseling, Case Management services, Advocacy, Decision Making Skills/Interpersonal Skills training. Service interventions needed but not available or found in 2018 and 2019 by the Parent Child Conflict Resolution Program included long-term community based counseling for ongoing needs or needs outside of WRAP contract eligibility, Spanish speaking counselors (especially those who accept Medicaid), Individual Support for the Family (for example community-based FSO for individual parents in need).

The Mental Health Association of Monmouth County reported the average age of youth served by the P.A.S.S.- School Truancy Reduction & Diversion of Minor School-Based Complaints to the Juvenile Court Program in 2018 and in 2019 as 14. The top problem areas of youth served by the P.A.S.S. Program in 2018 and 2019 were identified as Truancy, Poor School Performance, Other: Anxiety, and No/Few Positive Friends. Service interventions provided by the P.A.S.S. Program in 2018 and 2019 included Group counseling, Advocacy, Interpersonal Skills training, Socialization, Mentor-ship (temporary). Service interventions needed but not available or found in 2018 and 2019 by the P.A.S.S. program included community-based or school-based mentorship, longer term groups outside of or within the school to refer to at completion.

Big Brothers Big Sisters-Back on Track program reported the average age of youth in 2018 as 13 and in 2019 as 15. The top problem areas of youth in the Back on Track program in 2018 and 2019 were

identified as Delinquent Friends, Defies Authority, Poor Frustration Tolerance, Poor School Performance, Low Self-Esteem and Disruptive Behavior in School. Service interventions provided by the Back on Track program in 2018 and 2019 included Role Model/Mentor; Interpersonal Skills Training; Life Skills Training; Decision Making Skills Training and Recreational/Socialization.

Prevention First- Keys to Innervision program reported the average age of youth served in 2018 and 2019 as 16. The age range of the youth served was 10 to 18. The top problem areas of youth served by the Keys to Innervisions (KIV) Program in 2018 and 2019 were identified as: Poor Problem-Solving Skills, Poor Anger Management, Poor Frustration Tolerance, Delinquent Friends & Disruptive Behavior in School, Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder & Short Attention Span, Low Self-Esteem and Lack of Remorse/Acceptance of Responsibility. Marijuana use and vaping were problem areas that youth verbally shared during sessions that they were experiencing. Service interventions provided by the KIV program in 2018 and 2019 included Decision Making Skills Training, Anger Management Training, Life Skills Training, Other: Substance Use Prevention Education, and Community Service Planning/Monitoring. There were no service interventions needed, but not available in 2018 and 2019. However, for youth that facilitators felt needed a higher level of care, for instance, youth and/or family counseling, it was more of a matter of trying to encourage youth and their parents to participate in those services.

Feedback from YSC programs on additional resources that would be helpful, family engagement activities and gaps in service was gathered. The responses of the programs in the diversion service category included the following:

Additional resources that would be helpful in serving the youth population in your program

- Mental Health Association (MHA) of Monmouth County-Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU)-Resources support the Marijuana Diversionary Program, which links youth to education, support and resources while meeting FCIU's mission to divert families from Family Court involvement through engagement of local community resources, would enable the pilot program to continue. Transportation related to referral and transition services remain an ongoing issue. The linkage with community resources has to be ongoing and consistent even after the family has successfully completed the program.
- MHA-School Truancy Reduction & Diversion of Minor School Based Complaints to the Juvenile Court (PASS)-Additional resources for program incentives for parent & youth participation and progress in the program would be helpful.
- MHA- Parent Child Conflict Resolution Program-To have the resources to provide more wrap around-flexible, in-home and in- community therapeutic intervention to serve a greater number of youth.
- Big Brothers Big Sisters of Coastal and Northern NJ- Mentors from diverse backgrounds are always in demand. More referrals to the Back on Track program would be welcome.
- Prevention First-Keys to Innervision-There are many resources available however, the youth and parents do not seem aware of what resources are available to them in the community. Prevention First staff help ensure that additional resources are provided to all families on mental health services, substance use disorders and other programs/activities that youth and families can benefit from.

Strategies utilized to engage the families of youth in program activities

- MHA-Wrap & FCIU-A strength based program that works to empower families is offered. They meet families where they are –literally and figuratively.-Prior to COVID 19- they have met families

at local restaurants/fast food, their family home, their friend's home, their office, at school and many other locations throughout the county. The families that are in need of their services are sometimes overwhelmed and have more than one child in the home. Being able to meet a family where they are comfortable, and help provide some transportation for the identified client is a unique service.

- MHA-PASS-The program is a strength based program that works to not only provide immediate intervention services to adolescents and their families in crisis, but also to educate, advocate and empower them. They follow the idea that we must “meet families where they are”. Parent roundtable sessions are an integral part of the PASS program. Staff contact each individual guardian for all students involved in the program to attempt individual direct conversations to facilitate parent involvement and provide information. Additionally, information is sent home directly to parents with each student participant.
- Prevention First- KIV-Families are contacted by phone immediately upon receiving a referral. This begins the process of staff connecting with guardians of the youth referred and the guardians are then able to contact program facilitators directly. Facilitators try to be accommodating with youth schedules, especially if they are involved in positive afterschool activities, sports or work, but PF staff also understand and explain to the parents the importance and need for immediate consequences. Keys to Innervisions and Possibility Parenting are both offered in Spanish. Family bonding sessions are offered to engage the complete family unit and to date, have been successful initializing communication between youth and parents after the youth has found him/herself in a difficult situation. Mid-year and end of the year events are held to further connect youth and families that have participated in the KIV program to each other.

Gaps in service identified

- MHA-FCIU& Wrap Around Program- More long-term, in-home therapeutic services available for youth (especially for those without transportation to outpatient facilities); linkage to a psychiatrist in a timely manner; free counseling services for families with limited or no health insurance; Spanish speaking therapy options in the community (for families with and /or without medical insurance coverage); and marijuana diversionary programs for youth with charges
- MHA-PASS-Mentoring programs available to students within each district; funding for incentives for parent and youth participation and progress in program; availability to serve more schools (limited staffing/budget)
- Big Brothers Big Sisters- The number of referrals to the Back on Track was identified. They are working with the referral sources and community partners including the juvenile probation officers and the Family Court Judge to increase referrals.
- Prevention First-Keys to Innervisions- To better connect the youth and parents to the community, PF staff plan to include additional speakers from the local community that are willing to share “their story” with the youth to show them that positive change is possible and rewarding.

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?

Juvenile Conference Committees (JCC) comprised of panels of six to nine member trained citizen volunteers, hear minor delinquency matters in the Family Court. The offenses which could be referred to Juvenile Conference Committees might include but are not limited to: criminal mischief (\$500 or under); criminal trespass (other than a dwelling); shoplifting; attempted theft (under \$200); theft (under \$200); receiving stolen property (under \$200); possession of 50 grams or less of marijuana or five grams or less of hashish; simple assault; unlawful taking or riding in means of conveyance; possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages in a public place or in a motor vehicle (other than the operation of motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor by a

juvenile of any age); local ordinance violations. Through the use of Juvenile Conference Committees a substantial percentage of complaints filed in the Family Division of the Superior Court can be diverted and disposed of expeditiously. The Family Division can then devote more time to dealing with the serious and the repeat offender.

Of the 164 total cases diverted in 2019, the diversion mechanism indicates: 141 (86%) were through Juvenile Conference Committees (JCC); 23 (14%) were through Intake Service Conference (ISC) and 0 (0 %) was listed under Other.

In 2019, there were 49 meetings of the Juvenile Conference Committees in Monmouth County and in 2018, there were 53. The Juvenile Conference Committees with the highest number of meetings in 2019 were Long Branch (8), Middletown (6), Keyport (5), Keansburg (4), Ocean (4), Southwestern/Freehold (4), Wall (4), Asbury Park (3), Marlboro (3), Neptune (3), Tri Boro/Spring Lake Heights (2) and Holmdel (1), Red Bank (1) and Tinton Falls/Eatontown (1). Thirteen (13) Juvenile Conference Committees in 2019 did not have meetings. Monmouth Vicinage is reviewing the number of Juvenile Conference Committees that exist and may be look to restructure or consolidate some into regions due to fewer cases being handled. With the Marijuana Diversionary Program, fewer cases have been referred to Juvenile Conference Committees.

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 attach a copy.)

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?

In 2019, there were 163 juveniles, 168 cases and 232 offenses diverted by Monmouth Vicinage based upon Family Automated Case Tracking System. Males continue to comprise the largest number and percentage of those diverted compared to females. In 2019, Family Court diversions indicate that 121 (74.25%) were male and 42 (25.77%) were female. There were 76 fewer males diverted and 41 fewer females diverted in 2019 compared to 2018. The race / ethnicity of the 2019 diverted juveniles indicates 77 (47.24%) were White; 60 (36.81%) were Black; 17 (10.43%) were Hispanic, 2 (1.23%) were Asian/Pacific Islander and 6 (3.68%) were identified as Other. Consistently, juveniles 15 to 16 years of age and 17 years old comprised the largest number and percentage of juveniles diverted The third highest age group diverted was 13-14 years of age. The offense category consistently for the past five years with the highest number diverted by Monmouth Vicinage was possession of 50G or less of marijuana or 5G or less of hashish.

Monmouth County's Superior Court Family Division enhanced the continuum of juvenile court diversions with the inclusion of Restorative Community Conferences. Restorative conferences serve youth with minor offense(s) which involve another person harmed in connection with the delinquency incident. Enhancing the current continuum of court diversions with restorative practices is believed to provide a pathway for more youth with minor offenses to be screened for a court diversion. International Institute for Restorative Justice (IIRP) Community Conference Model is

included as a Court Diversion Option in accordance to the Community Pre-Conference procedures.

Monmouth County's Superior Court Family Division enhanced the continuum of juvenile court diversions with the inclusion of Restorative Community Conferences. Restorative conferences serve youth with minor offense(s) which involve another person harmed in connection with the delinquency incident. The key benefits of restorative practices include:

- Incorporating the victim's voice in deciding how best to restore the harm caused by the offense.
- Youth take responsibility for the harm they caused in the presence of the person(s) they caused harmed which can lead to a transformation of people, relationships and communities.
- Data reflects youth who participate in Community Conferences are less likely to reoffend compared to youth who proceed formally through the court process.
- Monmouth County offense data for minor charges reflects a need for bolstering the current continuum of offered court diversions.

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?

With a decrease in the number of juvenile arrests in Monmouth County there has been a corresponding decrease in the overall referrals (new filings) to juvenile court. Consistent with the referrals to juvenile court by race/ethnicity, so has been the juvenile cases diverted. White youth comprise the highest number and percentage of referrals and cases diverted, followed by Black youth and Hispanic 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 attach a copy.)

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?

Preferred Behavioral Health of New Jersey-Prevention First Division has implemented the Keys to Innervations (KIV) program as a Station House Adjustment option for law enforcement and a diversion referral resource for Juvenile Conference Committees, Intake Service Conference and the Juvenile Referee. There is a need to provide early intervention / education services to juveniles, who have come to the attention of Law Enforcement and the Family Court with minor offenses related to conduct disorder, anger management problems, alcohol and drug abuse, sexting and inappropriate use of social media. In 2019, the Keys to Innervations program served 43 youth. The gender of the youth indicates 37 (86%) as male and 6 (14%) as female. The race/ethnicity of the youth served indicates 23(53%) as White, 9 (21%) as Black, 8 (19%) as Hispanic and 3 (7%) as

Other. The source of referrals to KIV in 2019 indicates 17 (40%) Police, 7 (16%) Juvenile Conference Committees, 0 (0%) Judge Referee, 1 (2%) Family Court, 1 (2%) Intake Service Conference, 2 (5%) Probation, 3 (7%) School, and 12 (28%) School Resource Officer - Law Enforcement.

Big Brothers Big Sisters provides a Youth Mentoring, Life Skills, Work Readiness, Educational Advocacy and Support Services Program referred to as the Back on Track Mentoring Program. The Back on Track Mentoring Program is designed as a diversion program and a referral resource for the Family Crisis Intervention Unit, Law Enforcement Station House Adjustments, Juvenile Conference Committees and Family Court Intake Service Conference. This resource connects youth with positive adult role models serving as advocates and mentors, who have been recruited, screened and trained. Services integrate life skills training, work readiness, educational advocacy and support services. The interventions are tailored to the individual youth's needs and promote positive youth development. Services are designed to help youth, who have begun to engage in antisocial and low level delinquent behavior and or who are court involved, develop and practice skills needed to make better decisions, particularly when confronted with circumstances that could lead to further delinquent behavior. In 2019, 16 youth were served in the Back on Track Program. The gender of the 16 youth served indicates 15 (94%) as male and 1 (6%) as female. The age of the 16 youth ranged from 12-17 years old with the average age being 16. The Race /Ethnicity of the 16 youth served indicates 5 (31%) as White; 4 (25%) as Black; 4 (25%) as Hispanic; 2 (13%) as Multi-Race (Black/White); 1 (6%) as Multi-Race (other). The youth served by the program resided in 10 different municipalities. The top town served was Neptune with 6 youth (38%). The 16 youth were referred by Court Referee (15 or 94%) or Court Formal (1 or 6%).

The offense category consistently for the past five years with the highest number diverted by Monmouth Vicinage was possession of 50G or less of marijuana or 5G or less of hashish.

Monmouth County Superior Court, in collaboration with the Mental Health Association of Monmouth County, facilitates a Juvenile Marijuana Diversionary Program that provides education specific to marijuana use. The program targets pre-adolescents and adolescents who have been charged with a disorderly person's marijuana possession offense in the juvenile court. Juveniles are referred to the program by a juvenile court Judge. The program will provide 5 hours of instruction specific to the effects of marijuana use, including legal, social and physical consequences of continued use. Activities implemented during the day are intended to prevent, delay or reduce the occurrence of drug use and drug dependence. The goal of the program is to provide education and prevent future juvenile court involvement.

The International Institute for Restorative Practices (IIRP) conducted a two-day training on "Facilitating Community Conferences" for family division court staff, probation officers, care management organization (CMO) staff, law enforcements, school resource officers (SROs), educators, juvenile conference committee members, detention alternative staff along with community-based providers. This training not only created a network of Community Conference facilitators, but also built a coalition of supportive stakeholders willing and able to use restorative practices to divert youth from the formal justice system.

The IIRP provided a presentation to the local School/Justice Partnership to introduce the concept of Restorative Justice in school settings, discussing in detail the continuum of practices including peace circles and community conferences and best practice approaches for school implementation. A School Based Diversion: Respond with Restorative Practices Program funded through 2020 JDAI Innovation Funds was awarded to Konscious Youth Development & Service (KYDS) A NJ Non-Profit Corporation. The program will be implemented at Asbury Park and Neptune Township High Schools.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Law Enforcement Station House Adjustments

32. Looking at your answers to Questions 23 and 24, what is the County’s juvenile plan to address problems and county trends in this category. Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend. State how the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap.

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap?
Trust between police departments and the communities in which they serve needs to be strengthened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ MHA Youth Focus Group Survey indicated about 56% of the 357 respondents indicated they knew police officers or have had experiences with them (as family members, through friends, in school, or in the community). Of those who said they knew a police officer, about 43% indicated their impression of police was generally positive and just 5% indicated their impressions were negative. The remaining percentage had a neutral experience with police. About 56% of the respondents indicated yes they would like to have police more involved in the school and or community. Many respondents suggested that police visit the school more to form connections with students, teach them about their roles, and have a more visible presence at schools. 	To encourage police and the youth dialogue and listening sessions at the community and school level.
To combat youth bias, hate and racism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 2018, the percentage of known bias offenders who were minors was more than 46 percent. Troublingly, more than a 	

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap?
	<p>quarter of the reported bias incidents in 2018 occurred at institutions of higher education, and nearly half of the offenders in those incidents were minors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 2018, there were 94 Bias Incident Offenses in Monmouth County. Harassment consisted of 49 or 52% of the total incidents in 2018 and Intimidation consisted of 22 or 23.4%. ➤ The top four Monmouth County municipalities with the highest number of bias crime in 2018 were Neptune Township (19), Howell Township (14), Keansburg (11) and Manalapan (10). ➤ In 2018, Monmouth County indicated the #1 highest number of bias incident offenses of New Jersey’s 21 counties. Monmouth County comprised 16.5% of NJ’s total of 569 bias incident offenses in 2018. 	
<p>Station House Adjustments are not used uniformly across all 53 municipalities in Monmouth County.</p> <p>To continue to track SHAs by town, race/ethnicity, gender and outcome and to submit quarterly statistics to the Monmouth County Prosecutor’s Office, Family Division.</p> <p>To review the referrals by law enforcement to any funded countywide Station House Adjustment Program by town, race/ethnicity, gender and outcome.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 2019, there were a total of 108 Station House Adjustments conducted by Monmouth County Law Enforcement that were reported to the Monmouth County Prosecutor’s Office. ➤ In 2017, 37% of Monmouth County juvenile arrests were of Black youth. Based upon the percentage of the population Black youth comprise, juvenile arrests for Black youth are four times the rate. ➤ Several departments reported no Station House Adjustments. Asbury Park and Neptune Township are two municipalities 	<p>To increase law enforcement’s use of stationhouse adjustment process by reducing the number of youth for whom delinquency complaints are filed in court, specifically the number of complaints filed for youth of color.</p>

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap?
To increase the number of Station House Adjustments conducted by Law Enforcement for all youth.	with a high number of juvenile arrests and a high # and percentage of residents who are African American who reported no Station House Adjustments used in 2019.	
<p>To increase the education of both law enforcement and parents/guardians on resources that exist to help youth in need of services and their understanding of the juvenile justice system components in Monmouth County.</p> <p>To encourage the development of diversion programs that engages parent(s) / guardian(s) and provides information on the resources that exist.</p> <p>To develop County-wide diversion programs so that all municipalities would be able to access the programs on an equal basis.</p> <p>To increase Law Enforcement’s awareness, utilization and referral to resources in Monmouth County designed to help children and families in need of services.</p>	<p>➤ Feedback from stakeholders in Monmouth County indicates there are many resources available however, the youth and parents do not seem aware of what resources are available to them in the community.</p>	<p>To recommend station house adjustment programs include a parent/guardian component and offer information on the resources that exist.</p> <p>To distribute the 2020 Inventory of Resources for Monmouth County Youth and descriptions of the diversion programs to both law enforcement and parents/guardians.</p> <p>To work with the communications hub of Monmouth ACTS (Assisting Communities Through Services) to increase awareness of community resources in Monmouth County. To encourage service providers to post information regarding their services and programs on the Monmouth Resource Net.</p>

Comments:

Family Crisis Intervention Units

33. Looking at your answers to Questions 25, 26 and 27, what is the County’s juvenile plan to address problems and county trends in this category. Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend. State how the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap.

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap?
<p>Family risk factors for adolescent problem behaviors include family history of the problem behavior, family management problems, family conflict and favorable parental attitudes and involvement in problem behavior.</p>	<p>➤ The Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU) indicates that in 2019 disorderly persons or petty disorderly persons offense diverted to FCIU was the reason most frequently indicated in 188 (74%) of the new cases added, which was followed by serious conflict between a parent or guardian & a juvenile in 15 (6%) of the new cases added as well as, truancy also at 15 (6%) of the new cases added.</p>	<p>➤ To provide a continuous 24-hour on call service designed to attend and stabilize juvenile –family crisis.</p> <p>➤ To provide juvenile family crisis intervention services that teach the youth and family skills that promote peaceful alternatives to conflict situations, improve family management and reduce the stressors that can escalate into violence.</p> <p>➤ To work with families to improve parenting skills, communication and cohesiveness and link youth and /or their parents to resources to help address any legal issues, substance use or mental health problems.</p> <p>➤ To reduce serious conflict between parent(s)/guardian(s) and the juvenile thereby improving family functioning; to stabilize family crisis as to avoid an out-of-home placement; and to prevent delinquent behavior of at-risk youth.</p>
<p>School risk factors for adolescent problem behavior include early and persistent antisocial behavior, academic failure beginning in late elementary school and lack of commitment to school. Early intervention services, designed to</p>	<p>➤ A New Student Safety Data System for the 2017-18 school years was created by the NJ Department of Education indicates Most Harassment, Intimidation & Bullying (HIB) incidents occurred on</p>	<p>➤ To develop strategies to address truancy and reduce the number of school related disciplinary referrals, school suspensions and/or referrals to juvenile court for a minor school</p>

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap?
<p>improve school climate and academic achievement, as well as student attendance and commitment to school are helpful.</p>	<p>school grounds, with 56 percent in middle schools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Males were more likely to be suspended than females, black students more likely than students of other races, and high school students more likely than students in other grade levels. ➤ The high schools with the highest overall school based incidents reported in the 2018-2019 school year include Middletown North (83), Long Branch (72), Keansburg (66), Freehold Borough (60), Raritan High (59), Neptune (54) and Monmouth Regional (49). ➤ For 2018-2019, the high schools with the highest school wide percentage of students that were absent for 10% or more days enrolled include MCVSD Class Academy (83%), Asbury Park (37.3%), Neptune Township (35.9%), Keansburg (34%), Monmouth Regional (17.1%) and Long Branch (16.8%). ➤ In 2018-2019, the high schools with the highest number of students who received disciplinary removals (any suspension) include Freehold Borough (141), Howell (132), Monmouth Regional (125), Long Branch (116), Middletown North (116), Manalapan (112) and Matawan Aberdeen (105). ➤ In 2018-2019 the high schools with the highest percentage of students with Any Suspension (In-School or Out-of-School) 	<p>based complaints are needed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To encourage school districts to utilize the services of the Family Crisis Intervention Unit to address truancy and develop an early warning system and intervention plan for students with school attendance issues. ➤ To continue the work of the Education Subcommittee of the local Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement to explore strategies to divert minor school based complaints from the juvenile justice system in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement. ➤ To recommend the use of restorative practices to address minor school-based incidents by responding to the offending student’s underlying issues while restoring the harm caused to the victim. ➤ To provide the School Based Diversion: Respond with Restorative Practices Program. Restorative practices address minor school-based incidents by responding to the offending student’s underlying issues while

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap?
	<p>include Asbury Park (24.9%) and Keansburg (25.9%).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 2018-2019 the high schools with the highest number of school days missed due to out of school suspensions include Neptune (635), Freehold Borough (386), Manalapan (367) and Wall (285). ➤ The Youth Focus Group Survey Summary Report conducted by the Mental Health Association of Monmouth County included 357 youth participants as of May 6, 2019. 56% of respondents indicated that they had missed school 5 or more times in a school year. The most commonly cited reasons for these absences included medical issues, vacation, not wanting to go to school, and waking up late. 	<p>restoring the harm caused to the victim. Restorative Practices like Responsive Circles and Community Conferences help parties (the offending student and victim) come to agreement on the appropriate consequence/response. Restorative practices address the underlying issues triggering delinquent behavior by empowering students to resolve their own conflicts while providing a voice for the victim to be heard.</p>
<p>Adverse Childhood Experiences are stressful or traumatic events that occur before the age of 18. The most commonly cited ACEs include physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, physical neglect, emotional neglect, parental incarceration, domestic violence, household mental illness, household substance misuse, and parental separation or divorce. Children in families living in poverty are particularly vulnerable to ACEs because of food insecurity, housing instability and other financial stressors.</p> <p>Adverse Community Environments include poverty, discrimination, violence, community</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The most recent data available indicates over 40% of children in NJ-more than 782,000 are estimated to have at least one Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE), and 18% are estimated to have experienced multiple ACEs. ➤ Rates of exposure to adverse experiences are higher in NJ for children and families of color and for children living in poverty than for their non-Hispanic white and more financially secure counterparts. More than 27% of African-American children and 22% of Hispanic children in NJ are estimated to have experienced multiple 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To reduce the sources of stress in the lives of children and families. To support responsive relationships for children and adults; and strengthen core life skills. ➤ To recommend training and professional development in trauma informed care. ➤ To engage youth and families as partners in the decision process, including when creating service plans and ensure they receive adequate assistance or resources to participate fully (e.g. language

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap?
<p>disruption, lack of opportunity, economic mobility & social capital and poor housing quality & availability.</p>	<p>ACEs, compared to 16% of their non-Hispanic white peers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 2018, the number and percentage of Monmouth County Children Living Below the Poverty threshold was 12,584 or 10%. For a family of four in 2018, 100% of the federal poverty threshold was \$25,465. ➤ In 2018-2019 the high schools with the highest % of Economically Disadvantage Students include Long Branch (74.8%), Neptune (50.3%), Asbury Park (43.6%), Keyport (40%), Class Academy (38.2%), and Keansburg (38.1%). 	<p>interpreters, transportation support).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To share information and training opportunities with juvenile justice personnel on trauma informed care and resources to address adverse childhood experiences.

Comments:

Family Court Diversions

34. Looking at your answers to Questions 28 and 29, what is the County’s juvenile prevention plan to address problems and county trends in this category. Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend. State how the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap.

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap?
<p>To provide early intervention / education services to juveniles, who have come to the attention of Law Enforcement and the Family Court with minor offenses related to conduct disorder, anger management problems, alcohol and drug abuse, sexting and inappropriate use of social media.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Drug/Alcohol Offenses has remained the #1 highest number and percentage of juvenile arrests in Monmouth County across the years, followed by Property Offenses. There were 429 (44.73%) juvenile arrests for Drug/Alcohol Offenses in 2018 and 171 (17.83%) for Property Offenses. ➤ For the 2018-2019 School Year, there were 662 incidents of violence, 62 incidents of weapons, 98 incidents of vandalism, 551 incidents of substance abuse and 511 incidents of HIB (harassment, intimidation and bullying) reported by Monmouth County School Districts for a combined total of 1,859 unique school based incidents reported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To have an array of diversion options as a referral resource for the Family Court to utilize to divert minor offenses related to conduct disorder, anger management problems, alcohol and drug abuse, sexting and inappropriate use of social media.
<p>Monmouth Vicinage is reviewing the number of Juvenile Conference Committees that exist and may be look to restructure or consolidate some into regions due to fewer cases being handled. With the Marijuana Diversionary Program, fewer cases have been referred to Juvenile Conference Committees.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 2019, there were 49 meetings of the Juvenile Conference Committees in Monmouth County and in 2018, there were 53. ➤ The Juvenile Conference Committees with the highest number of meetings in 2019 were Long Branch (8), Middletown (6), Keyport (5), Keansburg (4), Ocean (4), Southwestern/Freehold (4), Wall (4), Asbury Park (3), Marlboro (3), Neptune (3), Tri Boro/Spring Lake Heights (2) and Holmdel (1), Red Bank (1) and Tinton 	<p>To review data on the use of Juvenile Conference Committees as a diversion mechanism on an annual basis.</p> <p>To request an update on the status of Monmouth Vicinage’s restructuring or consolidation of the Juvenile Conference Committees.</p>

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap?
	<p>Falls/Eatontown (1).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Thirteen (13) Juvenile Conference Committees in 2019 did not have meetings. ➤ Of the 164 total cases diverted in 2019, the diversion mechanism indicates: 141 (86%) were through Juvenile Conference Committees (JCC); 23 (14%) were through Intake Service Conference (ISC) and 0 (0 %) was listed under Other. 	
<p>Family Division expanded the continuum of court diversions by creating a program specific to the majority of their diverted offense filings – disorderly person marijuana possession.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The offense category consistently for the past five years with the highest number diverted by Monmouth Vicinage was possession of 50G or less of marijuana or 5G or less of hashish. ➤ In 2019, 177 total youth participants have completed the Marijuana Diversionary Program. 	<p>To continue to provide a juvenile marijuana diversion program.</p> <p>To track the number of youth participants that have completed the program and received an expungement.</p>
<p>Monmouth County’s Superior Court Family Division enhanced the continuum of juvenile court diversions with the inclusion of Restorative Community Conferences. Restorative conferences serve youth with minor offense(s) which involve another person harmed in connection with the delinquency incident. Enhancing the current continuum of court diversions with restorative practices is believed to provide a pathway for more youth with minor offenses to be screened for a court diversion.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In Monmouth County Juvenile Court, 62.3% of new juvenile filings (2017) comprised of DP/PDP offenses. Youth incurring DP/PDP charges are a key population for court diversions making these interactions and interventions strategically important for deterring future involvement in the juvenile justice system. In 2017 though, only slightly more than half of those DP/PDP offenses (55.0%; 420 out of 763) were diverted. Accordingly, Monmouth’s juvenile court identified a need to bolster diversions available to the court including RP 	<p>To integrate Restorative Justice practices in diversion programs. To enhance the continuum of juvenile court diversions with the inclusion of Restorative Community Conferences.</p> <p>To review the use of Restorative Community Conferences used as a juvenile court diversion by Monmouth Vicinage.</p>

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap?
	Community Conferences.	
There continues to be a need to help guide families through the court system and connect them to programs and community based resources that address their service needs and fulfill their court requirements.	Parents with children involved in the juvenile justice system are often unfamiliar with and confused by the system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To maintain a Family Navigator position to provide support to court involved families. ➤ To continue Monmouth’s family engagement strategies and conduct surveys and focus groups of court involved youth and families, to help raise their voices of areas needing system improvement.

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?

- Law enforcement implicit bias training and diversity training on race, ethnicity, gender, religion, sexual orientation, and gender identity is recommended. The Police Academy does offer courses on Police Professionalism and Cultural Diversity. In addition, the Basic Spanish for Law Enforcement Course is designed to help law enforcement officers recognize basic terms needed when dealing with the Spanish-speaking community. An inquiry is recommended to come through the Prosecutor’s Office as to the factors why certain police departments have not reported any stationhouse adjustments. It is recommended that information about referral resources available in the diversion service category be distributed to police departments to raise their awareness of options available.
- Outreach to the Vicinage Advisory Committee on Minority Concerns - Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice/Family is recommended for the Vicinage Advisory Committee on Minority Concerns examines issues of importance to racial/ethnic minorities and the community-at-large in gaining fair and equitable access to court services and programs.
- It is recommended that the restructuring of the Juvenile Conference Committees by Monmouth Vicinage be review further, if changes are made to determine the impact on court diversions by race/ethnicity.
- The Youth Services Commission will continue to track and review data on race/ethnicity of the youth served by program area and service category.
- The School Based Diversion-Respond with Restorative Practices proposal was developed through the lens of reducing racial and ethnic disparities. It will have a special focus on Asbury Park High School and Neptune Township High School. Kconscious Youth Development Services (KYDS) is the implementing agency that is funded through JDAI Innovations Funding.

**DETENTION &
DETENTION ALTERNATIVES**

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
DATA WORKSHEETS**

Table 1. Juvenile Detention Admission by Race and Gender, 2015, 2017 and 2018.

Race	2015			2017			2018			% Change in Admissions by Race and Gender 2015-2018		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
White	17	2	19	10	1	11	11	3	14	-35.3%	50.0%	-26.3%
Black	32	4	36	44	6	50	36	7	43	12.5%	75.0%	19.4%
Hispanic	13		13	15		15	10	1	11	-23.1%	#DIV/0!	-15.4%
Other	4		4	10		10	11		11	175.0%	0.0%	175.0%
Total Admissions	66	6	72	79	7	86	68	11	79	3.0%	83.3%	9.7%

Source: Juvenile Detention Statistics Report, 2015, 2017 and 2018.

Table 2. Juvenile Detention Admissions compared to Referrals to Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015			2018			% Change 2015-2018	
	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	492	19	3.9%	377	14	3.7%	-23.4%	-26.3%
Black	314	36	11.5%	225	43	19.1%	-28.3%	19.4%
Hispanic	106	13	12.3%	73	11	15.1%	-31.1%	-15.4%
Other*	12	4	33.3%	26	11	42.3%	116.7%	175.0%
Total	924	72	7.8%	701	79	11.3%	-24.1%	9.7%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 and 2018

*See required Data and Methodology

Table 3. Juvenile Detention Population, 2015, 2017 and 2018

Categories	2015	2017	2018	% Change 2015-2018
Average Length of Stay	23.8	24.4	33	38.7%
Average Daily Population	45.8	5.7	9.4	-79.5%
Approved Capacity	100	88	88	-12.0%
Percent of Approved Capacity	45.8			-100.0%

Source: Juvenile Detention Statistics Report, 2015, 2017 and 2018.

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 2015 and 2018.

There was a 9.7% change in total admissions between 2015 and 2018. In 2015 there were 72 admissions to juvenile detention and in 2018, there were 79.

2. Insert into the chart below detention admissions by race/ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of admissions for 2018 (Column F).

Ranking of Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity for 2018		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	Black	43 (54.43%)
2	White	14 (17.72%)
3	Hispanic	11 (13.92%)
4	Other	11(13.92%)

3. Insert into the chart below detention admissions by gender, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of admissions in 2018 (Cells D5 & E5).

Ranking of Detention Admissions by Gender for 2018		
Rank	Gender	Number
1	Male	68 (86%)
2	Female	11 (14%)

- The Average Daily Population of Girls in Detention for Monmouth in 2018 was 0.5. There were 11 girls admitted to detention in 2018 for Monmouth. Girls comprised 14.3% of detention admissions in 2018 for Monmouth. The average (mean) LOS for girls in detention for Monmouth in 2018 was 18 days.
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 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of % Change in Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Other	175%	7
2	White	-26.3%	5
3	Black	19.4%	7
4	Hispanic	-15.4%	2

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 2018? How have admissions by race/ethnicity and gender changed since 2018?

Black males comprised the highest number and percentage of admissions to juvenile detention in 2018. There were 36 Black male and 7 Black female admissions to juvenile detention in 2018 for Monmouth County. In comparison, there were 11 White male and 3 White female admissions to juvenile detention in 2018 for Monmouth County. For Hispanic youth and youth in the “Other” race category, the total number of admissions to juvenile detention in 2018 was the same at 11.

Additional data on juvenile detention admissions for 2019 indicates:

- There were 68 admissions of Monmouth County juveniles to the Middlesex County Juvenile Detention Center in 2019. This represents 11 fewer Monmouth County juvenile admissions to secure juvenile detention than in 2018.
- The total number of Monmouth County Black juvenile admissions to the Middlesex County

Juvenile Detention facility in 2019 was 45; which represents an increase of 2 admissions from 2018.

- The total number of Monmouth County White juvenile admissions to the Middlesex County Juvenile Detention facility in 2019 was 15; which represents an increase of 1 admission from 2018.
- The total number of Monmouth County Hispanic juvenile admissions to the Middlesex County Juvenile Detention Facility in 2019 was 5; which represents a decrease of 6 admissions from 2018.
- In 2019, the gender of the Monmouth County admissions to the juvenile detention indicates that 60 or 88% are male and 8 or 12% are female. There were 8 fewer Monmouth County males admitted to juvenile detention in 2019 compared to 2018 and 3 fewer female 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 2015 and 2018 (Columns C & F). Also compare changes in this figure from 2015 to 2018, in percentage points, across each racial/ethnic group (Column G).

In 2015 and 2018, there were varying rates for the % of referrals to court admitted to detention based upon race/ethnicity.

- In 2015, the % of referrals to court admitted to juvenile detention indicated for White youth was 3.9%; for Black youth was 11.5%; for Hispanic youth was 12.3% and for “Other” was 33.3%. In 2015, the overall total % of referrals to court admitted to juvenile detention was 7.8%.
- In 2018, the % of referrals to court admitted to juvenile detention indicated for White youth was 3.7%; for Black youth was 19.1%; for Hispanic youth was 15.1% and for “Other” was 42.3%. In 2018, the overall total % of referrals to court admitted to juvenile detention was 11.3%.
- In both 2015 and 2018, youth in the “Other” race category comprised the highest % of referrals to court admitted to juvenile detention, however, the lowest number of referrals to court and juvenile detention.
- In both 2015 and 2018, White youth had highest # of referrals to court but, comprised the 2nd highest % of referrals to court admitted to juvenile detention.
- In both 2015 and 2018, Black youth had the 2nd highest # of referrals to court, but comprised the 1st highest % of referrals to court admitted to juvenile detention.
- Between 2015 and 2018, the percentage points across each racial/ethnic group showed the following for referrals to court: -23.5% for White; -28.3% for Black; -31.1% for Hispanic and 116.7% for “Other”.
- Between 2015 and 2018, the percentage points across each racial/ethnic group showed the following for juvenile detention admissions: -26.3% for White; 19.4% for Black; -15.4% for Hispanic and 175% for “Other”.

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 2015 and 2018.

Between 2015 and 2018, the length of stay in juvenile detention, increased by 38.7%. The average daily population showed a -79.5% change between 2015 and 2018. Monmouth County uses the Middlesex County Juvenile Detention Facility which is a multi-jurisdiction facility. Middlesex County Juvenile Detention Facility is at 47.4% of their capacity.

- In 2018, the average (mean) length of stay in detention for Monmouth was 33 days; the median length of stay was 10 days and 18.8% of youth were remaining in detention 60 days or more.
- In 2018, the average length of stay by departure type for Monmouth indicates 9.8 days for Detention Alternative, Shelter (Pre-Disposition Placement); 2 days for Parent, Other, Adult, ROR (Pre-Disposition); 19.8 days for Other Service Agency/Placement (Pre-Disposition); 76.3 days for Dispositional Placement; 7 days for Other YDC or Other Authorities; and 10 days for Dismissed, Diverted, Similar.
- In 2018, the average length of stay by race/ethnicity and degree of most serious current offense in Monmouth indicates for White youth as 12.7 days for 1st/2nd; 92 days for 4th/DP and 12.1 days N/A-no delinquency charges (violation, etc.). In 2018, the average length of stay by race/ethnicity and degree of most serious current offense in Monmouth for Youth of Color indicates 49.2 days for 1st/2nd; 19.8 days for 3rd, 22 days for 4th/DP and 14.7 days N/A-no delinquency charges (violation, etc.).
- In 2018, the average length of stay by race/ethnicity and primary release type in Monmouth indicates for White youth 6.6 days for Detention Alternative, Shelter (Pre-Disposition Placement); 2 days for Parent, Other Adult, ROR; 40 days for Dispositional Placement. Compared to Youth of Color, it was 10.3 days for Detention Alternative, Shelter (Pre-Disposition Placement), 2 days for Parent, Other Adult, ROR and 82.3 days Dispositional Placement.
- The Difference in Average (Mean) Length of Stay between Minority Youth & White Youth in Monmouth in detention in 2018 indicates +15.7 days. Minority Youth have a longer average LOS than White Youth.
- The Difference in Median LOS between Minority Youth & White Youth in Monmouth in detention in 2018 indicates -3 days. Minority Youth have a shorter median LOS than White Youth.
- In 2018, the percentage of Minority Youth remaining in detention 60 days or more for Monmouth was 20.3% compared to 9.1% for White Youth.
- The Difference in LOS of 60+ days between Minority Youth & White Youth for Monmouth in 2018 was +11.2 days.
- In 2018, the % of Detention Average Daily Population comprised of Minority Youth for Monmouth was 83.7% (which was a decrease from 93.1% in 2017).
- In 2018, the % of Detention Admissions comprised of Minority Youth for Monmouth was 85.7% (which was a decrease from 87.4% in 2017).
- The Minority Representation in the Total Youth Population based on 2017 population figures indicates 28.8% for Monmouth and the Minority Representation in Detention based upon 2018 indicates 83.7%. The percentage point difference/gap is +54.9. Minority over-representation or disproportionality in detention remains evident.

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 2018, beginning with the municipality with the highest frequency.

Ranking of Municipality where Juveniles Resides, 2018			
Rank	Municipality	Frequency	Percent
1	Asbury Park	17	21.5%
2	Neptune Township	11	13.9%
3	Long Branch	9	11.4%

The municipalities with the highest number of admissions of Monmouth County juveniles to the Middlesex County Juvenile Detention Facility in 2019 were Keansburg (11), Asbury Park (10); and Neptune Township (6). Asbury Park had 7 fewer admissions to juvenile detention in 2019 compared to 2018. Neptune Township had 5 fewer admissions to juvenile detention in 2019 as compared to 2018. Keansburg had 4 additional admissions to juvenile detention in 2019 as compared to 2018.

9. Describe the age of youth admitted to detention in 2018, including the age category with the most youth, and the average age.

The age range of Monmouth County youth admitted to detention in 2018 was 12 years old to 21 years old. The mean age for African American youth was 16 years of age which, comprised the most youth. The average age for both White youth and Hispanic youth admitted to juvenile detention in 2018 was 17 years of age.

10. Insert into the chart below the top ten offense types for youth admitted to detention in 2018, beginning with the offense type with the highest frequency.

Ranking of Most Serious Current Offense, by Type, 2018			
Rank	Category	Frequency	Percent
1	Robbery	21	27.3%
2	Assault-Aggravated	17	22.1%
3	Violation of Probation	12	15.6%
4	Possession of Firearm, Explosive, or Destructive Device 2 nd degree	6	7.8%
5	Murder, Attempted Murder, Conspiracy to commit Murder-1 st degree	4	5.2%
6	Failure to Appear	4	5.2%
7	Violation of Detention Alternative/Alternative Custody	3	3.9%
8	CDS Offense	2	2.6%
9	Sexual Assault	2	2.6%
10	Terroristic Threats-3 rd degree	1	1.3%

- In 2018, the nature of current offense/lead reason for detention for Monmouth was 72.7% delinquency charges; 15.6% VOP; 5.2% failure to appear (FTA); 5.2% Alternatives to Detention (ATD) Violation and 1.3% Other reason.

11. Insert into the chart below the degrees of the offenses for which youth were admitted to detention in 2018, beginning with the degree with the highest frequency.

Ranking of Most Serious Current Offense, by Degree, 2018			
Rank	Degree	Frequency	Percent
1	2 nd Degree	26	33.8%
2	Other	21	27.3%
3	1 st Degree	15	19.5%
4	3 rd Degree	12	15.6%
5	4 th Degree	3	3.9%

- The degree of current offense/lead reason for detention in 2018 for Monmouth indicates 54.5% as 1st/2nd ; 15.6% as 3rd; 2.6% as 4th/DP and 27.3% as Other.

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 based upon most common characteristics of the population is a Black male, 16 years old from Asbury Park with robbery offenses.

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, 2015 & 2018) describe how admissions to detention alternative programs have changed from 2015 to 2018.
14. Looking at the total for each gender in Table 2 (Total Intakes by Gender, 2018) and the “Total” column in Table 3 (Total Intakes by Race, 2018), 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.

In 2018, a combined total of 67 youth admissions were under the Monmouth County Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives supervision. The gender of the 67 youth indicates 63 (94%) as male and 4 (6%) as female. The race/ethnicity of the 67 youth indicates 33 (49%) as African American, 20 (30%) as White, 12 (18%) as Hispanic and 2 (3%) as ‘Other’. Based upon the Juvenile Automated Management System intakes for 2018 in the detention category, there were 3 youth served (2 African American males and 1 White male). JAMS intakes reflect only the STEADY program and the Youth Advocate Program-Casey Life Skills.

In 2019, a combined total of 58 youth admissions were under the Monmouth County Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives supervision. The gender of the 58 youth indicates 47 (81%) as male and 11(19%) as female. The race/ethnicity of the 58 youth indicates 38 (65.5%) as African American, 4 (7%) as White, 9 (15.5%) as Hispanic and 7 (12%) as “Other”. Based upon the Juvenile Automated Management System intakes for 2019 in the detention category, 2 Black males and 1 Black female were served.

With a higher number and percentage of admissions to juvenile detention being Black males, those served by the juvenile detention alternative programs are reflective of the gender and race/ethnicity of youth in detention. Youth served in 2019 by the juvenile detention alternative programs resided in the municipalities with the highest number of admissions to juvenile detention (Asbury Park, Keansburg, Long Branch and Neptune Township).

15. Looking at Table 4 (Average Age by Program, 2018) 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.

In 2018, the average age of youth served in the Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives –S.T.E.A.D.Y. program was 14 years of age and the average age of youth served in the Youth Advocate Programs- Casey Life Skills program was 16 years of age. In 2019, the average age of youth in the Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives –S.T.E.A.D.Y. program was 17 years of age.

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 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Problem Areas by Program					
2015			2018		
Rank	Problem Areas	Total	Rank	Problem Areas	Total
1	Family Circumstances/Parenting	36	1	Drug Dependence	
2	Personality/Behavior	16	2	Inadequate Supervision	
3	Education	14	3	Mental Illness Youth/Family	
4	Peer Relations	13	4	Few Positive Friends	
5	Substance Abuse	13	5	Truancy	
6	Attitudes/Orientation	11	6	*Problem areas listed in this column reflect information provided by the Div. of Juvenile Detention Alternatives .	
7	Medical Problems	2	7		
8.	Vocational Skills/Employment	1	8.		
9.			9.		
10.			10.		

17. How has the ranking of Problem Areas changed between 2015 and 2018? Describe in terms of those Problem Areas that have moved up in rank the most.

There are similarities and slight differences in the problem areas identified. Due to limited JAMS intakes entered for 2018, information was obtained from the Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives as to what they viewed as the top problem areas of the youth they supervise. The role of the family and the influence of the youth’s peer group continue to be important. Substance abuse and mental health issues continue to be identified as problem areas. School related concerns such as truancy or education were noted in 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 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Service Intervention Needed					
2015			2018		
Rank	Service Intervention Needed	Total	Rank	Service Intervention Needed	Total
1	Electronic Monitoring	2	1	Electronic Monitoring	
2	Supervision	2	2	Supervision	
3	Case Management Services	1	3	Advocacy	
4	Counseling/Family	1	4	Role Model/Mentor	
5	Recreation/Socialization	1	5	Transportation	
6	Residential Treatment	1	6		
7	Teaching Family	1	7		
8	Transportation	1	8		
9			9		
10			10		

19. How has the ranking of Service Intervention Needed changed between 2015 and 2018? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Needed that have moved up in rank the most.

The service intervention needed did not change significantly between 2015 and 2018. 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.

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 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Service Intervention Provided					
2015			2018		
Rank	Service Intervention Provided	Total	Rank	Service Intervention Provided	Total
1	Electronic Monitoring	2	1	Electronic Monitoring	1
2	Supervision	2	2	Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling	1
3	Case Management	2	3	Advocacy	1
4	Counseling/Family	1	4	Role Model/Mentor	
5	Recreation/Socialization	1	5	Transportation	
6	Residential Treatment	1	6	Counseling/Individual Counseling/Family Counseling/Group	1 listed for each
7	Teaching Family	1	7	Job Placement/Referral Services Vocational/Job Readiness/Job Skills	1 listed for each
8	Transportation	1	8	Urine Monitoring	1
9			9	Life Skills	1
10			10	Supervision	

21. How has the ranking of Service Interventions Provided changed between 2015 and 2018? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Provided that have moved up in rank the most.

There appears to be an increased need for substance abuse treatment/ counseling which moved up in rank. There were a few service intervention identified in 2018 that were not identified in 2015. The need for positive role model/mentor, advocacy and youth employment/work readiness skills were indicated.

In 2018, the STEADY program had 2 admissions to the GPS/ EME program. There was one, 15 year old, Caucasian, male, from Leonardo and one, 13 year old, African American, male, from Asbury Park placed on Electronic Monitoring Expansion (EME). In 2019, 4 youth (3 African American males and 1 African American female) were placed on EME/GPS. The ages of the youth indicates: one youth as 14 years of age, one youth as 16 years of age and two youth as 17 year olds. The towns in which the youth resided, indicates: Asbury Park, Keansburg, Long Branch and Neptune Township. The Monmouth County Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives supervises all youth placed on detention alternative status along Monmouth County’s continuum (House Arrest A, House Arrest B, Home Detention/Electronic Monitoring and the Juvenile Shelter). Several graduation/encouragement dinners were held at the Kula Café for youth and their families

that were well intended and included an activity to increase family bonding and recognize the youth for successful completion on the detention alternative. Backpacks full of school supplies as well as Thanksgiving Meals and Holiday Baskets were distributed at various times through the year. The unit provides supervision, guidance, direction, and feedback to youth on the program. The program provides incentives, educational assistance, transportation, and supervised activities to both youth and their families. To ensure the youth's presence at court hearings staff reminds both youth and families of these dates. Transportation and/or bus tickets are available to youth and families. Transition reports are written to help youth on detention alternatives transition to probation supervision.

The Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives reports the average age of the youth in the STEADY program in 2018 as 16 and in 2019 as 14. The Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives reports the top problem areas at intake of the youth served by the STEADY program in 2018 and also 2019 were Drug Dependence, Inadequate Supervision, Mental Illness Youth/Family, Few Positive Friends and Truancy. The top service interventions provided by the STEADY program in 2018 and 2019 were Advocacy, Electronic Monitoring, Role Model/Mentor, Supervision, and Transportation. Most of the youth in the Division of Juvenile Detention Alternative programs are linked to other agencies like CMO, Probation, and DCP&P who have access to the services not available to us.

The Youth Advocate Program-Casey Life Skills is a resource for youth on detention alternative status which provides life skills training, advocacy, job placement/ referral services and work readiness skills.

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?

Through the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative significant changes in detention admissions has occurred over the years, however, some of the characteristics of the typical youth admitted to detention has not changed. 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). The number of juvenile detention centers in New Jersey has decreased and more are regional centers. It has now been 10 years since the closure of the Monmouth County Youth Detention Center. There was a time when detention centers were overcrowded. Now most are under their licensed capacity.

Monmouth County has a continuum of juvenile detention alternatives that are designed to be short term. Supervision is provided to youth while they await their disposition. The need for detention alternatives continues to be strong and an important option for they keep youth in their own home, school and community with supervision and monitoring.

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?

There is a higher number of youth admitted to both juvenile detention and juvenile detention alternatives who are male than female. The race of the youth admitted to both juvenile detention and juvenile detention alternatives indicates that there is a higher number and percentage of admissions of Black youth compared to White youth. For 49.4% of the youth admitted to detention in 2018 the most serious current offense was either robbery or aggravated assault. Violation of Probation was the most serious current offense indicated in 15.6% of the admissions to juvenile detention in 2018. Strategies to intervene, with youth with chronic delinquency histories continues to be a need. Most of the youth in the Division of Juvenile Detention Alternative programs are linked to other agencies like CMO, Probation, and DCP&P who have access to the services not available to the Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives.

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

Disproportionate minority contact and racial/ethnic disparities exist at this point of the juvenile justice continuum. Although progress has been made over the years to reduce the total number of admissions to juvenile detention, Black youth continue to comprise the highest number and percentage of admissions to juvenile detention. Longer lengths of stay in juvenile detention were shown in the 2018 JDAI Annual Report for Black youth compared to White youth.

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 attach a copy.) 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?

JDAI CORE STRATEGIES include: (1.) Building the collaboration & leadership required for the challenging work of system reform, (2) Relying on data to inform juvenile justice policy and program development, (3) Implementing effective, objective detention admissions policies and practices, (4) Enhancing available alternatives to secure detention, (5) Reducing avoidable delays in case processing & corresponding length of stay in detention, (6) Focusing on challenges presented by "special populations," including youth detained for

violations of probation and warrants, and youth awaiting dispositional placement, (7) Identifying strategies to reduce racial disparities in the detention system, and (8) Ensuring detention facilities present conditions of confinement that meet basic constitutional, statutory, and professional standards, and striving to meet best-practice standards.

- In 2018, the detention admission process for Monmouth indicates that 79.2% was processed through intake; 9.1% was court remand; 6.5% was transfer from other secure facility/jurisdiction and 5.2% was other process.
- In 2018, the nature of departures from detention for Monmouth indicates 43.8% as Detention Alternative, Shelter (Pre-Disposition Placement); 6.6% as Parent, Other Adult, ROR (Pre-Dispo); 6.3% as Other Service Agency/Placement (Pre-Dispo); 35% as Dispositional Placement; 6.3% Other YDC or Other Authorities; and 2.5% Dismissed, Diverted, Similar.
- Since the implementation of JDAI there has been a remarkable reduction in reliance on detention for youth who are non-compliant with the conditions of probation. In 2018, there were 12 youth admitted to detention for VOPs.
- In 2018, Monmouth had 4 youth admitted to detention for warrants issued for failure to appear at a scheduled court proceeding (FTA) and 4 youth admitted for all other violations (including Alternatives to Detention (ATD) violations) or non-delinquency events.

Monmouth County Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives statistics for 2018 and 2019 indicate the following:

- In 2019, there were 32 participants on Home Detention /Electronic Monitoring, 4 admissions on Electronic Monitoring Expansion-Wireless/GPS, 8 admissions on House Arrest A, 3 admissions on House Arrest B and 11 admissions to the Juvenile Shelter.
- In 2018, there were 50 participants on Home Detention /Electronic Monitoring, 2 admissions on Electronic Monitoring Expansion-Wireless/GPS, 8 admissions on House Arrest A, 0 admissions on House Arrest B and 7 admissions to the Juvenile Shelter.
- In 2019 compared to 2018, there were 18 fewer participants on Home Detention/Electronic Monitoring, 2 additional admissions on the Electronic Monitoring Expansion-Wireless/GPS, the same number of admissions on House Arrest A, 3 more admissions on House Arrest B and 4 more admissions to the Juvenile Shelter.
- In 2019, a combined total of 58 youth admissions were under the Monmouth County Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives supervision. The gender of the 58 youth indicates 47 (81%) as male and 11(19%) as female. The race/ethnicity of the 58 youth indicates 38 (65.5%) as African American, 4 (7%) as White, 9 (15.5%) as Hispanic and 7 (12%) as “Other”. In 2019, there were a total of 51(88%) successful completions and 7 (12%) non successful.
- In 2018, a combined total of 67 youth admissions were under the Monmouth County Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives supervision. The gender of the 67 youth indicates 63 (94%) as male and 4 (6%) as female. The race/ethnicity of the 67 youth indicates 33 (49%) as African American, 20 (30%) as White, 12 (18%) as Hispanic and 2 (3%) as ‘Other’. In 2018, there were a total of 74 (92.5%) successful completions and 6 (7.5%) non successful. *The departures include some youth carried over from the prior year.*
- In 2018, Monmouth’s Detention Alternative Outcomes indicates 90% as successful completions; 6.0% as new charges and 4.0% as violation/noncompliance.

In 2019, through the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative Innovation Funds, the Steady Program provided a family engagement component to their detention alternatives continuum through their social work staff. Approximately, 35 family members participated in 3 separate encouragement/graduation dinners held at the Kula Café in 2019. Incentives were distributed, as well as school supplies and 10 Thanksgiving meals and holiday baskets. There were 26 transition reports completed in 2019 for youth on detention alternatives transitioning to probation. Four youth were placed on GPS for a combined total of 58 days under the grant. In 2019, Monmouth Vicinage, Family Engagement Program, hired a Youth Peer Leader in the 3rd quarter. She assisted in outreach to parents who attended the Marijuana Diversion Program, updated logs, referral forms and worked on follow up calls. She assisted 12 Youth Partnership groups with the Family Support Organization (FSO), attended Family Engagement Committee & FSO meetings, and worked on the development of a survey for youth in detention. Training in facilitating restorative conferences was the major focus for the International Institute for Restorative Practices (IIRP) in 2019. 50 Monmouth County juvenile justice stakeholders were trained in 2019 and 12 individuals were licensed to be trainers in facilitating restorative conferences.

RECOMMENDATIONS

29. Looking at your answers to Questions 22, 23, and 25 what is the County’s juvenile detention plan to address problems and county trends. Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend. State how the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap.

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC address the problem or county trend?
<p>To keep youth at home and in the community, improved case management, increased reliance on community based and evidence based programs is needed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Research shows clearly that a period of confinement in a secure juvenile detention or corrections facility is a powerful predictor of negative life outcomes. Confinement in a secure facility frequently interferes with healthy psychological and social development. The experience interrupts participation in school, work, and other prosocial community activities. ➤ National studies within both child welfare and youth justice services suggest that home and community-based programs are better for kids — and cost significantly less than residential or institutional options. These same studies recommend maximizing individualized, family-centered, community-based and data-informed interventions over out-of-home placement. ➤ In 2018, Monmouth’s Detention Alternative Outcomes indicates 90% as successful completions; 6.0% as new charges and 4.0% as violation/noncompliance. 	<p>To strengthen and improve detention alternatives and increase the rate of success on the alternative.</p> <p>Youth should be placed in the least restrictive environment to ensure public safety</p>
<p>The purpose of juvenile detention is to temporarily hold youth who pose a serious risk to public safety or risk of flight while their cases are pending final court disposition.</p> <p>The length of stay in juvenile detention is longer for Minority youth.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ With significant differences in the length of stay for Minority youth in Monmouth County compared to White youth, it is recommended that there be a continued focus on length of stay in secure detention to gain a better understanding as to the factors influencing the differences. ➤ The nature of the offenses, waiver cases 	<p>To utilize the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) in Monmouth County as a systems change model to address the factors within the juvenile justice system that contribute to Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC).</p> <p>To continue to utilize the Risk Screening Tool (RST) in Monmouth County for the purpose of placing appropriate youth in detention. Structured</p>

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC address the problem or county trend?
	<p>as well as, other case processing delays need to be reviewed to determine why the length of stay in detention is longer for Black juveniles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Differences in LOS across racial/ethnic groups continue to exist. ➤ Case processing delays increase length of stay in detention and detention alternatives. ➤ Black juveniles comprise the highest number and percentage of juvenile detention admissions. 	<p>screening tools promote consistency, equity and transparency in decision-making, as they apply objective, legally relevant criteria in a uniform manner across cases, ensuring similar outcomes for similarly situated youth.</p> <p>To continue to work to a) ensure detention is used according to this purpose, b) minimize reliance on detention for lesser offenses and rule violations, c) increase compliance with court-ordered conditions, and d) decrease rates of failure to appear in court.</p> <p>To reduce delays in case processing.</p>
<p>There is a need for juveniles who are appropriately placed in detention to be provided a comprehensive range of clinical and consultation services, to assess risk and manage juveniles with mental health and substance abuse problems on site.</p> <p>Services are to include crisis intervention for suicidal ideation, emotional distress; substance abuse education and treatment readiness; coping skills for mood/emotion/behavior management; psychiatric consultation for medication management; and post release planning and coordination.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Youth placed in juvenile detention encounter challenges adjusting to that environment and may arrive at the facility with underlying mental health and substance abuse issues. ➤ Child Advocates and family members want to ensure the safety and well-being of youth. 	<p>To gather updated information relative to the services provided to Monmouth County youth at the Middlesex County Juvenile Detention Facility -to determine if gaps in service exist.</p> <p>To utilize IAAC to review and monitor detention cases, collect information on concerns and problem areas experienced by the youth in detention, and be an advocate for services.</p> <p>To obtain youth and family feedback through interviews conducted by the Family Navigator-Partners with Families Program.</p>
<p>Adequate supervision of youth in detention alternative programs is required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Monmouth County Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives identified the top five problem areas of the juveniles on detention alternatives as: 1.) School-not attending, failing, no participation while there and numerous discipline referrals as well as, truancy; 2.) Parents not parenting; 3.) Economy- low income, 	<p>To continue an effective continuum of detention alternatives with various degrees and types of supervision for youth whose cases are pending court disposition.</p> <p>To strengthen and improve detention alternatives serving high-minority areas.</p>

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC address the problem or county trend?
	<p>no jobs, unemployed parents and no after-school activities; 4.) Drug Use and 5.)Violence in their communities, stress and anger issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Monmouth County Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives identified the following service needs of juveniles on detention alternative status: 1.) Transportation to services (i.e. Drug programs); 2.) Job training programs for parents and their kids and 3.) Emergency out-of-home placement options, other than secure detention. ➤ The Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives identified the service needs of youth on detention alternatives status and their families as transportation to help the financial burden; support for parent(s) or grandparent(s) raising youth with incomes around the poverty line; educational and tutoring services outside of the “normal” school setting for youth that fall behind in school; and access to affordable supervision to assist families while working. The Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives identified a gap in service as timely access to treatment (the time between referral and actual services) and job skills for both parents and youth. 	
<p>There is a need for the detention alternative unit to provide client-centered and family-focused services. Part of the family engagement efforts will include a “Transitions” component. ‘Transitions’ will consist of “Team Meetings” (voluntary) with the youth, family, CMO, and other support persons - to help youth and</p>	<p>Parent(s)/Guardian(s) Responses to the 2019 Exit Interviews conducted by the Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives Unit indicated the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There were (19) that responded that they felt the program was helpful and staff was excellent. ➤ There were (3) that responded their child had been 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To continue to enhance the youth and family engagement (FE) component of the alternative program continuum. While youth are on any of the alternatives; staff will provide

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC address the problem or county trend?
<p>their families identify needs, set goals and develop action steps to achieve same. Out of the Team Meetings, DA Staff will develop a “discharge plan” in preparation for youth departing the alternative and transitioning onto Probation. This approach is intended to improve continuity for the youth/family, increase communication between all system-involved parties, and increase the overall successful outcomes of youth. The transitional period of DA supervision is intended to combat repeat youth admission to the alternative program for new charges. Based on the data, for youth with chronic offense histories an effective transition is linked to youth’s initial success/adjustment upon adjudication and placement on probation.</p>	<p>on before and the program was the same.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There were (3) that responded that the structure of the program was good for their child. ➤ There were (2) that responded they wished their child/grandchild could stay on longer because were concerned with what will happen when off. ➤ There were (2) that thought the program was excellent. ➤ There were (2) that responded they appreciated that the program was non-judgmental and fair. ➤ There were (2) that responded that the staff were friendly and communicated well. ➤ There was (1) that responded that the program was good and made her child understand that he had to answer to the courts/someone and it was not a joke. ➤ There was (1) that responded that she believed her grandson learned his lesson and was done with trouble. ➤ There was (1) family that felt overall a good program but difficult because they were not use to having other(s) involved in their lives. ➤ There was (1) parent that was very angry with the outcome of her child’s case and refused to comment. <p>Youth responses to the 2019 Exit Interviews conducted indicated the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ (30) Did not have an opinion or answer when asked how they could make the program better. ➤ (15) Did not like that they were not allowed out at all by themselves with exception of school and work. ➤ (13) If they could make the program better it would be by not getting into trouble at all. ➤ (10) Liked that the program kept them out of trouble. 	<p>youth/family incentives, organize pro-social activities/events and coordinate team meetings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To review the Exit Interview responses from Parent(s) / Guardian(s) and Youth on detention alternative status, and the number and type of incentives and pro-social activities/events provided by the Monmouth County Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives on an annual basis. ➤ To track the number of youth referred to the transitions component of Detention Alternative supervision, and the number of discharge transition reports prepared and shared with probation.

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC address the problem or county trend?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ (8) Did not like the program at all. ➤ (8) Liked the Gift cards. ➤ (7) Liked that the program allowed them to be home and not locked up at YDC. ➤ (6) Enjoyed the program dinner of appreciation/graduation. ➤ (4) That I was placed in the shelter and not permitted to go home to my family's house. ➤ (3) Felt it was positive that they were home with their families more. ➤ (3) Felt that the program would be better if they could go out for an hour a day alone. ➤ (3) Felt it made them want-to do well and make improvements. ➤ (2) Liked the JDAI staff assigned to them as their monitor. ➤ (2) Appreciated the Thanksgiving Dinner and the Holiday Fruit Baskets/school supplies. ➤ (1) Once they turned "18" became frustrated with the program rules. ➤ (1) Liked that they had an opportunity to be taken off the bracelet and stepped down. ➤ (1) Felt a daily curfew would make the program better. ➤ (1) Was happy they were allowed to work while on the program ➤ (1) Caught them up on sleep ➤ (1) Disliked being home ➤ (1) Did not like being told what to do and following rules. ➤ (1) Taught me not to talk to people that were bad influences. ➤ (1) Did not like all the time I had to think and cause me not to sleep at night due to being worried all the time. ➤ (1) Reality Check. ➤ (1) Do not get in trouble in the first place. 	

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC address the problem or county trend?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ (1) That this youth was permitted by the Judge to visit his father in the summer- who lived in Connecticut. ➤ (1)The food at the shelter is awful. ➤ (1) Felt that the girls sleeping area should be locked at night. ➤ (1) A staff member at the shelter really helped me. 	

Comments:

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

Comments: Continued involvement with Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative is recommended with an increase focus on studying the factors that contribute to longer lengths of stay for Minority youth in detention compared to White youth. Monmouth County will continue to track both detention and detention alternative admission by race and ethnicity.

DISPOSITION

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 DATA WORKSHEETS

Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender, 2015 and 2018

Gender	2015		2018		% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Male	393	70.8%	280	80.9%	-28.8%
Female	162	29.2%	66	19.1%	-59.3%
Total Juveniles	555	100%	346	100%	-37.7%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2015 and 2018

Table 2: Juvenile Cases Adjudicated Delinquent with Probation & Incarceration Dispositions, 2015 and 2018

Disposition	2015 Number	2018 Number	% Change in Dispositions 2015-2018
01 - JJC Committed	5	4	-20.0%
02 - Short-Term Commitment	0	0	#DIV/0!
03 - 14 - Probation*	394	132	-66.5%
Total	399	136	-65.9%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2015 and 2018

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 3: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race, 2015 and 2018

Race	2015		2018		% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
White	230	41.4%	158	45.7%	-31.3%
Black	250	45.0%	141	40.8%	-43.6%
Hispanic	63	11.4%	37	10.7%	-41.3%
Other *	12	2.2%	10	2.9%	-16.7%
Total	555	100.0%	346	100.0%	-37.7%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2015 and 2018

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 4. Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015			2018			% Change 2015-2018	
	Juvenile Arrests**	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	% of Arrest Adjudicated Delinquent	Juvenile Arrests**	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	% of Arrest Adjudicated Delinquent	Juvenile Arrests**	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent
White	911	230	25.2%	811	158	19.5%	-11.0%	-31.3%
Black	611	250	40.9%	483	141	29.2%	-20.9%	-43.6%
Hispanic	190	63	33.2%	192	37	19.3%	1.1%	-41.3%
Other*	14	12	85.7%	11	10	90.9%	-21.4%	-16.7%
Total	1,536	555	36.1%	1,305	346	26.5%	-15.0%	-37.7%

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2015 and 2018

Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2015 and 2018

*/** See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 5: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age, 2015 and 2018

Age Group	2015		2018		% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
6 - 10	5	0.9%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
11 - 12	23	4.1%	22	6.4%	-4.3%
13 - 14	79	14.2%	73	21.1%	-7.6%
15 - 16	217	39.1%	143	41.3%	-34.1%
17	231	41.6%	108	31.2%	-53.2%
18 and over*	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
Total	555	100%	346	100%	-37.7%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2015 and 2018

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 6: Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015		2018		% Change in Probation Placements, 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Probation Placements	Number	% of Total Probation Placements	
White	148	39.2%	52	36.9%	-64.9%
Black	179	47.4%	72	51.1%	-59.8%
Hispanic	47	12.4%	11	7.8%	-76.6%
Other *	4	1.1%	6	4.3%	50.0%
Total	378	100.0%	141	100.0%	-62.7%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, Relative Rate Index data, 2015 and 2018

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 7: Juvenile Probation Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015			2018			% Change 2015-2018	
	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	230	148	64.3%	158	52	32.9%	-31.3%	-64.9%
Black	250	179	71.6%	141	72	51.1%	-43.6%	-59.8%
Hispanic	63	47	74.6%	37	11	29.7%	-41.3%	-76.6%
Other*	12	4	33.3%	10	6	60.0%	-16.7%	50.0%
Total	555	378	68.1%	346	141	40.8%	-37.7%	-62.7%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2015 and 2018

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 8: Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015		2018		% Change in Secure Placements 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Secure Placements	Number	% of Total Secure Placements	
White	3	60.0%	1	25.0%	-66.7%
Black	1	20.0%	1	25.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	1	20.0%	2	50.0%	100.0%
Other *	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
Total	5	100.0%	4	100.0%	-20.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 and 2018

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 9. Secure Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent, by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015			2018			% Change 2015-2018	
	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	230	3	1.3%	158	1	0.6%	-31.3%	-66.7%
Black	250	1	0.4%	141	1	0.7%	-43.6%	0.0%
Hispanic	63	1	1.6%	37	2	5.4%	-41.3%	100.0%
Other*	12	-	0.0%	10	-	0.0%	-16.7%	#DIV/0!
Total	555	5	0.9%	346	4	1.2%	-37.7%	-20.0%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2015 and 2018
Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 and 2018

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

DISPOSITION ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

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

NATURE & EXTENT OF THE DISPOSED POPULATION

JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT

1. Looking at Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender (Cell C3) and Table 2: Juvenile Cases Adjudicated Delinquent with Probation & Incarceration Dispositions (Cell B4), describe the overall number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent and the number of cases with probation and incarceration dispositions in 2018.

In 2018, there were 346 juveniles adjudicated delinquent of which 280 (80.9%) were male and 66 (19.1%) female. In 2018, there were 136 juvenile cases adjudicated delinquent with probation & incarceration dispositions. In 2018, the vast majority 132 (97%) were placed on probation however, 4 juvenile cases adjudicated delinquent were JCC committed.

NATURE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT IN 2018

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 2018.

In 2018, there were 346 juveniles adjudicated delinquent of which 280 (80.9%) were male and 66 (19.1%) female. Males comprise the largest number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent. There were 214 fewer female juveniles adjudicated delinquent in 2018 compared to males.

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 2018.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race for 2018			
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
1	White	158	45.7%
2	Black	141	40.8%
3	Hispanic	37	10.7%
4	Other	10	2.9%

4. Insert into the chart below Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age (Table 5, Columns C and D), beginning with the group that had the greatest number of adjudications in 2018.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age Group for 2018			
Rank	Age Group	Number	Percent
1	15-16	143	41.3%
2	17	108	31.2%
3	13-14	73	21.1%
4	11-12	22	6.4%
5	6-10	0	0%
6	18 & over	0	0%

SUMMARY OF THE NATURE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT IN 2018

5. Looking at your answers to Questions 2 through 4, summarize what this information tells you about the nature of juveniles adjudicated delinquent in 2018.

The characteristics of juveniles adjudicated delinquent in 2018 indicate that they were more likely to be male, assigned juvenile probation and in the 15-16 year old age group.

CHANGE IN JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT BETWEEN 2015 and 2018

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 2015 and 2018.

Between 2015 and 2018, there was a -37% change in juveniles adjudicated delinquent. In 2015 there were 555 juveniles adjudicated delinquent and in 2018 there were 346. Between 2015 and 2018, male youth adjudicated delinquent in Monmouth County showed a -28.8% change and female youth adjudicated

delinquent a -59.3% change. Male youth comprised the highest number and percentage of adjudicated delinquent in both 2015 and 2018. Female youth adjudicated delinquent showed the largest decrease.

In 2015, there were 399 total juvenile cases adjudicated delinquent with probation & incarceration dispositions. In 2018, there were 136 total juvenile cases adjudicated delinquent with probation & incarceration dispositions. Between 2015 and 2018, this reflects a -65.9% total change. The vast majority of dispositions in both 2015 and 2018 indicated probation. In 2015, there were 394 juvenile cases adjudicated delinquent with probation disposition and in 2018 there were 132. There were 262 fewer juvenile cases adjudicated delinquent with probation in 2018 compared to 2015. This reflected a -66.5% change. In 2015, there were 5 juvenile cases adjudicated delinquent with a JJC committed incarceration disposition and in 2018, there were 4 juvenile cases. This reflected a -20% change between 2015 and 2018 for JJC committed disposition.

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 2015 and 2018.

Between 2015 and 2018, male youth adjudicated delinquent in Monmouth County showed a -28.8% change and female youth adjudicated delinquent a -59.3% change. Male youth comprised the highest number and percentage of adjudicated delinquent in both 2015 and 2018. Female youth adjudicated delinquent showed the largest decrease.

➤ **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 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race Between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Race	% Change	Number
1	Black	-43.6%	109
2	Hispanic	-41.3%	26
3	White	-31.3%	72
4	Other	-16.7%	2

➤ 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 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age Between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Age Groups	% Change	Number
1	6-10	-100%	5
2	17	-53.2%	123
3	15-16	-34.1%	74
4	13-14	-7.6%	6
5	11-12	-4.3%	1
6	18 & over	0	0

SUMMARY OF THE CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT BETWEEN 2015 and 2018

10. Using the answers from Questions 6-9, describe how the nature of juveniles adjudicated delinquent changed between 2015 and 2018.

The overall number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent in Monmouth County showed a decrease between 2015 and 2018. Consistently over the years, there is a higher number of male youth adjudicated delinquent in Monmouth County compared to females. In 2015 males comprised 70.8% of the total juveniles adjudicated delinquent in Monmouth County and 80.9% in 2018. In 2015 females comprised 29.2% of the total juveniles adjudicated delinquent in Monmouth County and 19.1% in 2018. The highest number and percentage of juveniles adjudicated delinquent by race in Monmouth County indicates White youth and Black youth closely matched with both races comprising between 41.4% and 45.7% of the total. In 2015, there were 20 more Black youth adjudicated delinquent than White youth and in 2018, there were 17 more White youth adjudicated delinquent than Black youth. When a comparison is made to the percent of the population each race comprises, then there is a clear disparity or over representation of Black youth adjudicated delinquent in Monmouth County. Hispanic youth comprised 11.4% of the total youth adjudicated in 2015 and 10.7% in 2018. In both 2015 and 2018, probation is the disposition most frequently assigned to youth adjudicated delinquent, although a significant decrease in the total juvenile cases adjudicated delinquent was shown between 2015 and 2018. A relative small number of youth in Monmouth County receive a JJC commitment incarceration disposition. The ages of youth adjudicated delinquent in Monmouth County indicated that the highest number and percentage in both 2015 and 2018 as the 15-16 year olds and 17 year olds. Combined those age groups (15-17) comprised 80.7% of the total youth adjudicated delinquent in 2015 and 72.5% in 2018. The third highest age group of youth adjudicated delinquent in Monmouth County in 2015 and 2018 was the 13-14 year olds. Youth 13-14 comprised 14.2% of the total juvenile cases adjudicated delinquent in 2015 and 21.1% in 2018.

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 2015 and 2018.

There has been an overall decrease in the total juvenile arrests and total juvenile cases adjudicated delinquent in Monmouth County between 2015 and 2018. A higher rate of Black juvenile arrests has been shown in comparison to the percent of the population that Black youth comprise. In 2015, the % of arrests adjudicated delinquent by race indicated 25.2% for White youth, 40.9% for Black youth, 33.2% for Hispanic youth and 85.7% for youth in the “Other” category.

The 2018 juvenile arrest data by race/ethnicity was not included in the report provided for planning purposes. The juvenile arrest data combined the adult arrests with the juvenile arrests. Further analysis can be made once that information is obtained.

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 2015 and 2018.

- In 2015, there were 378 total probation placements in Monmouth County. The race/ethnicity of the youth with probation placements in 2015 indicates 148 (39.15%) were White, 179(47.35%) were Black youth, 47 (12.43%) were Hispanic youth and 4(1.06%) were “Other” youth.
- In 2018, there were 141 total probation placements in Monmouth County. The race/ethnicity of the youth with probation placements in 2018 indicates 52 (36.9%) were White, 72 (51.1%) were Black youth, 11 (7.8%) were Hispanic youth and 6 (4.3%) were “Other” youth.
- There were 237 fewer probation placements in 2018 compared to 2015. In both 2015 and 2018, Black youth comprised the #1 highest number and percentage of the probation placements in Monmouth County. White youth comprised the second highest number and percentage of probation placement in Monmouth County.

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 2018.

Ranking of Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2018		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	Black	72 (51.1%)
2	White	52 (36.9%)
3	Hispanic	11 (7.8%)
4	Other	6 4.3%)

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 and 2018.

Ranking of Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change
1	Hispanic	-76.6% (36)
2	White	-64.9% (96)
3	Black	-59.8% (107)
4	Other	50% (2)

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 2015 and 2018? How has Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity changed since 2018?

There was a decrease in probation placements shown between 2015 and 2018 for Hispanic, White and Black youth. Youth in the "Other" race category was the only group that showed a small increase.

New Jersey Courts- FJ Statistical Processing- Calendar Year 2018 data indicates the following:

- Out of 3,927 Adjudicated Juveniles on Probation in New Jersey, Monmouth County ranked 11th highest among the counties with 141 adjudicated juveniles on probation in 2018. Monmouth's juveniles on probation comprised 3.6% of the state's total in 2018.
- Out of 3,178 Male Juveniles on Probation in New Jersey, Monmouth County ranked 12th highest among the counties with 118 males on probation in 2018. Male juveniles comprised 83.69% of Monmouth's juvenile probation caseload in 2018.
- Out of 749 Female juveniles on Probation in New Jersey, Monmouth County ranked 13th highest among the counties with 23 females on probation in 2018. Female juveniles comprised 16.31%.
- Out of 1,173 Caucasian juveniles on probation in New Jersey, Monmouth County ranked 9th highest among the counties with 52 Caucasian juveniles on probation in 2018. Caucasian juveniles comprised 36.88 % of Monmouth's juvenile probation caseload in 2018.
- Out of 1,827 African American juveniles on probation in New Jersey, Monmouth County ranked 9th highest among the counties with 72 African American juveniles on probation in 2018. African American juveniles comprised 51.06% of Monmouth's juvenile probation caseload in 2018.
- Out of 788 Hispanic juveniles on probation in New Jersey, Monmouth County ranked 13th highest among the counties with 11 Hispanic juveniles on probation in 2018. Hispanic juveniles comprised 7.80% of Monmouth's juvenile probation caseload in 2018.
- Out of 69 Asian juveniles on probation in New Jersey, Monmouth County ranked 13th highest among the counties with 1 Asian juvenile on probation in 2018. Asian juveniles comprised .71% of Monmouth's juvenile probation caseload in 2018.
- For 5 Monmouth youth on probation or 3.55%, the race of the juvenile was not indicated.

Additional information from Monmouth Vicinage Probation Division indicates:

- In 2019, there were 173 juvenile cases monitored by the Probation Division Staff. Of those juveniles, 89(51%) were on probation supervision, while 84(49%) were Deferred Dispositions. There were a total of 31 Violations of Probation filed during 2019. Of the 31 VOP's, 5 (16%) involved violation of the standard conditions of probation, 12 (39%) were new offenses and 14

(45%) were program violations.

- In 2018, there were 216 juvenile cases monitored by the Probation Division Staff. Of those juveniles, 137 (63%) were on probation supervision, while 79 (37%) were Deferred Dispositions. There were a total of 42 Violations of Probation filed during 2018. Of the 42 VOP's, 4 (9%) involved violation of the standard conditions of probation, 20 (48%) were new offenses and 18 (43%) were program violations.

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 2015 and 2018.

In 2015, 68.1 % of juveniles adjudicated delinquent were placed on probation and in 2018, 40.8% of juveniles adjudicated delinquent were placed on probation. Probation supervision continues to be the lead disposition used by the Family Court however, fewer adjudicated youth are being placed on probation. Black youth comprised the largest number and percentage of juveniles adjudicated delinquent placed on probation in both 2015 and 2018, however, the overall % of Black youth adjudicated delinquent placed on probation decreased from 71.6% in 2015 to 51.1% in 2018. White youth comprised the second highest number and percentage of juveniles adjudicated delinquent placed on probation in both 2015 and 2018. The % of White youth adjudicated delinquent placed on probation in 2015 was 64.3% which decreased significantly to 32.9% in 2018. The % of Hispanic youth adjudicated delinquent placed on probation in 2015 was 74.6% which decreased significantly to 29.7% in 2018.

Between 2015 and 2018, youth adjudicated delinquent in Monmouth County showed the following changes by race/ethnicity: White youth showed a -31.3% change, Black youth a -43.6% change, Hispanic youth a -41.3% change and youth in the "Other" a 16.7% change. Overall, there was a -37.7 change in Monmouth County in juveniles adjudicated delinquent between 2015 and 2018.

Between 2015 and 2018, probation placements in Monmouth County showed the following changes by race/ethnicity: White youth showed a -64.9% change, Black youth a -59.8% change, Hispanic youth a -76.6% change and youth in the "Other" a 50% change. Overall, there was a -62.7% change in probation placements in Monmouth County between 2015 and 2018.

- **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 2015 and 2018.

There was a -20% change in secure placements shown between 2015 and 2018. In 2015, the race/ethnicity of the 5 juveniles with secure placements was 3 White, 1 Black and 1 Hispanic. In 2018, the race/ethnicity of the 4 juveniles with secure placements was 1 White, 1 Black and 2 Hispanic. Between 2015 and 2018, White youth showed the largest decrease and Hispanic youth the largest increase in secure placements. It should be noted that the total secure placements in both years was small.

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 2018.

Ranking of Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2018		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	Hispanic	2
2	White	1
3	Black	1
4	Other	0

19. Insert into the chart below the % change in Table 8 (Column E) Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change between 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2018		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change
1	Hispanic	100%
2	White	-66.7%
3	Black	0
4	Other	0

20. Using the information in the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about your county's Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018? How has Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity changed since 2018?

Information provided by the NJ Juvenile Justice Commission on committed and waived juveniles for Monmouth in 2018, indicated that there were 7 (100%) youth whose race was Black and gender male. Lead disposition data for 2018 indicated that there were 4 JJC incarceration and 1 residential placement-JJC. Some changes in the race/ethnicity of Monmouth County's juveniles in secure placements between 2015 and 2018 were shown, however the overall number of youth in secure placement was very small (5 in 2015 and 4 in 2018) to make major comparisons.

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 2015 and 2018.

Between 2015 and 2018, the race/ethnicity of youth adjudicated delinquent indicates: White youth showed a -31.3% change, Black youth a -43.6% change, Hispanic youth a -41.3% change and youth in the “Other” a 16.7% change. Overall, there was a -37.7 change in Monmouth County in juveniles adjudicated delinquent between 2015 and 2018.

Between 2015 and 2018, the % change in secure placements by race/ethnicity indicates: White youth showed a -66.7% change, Black youth remained the same at no change, Hispanic youth had a 100% change and youth in the “Other” category had no secure placements. White youth had 3 secure placements in 2015 and 1 in 2018. Black youth had 1 secure placement in 2015 and 1 in 2018. Hispanic youth had 1 secure placement in 2015 and 2 in 2018.

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, 2018) and comparing this information to JAMS Table 6: Total Intakes by Gender, 2018, describe any differences or similarities between juveniles adjudicated delinquent and juveniles in dispositional option programs by gender.

Males comprise the highest number and percentage of Monmouth County youth adjudicated delinquent and also those youth served by programs funded under the disposition service category. In review of the intakes by gender for 2018, male youth comprised 83% and female youth comprised 16%. For 2018, male youth comprised 80.9% and female youth 19.1% of youth adjudicated delinquent in Monmouth County. The gender of the majority of juveniles adjudicated delinquent and those served by programs funded in the disposition service category are male. Female youth comprised a smaller number.

Additional information from the 2018 monitoring visit to the Monmouth Vicinage-Probation Multi Treatment Program indicated that the gender of the youth served at that point in time was 22 (100%) male.

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, 2018 (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.

The programs in the service category disposition in 2018 included IEP Youth Services Probation Offender Program, Monmouth Vicinage- Probation Multi Treatment Program and POP transport, Mercy Center-Community Coaches, New Hope Integrated Behavioral Health Care- Adolescent Residential Alcohol and Drug Treatment and the Youth Advocate Program- Casey Life Skills Program. From monitoring visits, as

well as those who completed Juvenile Automated Management System intakes, the majority of youth served by the dispositional option programs in Monmouth County, are male which is reflective of the gender of youth adjudicated delinquent. All programs do accept youth adjudicated delinquent who are female however, the number of female youth served is much smaller. Based upon the 2018 intakes, the Mercy Center-Community Coaches program served female youth.

24. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 3: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity, 2018 (Column C) and comparing this information to JAMS Table 3: Total Intakes by Race/Ethnicity, 2018, describe any differences or similarities between juveniles adjudicated delinquent and juveniles in dispositional option programs by race/ethnicity.

Based upon JAMS intake data for 2018, the race/ethnicity of the youth served at the disposition point of the continuum indicated 50 % as Black, 17% White , 21% Hispanic, 8% Inter-racial, and 4% Other. It should be noted that some providers were not diligent in entering all of the intake forms for youth served. In review of the race/ethnicity data for youth adjudicated delinquent in 2018, White youth comprised 45.7%, Black youth 40.8%, Hispanic youth 10.7% and “Other” youth 2.9%. There appears to be a higher percentage of minority youth served by the dispositional option programs in 2018 based upon JAMS intakes only.

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, 2018 (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.

Based upon 2018 level of service reports, IEP Youth Services-Probation Offender Program served 25 youth, Monmouth Vicinage- Probation Multi Treatment Program served 20 youth, POP transport served 8 youth, Mercy Center- Community Coaches served 5 youth, New Hope Integrated Behavioral Health Care-Adolescent Residential Alcohol and Drug Treatment served 6 youth, and the Youth Advocate Program- Casey Life Skills Program served 5 youth. In total, there were 69 youth served in 2018 through the dispositional option programs. Intake data in JAMS does not fully represent all youth served in the dispositional service category in 2018 and thus the analysis of race/ethnicity and gender of youth served is not be complete.

Additional information from 2018 monitoring of the Probation Multi Treatment Program indicated that the race/ethnicity of the 22 youth served indicated 10 (46%) as White, 8 (36%) as Black, 2 (9%) Hispanic and 2 (9%) as “Other”.

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, 2018, describe any differences or similarities between juveniles adjudicated delinquent and juveniles in dispositional option programs by age.

The average age for the dispositional programs that completed JAMS intakes in 2018 indicated:

- 17 years of age for the Youth Advocate Program-Casey Life Skills;
- 16 years of age for the Mercy Center- Coaches Program;
- 17 years of age for New Hope Integrated Health Care-Adolescent Unit;
- 14 years of age for Monmouth Vicinage-POP transport;
- 16 years of age for IEP Youth Services- Probation Offender Program

Youth served by the dispositional programs in 2018, reflect juveniles adjudicated delinquent by age in 2018.

27. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 4: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age (Column C) and comparing this information to Table 4: Average Age, 2018, describe any differences or similarities between the age of youth adjudicated delinquent and the age of youth served in any given dispositional option program.

Additional information from the 2018 monitoring of the Monmouth Vicinage Probation Multi Treatment program indicated that on 7/1/2018, there were 22 youth in the program. The age range of the youth served was 15 to 21 years of age. Eight youth or 36% at that point in time were 18 years old, 6 youth or 27% were 16 years of age and 4 youth or 18% were 17 years old. Youth served by the Probation Multi Treatment program tended to be older than juveniles adjudicated delinquent by age in 2018.

28. Looking at the “Total” column of Table 6: Problem Areas by Program, 2018, 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					
2015			2018		
Rank	Problem Areas	Total	Rank	Problem Areas	Total
1	Personality/Behavior	97	1	Drug Dependence, Drug Abuse,	
2	Family Circumstances/Parenting	75	2	Low self-esteem,	
3	Peer Relations	41	3	Few positive friends,	
4	Education	35	4	Defies Authority	
5	Attitudes/Orientation	30	5	Poor Anger Management	
6	Vocational Skills/Employment	27	6		
7	Substance Abuse	22	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, 2018, rank the top ten service interventions provided to youth in dispositional option programs, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of Service Interventions Provided					
2015			2018		
Rank	Service Interventions Provided	Total	Rank	Service Interventions Provided	Total
1	Academic Education Anger Management Training Case Management Services Counseling/Family/Group/Individual Crisis Intervention Services Legal Services Life Skills Training Recreation/Socialization Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling Inpatient Urine Monitoring	7 listed for each	1	Substance Abuse Treatment / Counseling	7
2	Decision Making Skills Training Family Support Group/Network Medical Care Medication Monitoring Substance Abuse Evaluation	6 listed for each	2	Counseling/Family Counseling/Individual	7 each
3	Intensive Supervision Residential treatment Role Model/Mentor	5 listed for each	3	Counseling Group	7
4	Supervision	3	4	Life Skills Training	7
5	Community service planning /monitoring Substance Abuse Treatment-counseling- Intensive	2 for each	5	Urine Monitoring	7
6	Child Study Evaluation/IEP Independent Living Program Interpersonal Skills Training	1 for each	6	Advocacy	6
7			7	Legal Services	5
8			8	Case Management Services	4
9			9	Vocational/Job Readiness Skills	4
10			10	Job Placement/Referral Services	4

Additional information from the 2018 level of service report indicated the programs in the disposition service category provided the following types of service interventions:

- Mercy Center –Community Coaches program provided Life skills group activities, job readiness & work experience for youth and cultural enrichment activities/trips.
- The Youth Advocate Program also provided life skills and job readiness activities.
- Monmouth Vicinage –Probation Multi Treatment (PMT) provided substance abuse evaluation, substance abuse treatment sessions (individual, family & group), Psychological Personality

Assessment, individual psychological counseling sessions, life skills individual sessions, sexually abusive behavior specific individual sessions, anger assessment and anger management individual sessions, Get on the Bus-College Tour, sex offender specific individual treatment sessions., Shoplifting Group Education, Gang Awareness Program, Project Pride and Juvenile Parent Probation Orientation.

- Monmouth Vicinage-POP transport- provided transportation services for youth to get to scheduled treatment.
- IEP Youth Services –Probation Offender Program (POP) provided Individual Sessions; Group Sessions; Family Education; Family Sessions ; Intake; Discharge; Social Skills Groups; Substance Abuse Individual; Substance Abuse Group; Substance Abuse Family; Anger Management Individual/Family and Anger Management Group.
- New Hope Integrated Behavioral Health Care-Adolescent Residential Alcohol and Drug Treatment provided bio-psychosocial and problem/strength assessment at admission to include: a.) Mental status at prescreening and admission with psychiatric evaluation, or follow-up when called for; b.) Nursing assessment; c.) Nutritional assessment; d.) Educational assessment e.) Lab work (within 24-hours); f.) Physician history and physical (within 48-hours); g.) Master Treatment Plan (within 5 days). Other activities include: Discharge Planning (upon admission, reviewed weekly and results in continuing care plan); Treatment Plan Review; Individual Counseling (at least 1 hour per week); Group Therapy (at least 7 hours per week); Psycho-education (at least 6 hours per week); Family psycho-education (at least 2 hours per week); Family group/ individual/conjoint therapy (at least 1 session per treatment episode when family / significant others can be engaged); Accredited high school educational programming (20 hours per week) and Case Management. Recreation, field trips and 12-Step meetings (on & off-site) - 2 or 3 per week is also included.

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.

Drug/Alcohol offenses represent the highest offense category of juvenile arrests in Monmouth County. Several of the dispositional option programs offer substance abuse treatment services. Most if not all of the programs in the dispositional option service category serve youth on probation supervision which remains the lead disposition used by the Family Court even though the numbers of youth on probation supervision has shown a decreased. The programs seek to strengthen the life skills of the youth they serve, teach anger management and provide opportunities for positive youth development and work readiness or youth employment opportunities. Different service modalities are provided such as individual, family and group counseling. Many youth with mental health issues involved in the Family Court are referred to MonmouthCares for case management and services under the Children’s System of Care.

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31. Looking at the “Total” column of Table 8: Service Intervention Needed, 2018, rank the top ten dispositional option program service areas that were identified, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of Service Interventions Needed

2015			2018		
Rank	Service Interventions Needed	Total	Rank	Service Interventions Needed	Total
1	Academic Education Anger Management Training Case Management Services Counseling/Family/Group/Individual Crisis Intervention Services Legal Services Life Skills Training Recreation/Socialization Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling Inpatient Urine Monitoring	7 for each listed	1	Counseling/Family/Group/Individual Life Skills Training Substance Abuse Evaluation Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling Urine Monitoring	7 for each listed
2	Decision Making Skills Training Family Support Group/Network Medical Care Medication Monitoring Substance Abuse Evaluation	6 for each listed	2	Advocacy	6
3	Intensive Supervision Residential treatment Role Model/Mentor	5 for each listed	3	Legal Services	5
4	Supervision	3	4	Case Management Services Job Placement/Referral Service Medical Care Vocational/Job Readiness/Job Skills	4 for each listed
5	Community service planning /monitoring Substance Abuse Treatment-Counseling-Intensive	2 for each listed	5	Residential Treatment Transportation	3 for each listed
6	Child Study Evaluation/IEP Independent Living Program Interpersonal Skills Training	1 for each listed	6	Academic Education Anger Management Training Recreational/Socialization Substance Abuse Evaluation Teaching Family	2 for each listed
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

IMPLICATIONS FOR DISPOSITIONAL OPTIONS PLAN

Extent of Need

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

Between 2015 and 2018, there was a -37% change in juveniles adjudicated delinquent. In 2018, there were 136 total juvenile cases adjudicated delinquent with probation & incarceration dispositions. In 2018, there were 132 juvenile cases adjudicated delinquent with probation disposition.

The overall number of juveniles placed on probation and the average Probation Officer caseload has shown a significant decrease. In 2019, there were 173 juvenile cases monitored by the Probation Division Staff. Of those juveniles, 89(51%) were on probation supervision, while 84(49%) were Deferred Dispositions. There were a total of 31 Violations of Probation filed during 2019. Of the 31 VOP's, 5 (16%) involved violation of the standard conditions of probation, 12 (39%) were new offenses and 14 (45%) were program violations.

In July of 2020, Monmouth Vicinage Probation Officers report they are not getting new cases as often which, impacts the overall need for dispositional option programs. One Probation Officer reported that youth are not being placed on Probation instead they are being given a Deferred Disposition. Deferred cases are normally monitored 3-6 months on an average. It should also be noted that youth on probation supervision tend to have shorter probation terms than in prior years.

The design of dispositional option programs may require shorter lengths of stay, so there is sufficient time for probation to identify appropriate referrals and for the youth to complete the program during their probation term.

Nature of Need

33. Based on the answers to Question 5 (nature of disposed population, 2018), Question 10,15 and 20 (change in the nature of the disposed population between 2015 and 2018), 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?

Youth in need of a dispositional option program are likely to be male, in the age group 15-17 and on probation. The top offenses most frequently indicated for youth adjudicated delinquent in 2019 included the following:

- Simple assault -purposely/knowingly cause bodily injury
- Harassment-communication in manner to cause alarm
- Disorderly conduct -improper behavior-fight/threaten/etc
- Poss CDS-<50G Marijuana 5G Hashish
- Theft by unlawful taking-movable prop value less than \$200
- Use/poss w/intent to use drug paraphernalia
- Wandering/prowling to obtain/sell CDS
- Burglary-entering structure etc-inflict/attempt BI/armed

- Criminal mischief -damage property \$500 or less
- Unlawful poss-weapon-other weapons

Based upon the top offenses of youth adjudicated delinquent it is reasonable for the dispositional option programs to provide substance abuse intervention and treatment; mental health services; anger management and conflict resolution; decision making and communication skills. Educational support, work readiness skills, career development and youth employment opportunities are components that dispositional option programs can integrate. Creative approaches and incentives to engage youth in program activities are needed. Restorative practices to repair the harm and increase victim empathy are areas to consider.

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?

In 2018, White youth comprised 45.7% of the youth adjudicated delinquent in Monmouth County and Black youth comprised 40.8%. In 2018, Black youth comprised 51.1% of the probation placements compared to 36.9% for White youth. Black youth comprised a smaller percentage of youth adjudicated compared to White youth but a higher percentage of probation placements. A more in-depth review of the dispositions by race/ethnicity may provide additional insight as to the factors as to the differences. It is clear that certain municipalities in Monmouth County comprise the highest number of juvenile arrests and may be tracked down to certain neighborhoods or streets. Disproportionate minority contact and racial/ethnic disparities are well documented in the juvenile justice research. The juvenile justice outcomes at the various points in the court process relate most significantly to the seriousness of the offense committed and the juvenile's prior record.

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 attach a copy.)

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?

In 2019, there were 301 juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage. In 2019 compared to 2018, there were 50 fewer juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage. In 2019, there were 412 cases adjudicated delinquent. In 2019 compared to 2018, there were 255 fewer cases adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage. In 2019, there were 850 offenses adjudicated delinquent. In 2019 compared to 2018, there were 252 fewer offenses adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage. In 2019 there were a higher number and percentage of juveniles, 15 to 16 years of age, adjudicated delinquent compared to juveniles 17 years old. Overall, males continue to comprise the largest number and percentage of those adjudicated delinquent compared to females. In 2019, males comprised 237 (78.74%) of the juveniles adjudicated delinquent and females comprised 64 (21.26%). There were 48 fewer males adjudicated delinquent and 2 fewer females adjudicated delinquent in 2019 compared to 2018. The race/ethnicity of the 2019 adjudicated delinquent juveniles indicates 135 (44.85%) were White; 129 (42.86%) were Black, 28 (9.30%) were Hispanic, 3 (1.00%) were Asian/Pacific Islander) and 4 (1.33%) were identified as Other. The offense

category consistently with the highest number adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage from 2014 through 2018 was possession of 50G or less of marijuana or 5G or less of hashish. In 2019, for those adjudicated delinquent in 2019 it changed to simple assault-purposely /knowingly cause bodily injury.

In 2019, there were 173 juvenile cases monitored by the Probation Division Staff. Of those juveniles, 89(51%) were on probation supervision, while 84(49%) were Deferred Dispositions. There were a total of 31 Violations of Probation filed during 2019. Of the 31 VOP's, 5 (16%) involved violation of the standard conditions of probation, 12 (39%) were new offenses and 14(45%) were program violations. The Gender of the 31 Violations of Probation (VOP) in 2019 indicates: 29 (94%) Male and 2 (6%) Female. The Race/Ethnicity of the 29 Male Juveniles with a VOP in 2019 indicates: 27 (87%) as African American; 1 (3%) as Caucasian; and 3 (10%) as Hispanic Males. The Race/Ethnicity of the 2 Female Juveniles with a VOP in 2019 indicates: 2 (100%) as African American females. The Ages of the 31 Juveniles with a VOP in 2019 indicates: 4 were 18 years of age; 3 were 17 years of age; 12 were 16 years of age; 3 were 15 years of age; and 6 were 14 years of age; 2 were 13 years of age; 1 was 12 years of age. Therefore, the ages ranged between 12 and 18 years old. The characteristics of those with highest number of Violations of Probation in 2019 indicates that they may be likely an African American male from Asbury Park or Neptune who is 16 years of age.

The New Jersey Judiciary Court Management Statistics for February 2020 indicates that Probation in Monmouth County had a total of 172 youth on Juvenile Supervision. Monmouth comprised 4.7% of the statewide total of 3,644 Juvenile Clients on Probation at that given point in time. The average juvenile caseload in Monmouth was indicated as 19.

Probation implemented a statewide Structured Response Grid. Through a system of sanctions, interventions and incentives, the SRG assists probation officers in effectively and consistently responding to probationer behavior, improving the likelihood that youth will successfully complete probation. Throughout 2019 across the state, the Manager of Juvenile Supervision from the Office of Probation Services provided trainings on Core Correctional Practices to all probation staff, including management, supervisors, officers, investigators and clerical staff.

Probation is continuing to shift its philosophy in adopting and embracing evidence-based practices. They continue to follow in the footsteps of JDAI in enhancing behavior of clients and long-term desistance. Probation is moving away from a compliance centered system, to encouraging positive behavior changes. When working with probationers and providing a Risk Need Assessment (RNA), the AOC is looking to provide and utilize non-intrusive methods of communications with low-risk clients such as text, email, skype and even a check-in app. For probationers at highest –risk, the AOC will be front-end loading all resources and available interventions to increase the probability of successful discharge for those identified with the highest needs. A Structured response grid is currently being reviewed that includes collaboration with the JJC and the Casey Foundation that included sanctions, interventions and incentives at a ratio of 4:1.

Community engagement continues to be a focal point of the probation mission and is currently being expanded to include more direct contact with local communities, while implementing positive cognitive behavioral strategies and policy language. There will still be accountability for the actions of probationers, but will be delivered in a less punitive way. A cultural competency statement is currently being drafted that will assist probation in linking juveniles to culturally appropriate resources within communities. Incentives are behavior-based and may include a non-reporting pass, certificates of achievement, court recognition, gift cards, credit for community services and early discharge from probation. Sanctions that may be imposed may be increased reporting, curfew implementation, home restriction, community service and an outcome

improvement plan and an administrative review.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation report on Transforming Juvenile Probation recommends the following: To design interventions that promotes personal growth, positive behavioral change and long-term success for young people.

- Offer support- not surveillance. Since the brain does not fully mature until age 25 or so, risky behaviors are common place during adolescents. Most youth grow out of delinquency without any intervention from the justice system.
- Adopt a less is more approach for low-risk youth. Formal processing and probation supervision are counterproductive for youth who are at low risk of re-arrest. The better option? Issue a warning and stay out of the way, according to research.
- To offer programs that boost psychosocial maturation through positive youth development opportunities and counseling- particularly cognitive behavioral approaches designed to improve problem solving and self-control.
- Incentivizing positive behavior- not punishing misbehavior. Youth on probation respond better to rewards and incentives for positive behavior than they do punishments and sanctions for negative behavior.

In the disposition service category, approximately 69 youth were served in 2019. Youth on probation received services through the Youth Advocate Program, Probation Multi Treatment Services, the Probation Offender Program, POP transport and New Hope Adolescent. A combined total of 1,661 direct services hours, 296 bed days and 560 units of service were provided in 2019 in the disposition service category.

New Hope Integrated Behavioral Health Care reports the average age of the youth served in 2018 and 2019 was 16. The top problem areas at intake most frequently identified with the youth served by New Hope Integrated Health Care in 2018 and 2019 included drug dependence, drug abuse, low self-esteem, few positive friends, defies authority, delinquent friends and poor anger management. The top service interventions provided to youth served by New Hope Integrated Behavioral Health Care in 2018 and 2019 included Substance Abuse Treatment, Counseling- Family, Individual, Group, Case Management and Anger Management. Service interventions needed but not available or found in 2018 and 2019 during the youth's participation in your program was funding for GED programs for interested youths.

The Youth Advocate Program (YAP)-Casey Life Skills program reports the average age of the youth served in 2018 as 17 and in 2019 as 15. The top problem areas at intake most frequently identified with the youth served by YAP in 2018 and 2019 included poor anger management, poor frustration tolerance, poor problem solving skills, poor relationship-female/male parent figure, poor school performance, no/few positive friends, lack of job skills, and family exposure to community violence. The top service interventions provided to youth served by YAP in 2018 and 2019 included decision making skills training, life skills training, anger management training, job placement/referral (helping youth locate jobs as well as prepare for work (job readiness skills), advocacy, crisis intervention services, cultural enrichment and interpersonal skills training. Services provided by YAP although not an identified intervention included mentoring/role model and social/recreational activities.

Some youth involved in the court system are referred to MonmouthCares for case management or other services provided through the Children's System of Care (CSOC). When a strength and needs assessment is conducted there is a question regarding the legal involvement of the youth. The Children's InterAgency Coordinating Council (CIACC) Summary of Activity for Monmouth County- May 2020 states there were 15

youth with legal involvement-case pending; 15 youth with legal involvement-probation/parole and 59 youth with no legal involvement. Youth with legal involvement comprise a very small number of the total youth served through the Children's System of Care (CSOC) in Monmouth County. The CSOC Services most frequently authorized in May 2020 were Intensive in Community (34.7%) and Care Management (27.9%). There were 77 Monmouth youth in out of home treatment. None were indicated in a detention alternative.

Information received from Carlton Cummings, Court Liaison for MonmouthCares, indicated that the average age of youth within the legal system for MonmouthCares is 13-17. Problem areas identified of the youth involved in the court system include school related issues with staff (physical); truancy; gang involvement (which leads to these other issues); assault issues; substance use issues and family conflict issues. The service needs or gaps in service identified through the Court Liaison for MonmouthCares includes the following:

- Transportation is always an issue;
- CSOC no longer has an array of Substance Use (inpatient – short term) for our youth – we are down to New Hope;
- There is a need for more Partial Hospital Programs (PHP) and or Intensive Outpatient Programs (IOP) that accept Medicaid (a larger provider network is desired); and
- There is a need for additional locations for youth to address anger management (from the Northern part to the most western part of the County).

Feedback from YSC programs on additional resources that would be helpful, family engagement activities and gaps in service was gathered. Those programs in the disposition service category responded in the following manner:

Additional resources that would be helpful in serving the youth population in your program

- IEP Youth Services- Spanish speaking therapist with specialized skills to work with juveniles with sexually inappropriate behaviors and their families.
- Monmouth Vicinage- Probation Multi Treatment (PMT) - The ability to provide the clients with incentives for their positive behaviors that would assist in changing behavior. Transportation services for clients to programs would be beneficial.
- Youth Advocate Programs- healthy snacks for youth in the program (studies show that providing youth with the nutrients in healthy snacks can improve concentration and elongates the time period of engagement). Transportation-a vehicle large enough to transport a group of five would be helpful. Community based activities for recreational and cultural activities.
- New Hope Integrated Health Care- In the past couple of years, the adolescent unit has put an emphasis on increasing enjoyable Allied Therapies offered to the youths in treatment such as music instruction, yoga, pet therapy and art instruction by paid outside instructors. Youth also enjoy offsite recreational time at two local gymnasiums, fishing, beach trips, gardening club, summer reading club and movie trips. Periodic educational field trips would be expanded and enhanced with additional resources. Additional funds would also help cover the Allied Therapies offered to the youth. New Hope offers GED preparatory instruction to appropriate youths. The GED program allows youths with disrupted education to re-engage with learning. While on the adolescent unit, youths in the GED prep class receive instruction, practice tests and their staff can arrange for taking the GED test. The program is offered at an additional cost to the families many of whom would benefit from financial support for this service.

Strategies utilized to engage the families of youth in program activities

- IEP Youth Services- quarterly schedule mailed to each family; monthly reminder mailed regarding parent education meetings, phone calls are placed to the families to encourage attendance. Parent survey is utilized after parent education meetings.
- Monmouth Vicinage-Probation Multi Treatment Program-The availability of PMT funding for various services is discussed during Probation's Juvenile Parent Orientation Program, as well as the seminars and services that are offered. Any parents interested are referred to their child's probation officers and the officer is informed of the parent's interest in a certain program. During the client intake phase of probation, the availability of the different agencies and the individual client's needs are discussed with the parents. Their seminar activities offer refreshment and food to the youth and families as many of the activities are held during a families' dinner hour.
- Monmouth Vicinage-POP transport- when a client enters the program, a comprehensive history of treatment is obtained. Release of information forms are signed to enable proper communication between providers. If the juvenile has a case manager, then they coordinate their services with them.
- Youth Advocate Programs-Families fully participate during intake, weekly correspondence between YAP staff and family remain active. The youth's family is active participants and guests during their graduation. Graduation occurs semi-annually, following program completion. Family supports provided include transportation assistance and providing linkages to additional community resources available to meet the needs of the youth and family.
- New Hope Integrated Behavioral Health Care-Family programming is offered twice each week on Wednesday evenings and Saturday mornings. Family involvement is shown to be associated with improved outcomes, so they do all they can to encourage family, especially parental involvement. This includes their standing offer to pay for cabs to and from the local train and bus stations for families without automobiles as well as scheduling family conjoint sessions around the family members' schedules. New Hope is an approved IIC provider and will offer these services to families as a way to support discharging clients and their families with in-community services such as transitional support, and clinically appropriate, short term counseling following discharge, in order to reinforce relapse prevention strategies and engage families in the process.

Gaps in service identified

- IEP Youth Services- parents who are unable to attend parent education groups because of work schedule, transportation or babysitting issues. Individual family sessions are scheduled to help parents gain the information provided during the parent education group.
- Monmouth Vicinage- Probation Multi Treatment (PMT)- is seeking more multi-lingual (Arabic, French, Hindi) bilingual and Spanish speaking therapist who can assist and provide services to the diverse population they serve in Monmouth County.
- Monmouth Vicinage- POP transport- no gaps-because they have a comprehensive program
- Youth Advocate Programs - Additional funding to serve more youth and provide a wraparound model for service delivery.
- New Hope Integrated Health Care- New Hope introduces clients to the self-help programs/ 12-Step Fellowships. They see a lack of self-help meetings specifically for young people and find they have difficulty relating to older persons who presently represent a majority at most local AA and NA meetings. Similarly, there is a scarcity of Marijuana Anonymous meetings (once each week, only at "Freehold Clubhouse"). Scheduling psychiatric appointments for

discharging youths continues to be a challenge, particularly when they do not come into New Hope with a psychiatrist already in place in their home community.

RECOMMENDATIONS

36. Looking at your answers to Questions 32, 33 and 35, state the problem or county trends to be addressed. Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend. State how will the CYSC address the problem or county trend.

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend.	How will the CYSC address the problem or county trend?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Probation is continuing to shift its philosophy in adopting and embracing evidence-based practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Elements of Effective Community-Based Programs: • Accept all kids and adopt “no reject” policies • Be available, accessible & flexible • Empower voice, choice & ownership • Individualize services for each youth • Ensure family-focused services and respect for chosen families • Take a strength-based approach • Provide culturally competent services • Engage youth in work • Prioritize safety and crisis planning • Provide unconditional caring (“no eject” policies) • Create opportunities for civic engagement and giving back • Cultivate long-term connection to community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To recommend the development of individualized case plans with probation officers in a coaching role and working with families as partners, shifting from sanction-based to incentive-based approaches to behavioral change. ➤ To implement the use of the Ohio Youth Assessment System, a risk/needs assessment system, by the Probation Division. ➤ To promote positive behavior change for probation clients and to discourage them from committing another crime.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There is a need to support approaches to motivate and engage youth and families in services. ➤ There is a need to respond effectively to the increasingly complex needs of children, encouraging the involvement of parents and enlisting the support of the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Research is clear, family participation at the case- and system-level improves service delivery and treatment outcomes. ➤ Youth whose parents/families are more engaged in the juvenile justice system and the planning of services mandated upon disposition are more likely to be successful if placed on a detention alternative, probation, or community-based program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To maintain a Family Navigator position to provide support to court involved families. ➤ To continue Monmouth’s family engagement strategies and conduct surveys and focus groups of court involved youth and families, to help raise their voices of areas needing system improvement. ➤ To provide dispositional option

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend.	How will the CYSC address the problem or county trend?
		<p>programs that includes family counseling and involves parent(s) / guardian(s) in program services.</p>
<p>There is a need to review Dispositional Options policy and practice through the lens of race and ethnicity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The race/ethnicity of the 2019 adjudicated delinquent juveniles indicates 135 (44.85%) were White; 129 (42.86%) were Black, 28 (9.30%) were Hispanic, 3 (1.00%) were Asian/Pacific Islander) and 4 (1.33%) were identified as Other. ➤ In 2018, White youth comprised 45.7% of the youth adjudicated delinquent in Monmouth County and Black youth comprised 40.8%. In 2018, Black youth comprised 51.1% of the probation placements compared to 36.9% for White youth. Black youth comprised a smaller percentage of youth adjudicated compared to White youth but a higher percentage of probation placements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To support dispositional option programs that focus on minority youth, their families, and communities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In July of 2020, Monmouth Vicinage Probation Officers report they are not getting new cases as often which, impacts the overall need for dispositional option programs. One Probation Officer reported that youth are not being placed on Probation instead they are being given a Deferred Disposition. Deferred cases are normally monitored 3-6 months on an average. It 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 2019, there were 173 juvenile cases monitored by the Probation Division Staff. Of those juveniles, 89(51%) were on probation supervision, while 84(49%) were Deferred Dispositions. There were a total of 31 Violations of Probation filed during 2019. ➤ Problem areas identified by youth in one of Monmouth’s disposition programs included poor anger management, poor frustration tolerance, poor problem solving skills, poor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To pursue a treatment / rehabilitation philosophy that dictates that each youth be assessed individually and receive services tailored to meet that youth's needs. ➤ To help youth develop and practice skills needed to make better decisions, particularly when confronted with

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend.	How will the CYSC address the problem or county trend?
<p>should also be noted that youth on probation supervision tend to have shorter probation terms than in prior years.</p>	<p>relationship-female/male parent figure, poor school performance, no/few positive friends, lack of job skills, and family exposure to community violence.</p>	<p>circumstances that could lead to further delinquent behavior.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The review the design of dispositional option programs so that there is sufficient time for probation to identify appropriate referrals and for the youth to complete the program during their probation term.
<p>Youth involved in the court system may have underlying mental health issues and may be receiving case management and services through the Children’s System of Care.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Children’s InterAgency Coordinating Council (CIACC) Summary of Activity for Monmouth County- May 2020 states there were 15 youth with legal involvement-case pending; 15 youth with legal involvement-probation/parole and 59 youth with no legal involvement. ➤ Youth with mental health issues involved in the Family Court are referred to MonmouthCares for case management and services under the Children’s System of Care. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To partner with the behavioral health system to screen and assess youth involved in the juvenile justice system with mental health disorders and to coordinate treatment. ➤ To work with youth and family teams and other system of care providers to develop treatment plans for youth and families who are multi-system involved. ➤ To participate in cross training and joint systems review meetings. ➤ To share information and training opportunities with juvenile justice personnel on trauma informed care and resources.

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend.	How will the CYSC address the problem or county trend?
<p>There is a need to develop creative strategies to engage youth (i.e. arts, sports, technology, yoga, photography, meditation, music production, computer graphics, theater, woodworking, arts and crafts, or just about any other hobby or activity). Approaches that include mentoring / positive role models and social/recreational activities are desired.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ “Research shows that the skills, habits, and knowledge that young people develop through these activities help them gain self-esteem and resilience. These programs and activities can also strengthen young people’s ties to their communities,” said Dr. Jennifer LeBaron, Executive Director of the JJC. ➤ Incentives are behavior-based and may include a non-reporting pass, certificates of achievement, court recognition, gift cards, credit for community services and early discharge from probation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To develop an array of prosocial activities and growth opportunities for youth. ➤ To offer programs that boost psychosocial maturation through positive youth development opportunities and counseling- particularly cognitive behavioral approaches designed to improve problem solving and self-control. ➤ To incentivizing positive behavior- not punishing misbehavior. Youth on probation respond better to rewards and incentives for positive behavior than they do punishments and sanctions for negative behavior. ➤ Creative approaches and incentives to engage youth in program activities are needed. ➤ To connect youth to caring adults, positive peers and prosocial activities in their schools and communities that foster positive youth development.

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend.	How will the CYSC address the problem or county trend?
<p>There is a need to provide intervention and treatment services for youth adjudicated delinquent that address their individual needs. Youth get placed on probation for a variety of different offenses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Drug/Alcohol offenses represent the highest offense category of juvenile arrests in Monmouth County. Several of the dispositional option programs offer substance abuse treatment services. ➤ Most if not all of the programs in the dispositional option service category serve youth on probation supervision which remains the lead disposition used by the Family Court even though the numbers of youth on probation supervision has shown a decreased. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To provide substance abuse intervention and treatment; mental health services; anger management and conflict resolution; decision making and communication skills. ➤ Educational support, work readiness skills, career development and youth employment opportunities are components that dispositional option programs can integrate. ➤ Restorative practices to repair the harm and increase victim empathy are areas to consider. ➤ To recommend services that seek to strengthen the life skills of the youth they serve, teach anger management and provide opportunities for positive youth development and work readiness or youth employment opportunities.

Comments:

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

- *Comments:* Monmouth County will continue to collect and track data on the race/ethnicity of the youth served in dispositional option programs. Court processing data on youth adjudicated delinquent by race/ethnicity, age and gender will also be review on an annual basis. Monmouth County will continue to work with Monmouth Vicinage Probation Division and other juvenile justice stakeholders to provide resources for youth on probation supervision and look for creative ways to engage the youth and their families in services. Additional information on the impact of the Ohio Youth Assessment System, a risk/needs assessment system that will be used by the Probation Division will be requested once it is fully implemented.

RE-ENTRY

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 DATA WORKSHEETS

PROBATIONERS

Table 1: Juvenile Probationers Admitted to JJC Residential by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 & 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015		2018		% Change in Probationers Admitted, 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Probationers Admitted to JJC	Number	% of Total Probationers Admitted to JJC	
White	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
Black	6	85.7%	4	80.0%	-33.3%
Hispanic	1	14.3%	1	20.0%	0.0%
Other *	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
Total	7	100.0%	5	100.0%	-28.6%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 2: Juvenile Probationers Released by Program Type, 2015 & 2018

Program Type	2015		2018		% Change in Released by Program Type 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Day Program	4	66.7%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Residential	2	33.3%	3	100.0%	50.0%
Total Releases	6	100.0%	3	100.0%	-50.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 3: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Race and Gender, 2015 & 2018

Race	2015			2018			% Change in Probationers Released by Race and Gender 2015-2018		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
White	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Black	5	0	5	2	0	2	-60.0%	#DIV/0!	-60.0%
Hispanic	1	0	1	1	0	1	0.0%	#DIV/0!	0.0%
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total Releases	6	0	6	3	0	3	-50.0%	#DIV/0!	-50.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 4: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Age, 2015 & 2018

Age	2015		2018		% Change in Release by Age 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
14 and under	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
15 - 16	3	50.0%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
17 - 18	3	50.0%	2	66.7%	-33.3%
19 and over	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	#DIV/0!
Total	6	100%	3	100%	-50.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 5: Offenses of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Type, 2015 & 2018

Type	2015		2018		% Change in Offenses by Type 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Persons	5	31.3%	8	34.8%	60.0%
Weapons	3	18.8%	2	8.7%	-33.3%
Property	1	6.3%	8	34.8%	700.0%
CDS	2	12.5%	1	4.3%	-50.0%
Public Order	4	25.0%	1	4.3%	-75.0%
VOP	1	6.3%	3	13.0%	200.0%
Total	16	100.0%	23	100.0%	43.8%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 6: Juvenile Probationers Released from Specialized Programs, 2015 & 2018

Program Type	2015	2018	% Change in Probationers Release from Specialized Programs 2015-2018
	Number	Number	
Pinelands	0	0	#DIV/0!
Drug Treatment *	2	0	-100%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

* See Required Data & Methodology

COMMITTED JUVENILES

Table 7: Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 & 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015		2018		% Change in Committed Juveniles Released, 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC	Number	% of Total Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC	
White	3	60.0%	1	25.0%	-66.7%
Black	1	20.0%	1	25.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	1	20.0%	2	50.0%	100.0%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
Total	5	100.0%	4	100.0%	-20.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 8: Committed Juveniles Released by Departure Type, 2015 & 2018

	2015		2018		% Change in Release by Departure Type 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Released to Parole Supervision*	2	100.0%	4	100.0%	100.0%
Recalled to Probation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
Total Releases	2	100.0%	4	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

* See Required Data & Methodology

Table 9: Average Length of Stay (LOS) of Committed Juveniles Released, 2015 & 2018

	2015	2018	% Change in Average Length of Stay 2015-2018
	Number	Number	
Average LOS in Months	9.85	14.19	44.1%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 10: Committed Juveniles Released by Race and Gender, 2015 & 2018

Race	2015			2018			% Change in Committed Juveniles Released by Race and Gender 2015-2018		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
White	0	0	0	1	0	1	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Black	2	0	2	1	0	1	-50.0%	#DIV/0!	-50.0%
Hispanic	0	0	0	2	0	2	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total Releases	2	0	2	4	0	4	100.0%	#DIV/0!	100.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 11: Committed Juveniles Released by Age, 2015 & 2018

Age	2015		2018		% Change in Release by Age 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
14 and under	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
15 - 16	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
17 - 18	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	#DIV/0!
19 and over	2	100.0%	3	75.0%	50.0%
Total Releases	2	100.0%	4	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 12: Offenses of Committed Juveniles by Type, 2015 & 2018

Type	2015		2018		% Change in MSCO by Type 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Persons	16	57.1%	5	23.8%	-68.8%
Weapons	0	0.0%	2	9.5%	#DIV/0!
Property	7	25.0%	8	38.1%	14.3%
CDS	2	7.1%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Public Order	2	7.1%	2	9.5%	0.0%
VOP	1	3.6%	4	19.0%	300.0%
Total	28	100.0%	21	100.0%	-25.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 13: Committed Juveniles with a Sex Offense Charge in their Court History, 2015 & 2018

	2015	2018	% Change in Sex Offense History 2015-2018
Sex Offense*	1	0	-100.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

* See Required Data & Methodology

REENTRY ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

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

NATURE & EXTENT OF REENTRY POPULATION

JUVENILE PROBATIONER ADMITTED TO JJC RESIDENTIAL & DAY PROGRAMS

1. Looking at Table 1: Juvenile Probationers Admitted to JJC Residential by Race/Ethnicity (Column E), describe how the overall change in the number of Juvenile Probationers admitted to Residential Community Homes by Race/Ethnicity has changed from 2015 and 2018.

There was a -28.6% change in the total juvenile probationers admitted to JJC residential between 2015 and 2018. In 2015, there were 7 juvenile probationers admitted to JJC residential and in 2018, there were 5. Black youth comprised the highest number and percentage in both 2015 and 2018. There was one Hispanic juvenile probationer admitted to JJC residential in both 2015 and 2018. There were no White juvenile probationers admitted to JJC residential in both years.

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 2018.

Ranking of Juvenile Probationers Admitted by Race/Ethnicity, 2018		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	Black	4
2	Hispanic	1
3	White	0
4	Other	0

3. Insert into the chart below the % change in Table 1 (Column E) Juvenile Probationers Admitted by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change between 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Releases by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Black	-33.3%	2
2	Hispanic	0	
3	White	0	
4	Other	0	

4. Using the ranking tables above, what does this information tell you about the Juvenile Probationers Admitted in the year 2018? How has Juvenile Probationers Admitted by Race/Ethnicity changed since 2015?

Black youth comprised the highest number of juvenile probationers admitted to JJC residential in both 2015 and 2018. In 2018, there were 2 fewer Black juvenile probationers admitted to JJC residential compared to 2015.

JUVENILES RELEASED TO PROBATION REENTRY SUPERVISION

PROBATIONERS RELEASED IN 2018

5. Looking at Table 2: Juvenile Probationers Released by Program Type (Columns C and D), describe the overall number of juvenile probationers released and juvenile probationers released from each type of program in 2018.

In 2018, there were 3 juvenile probationers released from JJC residential. Day programs indicated no juvenile probationers released.

6. Looking at Table 3: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Race and Gender and Table 4: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Age, describe the nature of juvenile probationers released in 2018 in terms of Race (Table 2, Cells F1-F4), Gender (Table 2, Cells D5 and E5) and Age (Table 3, Cells D1-D4).

All 3 juvenile probationers released from JJC residential in 2018 were male. Two of the juveniles released from JJC residential were Black youth and 1 was a Hispanic youth. The age group of the 3 juvenile probationers released from JJC residential in 2018 indicates 2 youth were 17-18 years of age and 1 youth was in the 19 and over age group.

- 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 2018.

Probationers Ranking of Offenses by Type for 2018			
Rank	Offense Type	Number	Percent
1	Persons	8	34.8%
2	Property	8	34.8%
3	VOP	3	13%
4	Weapons	2	8.7%
5	CDS	1	4.3%
6	Public Order	1	4.3%

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 2018.

Monmouth County did not have any juvenile probationers released from specialized programs in 2018 such as Pinelands and from JJC Drug Treatment Programs.

SUMMARY OF THE NATURE OF PROBATIONERS RELEASED IN 2018

9. Using the answers to Questions 5-8, summarize what this information tells you about the nature of juveniles released to Probation in 2018.

Monmouth County does not have a high number of juvenile probationers with JJC placements. There were only 3 youth released from JJC residential in 2018. The characteristics of the youth released in 2018 indicated that they were more likely to be a Black or Hispanic male, age 17 or older with persons or property offenses.

CHANGE IN PROBATIONERS RELEASED BETWEEN 2015 and 2018

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 2015 and 2018 and the number of juvenile probationers released from each type of program between 2015 and 2018.

In 2015 there were 2 juvenile probationers released from a specialized drug treatment program and in 2018, there were none. In both 2015 and 2018, there were no juvenile probationers from Monmouth County released from Pinelands.

- **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 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Juvenile Probationers Released by Race Between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Race	% Change	Number
1	Black	-60%	3
2	Hispanic	0	
3	White	0	
4	Other	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 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Juvenile Probationers Released by Age Between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Age	% Change	Number
1	15-16	-100%	3
2	17-18	-33.3%	1
3	19 and over	Increase of 1 in 2018 from 0 in 2015	1
4	14 and under	0	0

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

13. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Offenses by Type (Cells E1-E6), from largest to smallest between 2015 and 2018.

Probationers Ranking of Offenses by Type Between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Offense Type	% Change	Number
1	Property	700%	7
2	VOP	200%	2
3	Public Order	-75%	3
4	Persons	60%	3
5	CDS	-50%	1
6	Weapons	-33%	1

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 2015 and 2018.

There was a -100% change in juvenile probationers released from JJC drug treatment program between 2015 and 2018. Two youth were released from JJC drug treatment program in 2015 and none in 2018. In both 2015 and 2018 there were no Monmouth County juvenile probationers released from Pinelands.

SUMMARY OF THE CHANGE IN PROBATIONERS RELEASED BETWEEN 2015 and 2018

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 2015 and 2018.

There were no female juvenile probationers released from JJC residential and day programs in 2015 and 2018. In both years, the gender of the juvenile probationers released was male.

In both years, there were no White juvenile probationers released from JJC residential and day programs. Black juvenile probationers released from JJC residential showed a -60% change between 2015 and 2018. There were 3 fewer Black juvenile probationers released from JJC residential in 2018 compared to 2015. For Hispanic juvenile probationers released from JJC residential, the number remained at 1 for both years indicating no change.

There was a -50% change in the juvenile probationers released from JJC residential & day programs between 2015 and 2018. There were 6 releases in 2015 and 3 in 2018. The number of offenses of residentially placed juvenile probationers did increase from 16 in 2015 to 23 in 2018 which represented a 43.8% change. Property offenses showed the largest increase from 1 indicated in 2015 and 8 in 2018 which represents a 700% change. Persons offenses comprised the highest number and percentage in both 2015 and 2018 of the total offenses of residentially placed juvenile probationers.

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 2015 and 2018.

There was a -20% change in committed juveniles admitted to JJC between 2015 and 2018. In 2015 there were 5 committed juveniles and in 2018 there were 4 committed juveniles. In 2018, the race/ethnicity of the 4 committed juveniles indicated that 1 was White, 1 was Black and 2 were Hispanic. White youth represented the largest decrease between 2015 and 2018 and Hispanic youth represented the largest increase. White committed juveniles admitted to JJC indicated a -66.7% change and Hispanic committed juveniles admitted to JJC indicated a 100% change between 2015 and 2018. There was one Black committed juveniles admitted to JJC in both 2015 and 2018.

JUVENILES RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION

COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED IN 2018

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 2018.

There were 4 Monmouth County committed juveniles released to parole supervision in 2018. There were no Monmouth County committed juveniles recalled to probation in 2018.

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 2018 in terms of Race (Table 10, Cells F1-F4), Gender (Table 10, Cells D5 and E5), and Age (Table 11, Cells D1-D4).

All four Monmouth County juveniles released in 2018 were male and their race/ethnicity indicates 1 was White, 1 was Black and 2 were Hispanic. The ages of the 4 committed juveniles released in 2018 indicates 1 was 17-18 and 3 were 19 and over.

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 2018.

Committed Juveniles Ranking of Offenses by Type for 2018			
Rank	Offense Type	Number	Percent
1	Property	8	38.1%
2	Persons	5	23.8%
3	VOP	4	19%
4	Weapons	2	9.5%
5	Public Order	2	9.5%
6	CDS	0	0%

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 2018.

There were no Monmouth County committed juveniles with a sex offense charge in their court history in 2018.

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 2018.

The average length of stay for Monmouth County committed juveniles in 2018 was 14.19 months.

SUMMARY OF THE NATURE OF COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED IN 2018

22. Using the answers to Questions 17-21, summarize what this information tells you about the nature of juveniles released to Parole in 2018.

The number of Monmouth County juveniles released to Parole in 2018 is small. With long average length of stay for Monmouth County committed juveniles, those released to Parole are typically older (19 and over). Prior offenses of the juveniles released to Parole in 2018 indicate property, persons and VOP offenses are likely.

CHANGE IN COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED BETWEEN 2015 and 2018

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 2015 and 2018 and in the number of committed juveniles released by departure type between 2015 and 2018.

4 (100%) of the Monmouth County committed juveniles released in 2018 were released to parole supervision. This reflected a 100% change between 2015 and 2018. In 2015 there were 2 committed juveniles released to parole supervision.

➤ **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 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Committed Juveniles Released by Race, 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Race	% Change	Number
1	Hispanic	Increase of 2 in 2018 –was 0 in 2015	2
2	Black	-50%	1
3	White	Increase of 1 in 2018- was 0 in 2015	1
4	Other	0	0

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

25. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Committed Juveniles Released by Age (Cells E1-E4), from largest to smallest between 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Committed Juveniles Released by Age, 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Age	% Change	Number
1	19 and over	50%	1
2	17-18	Increase of 1 in 2018 – was 0 in 2015	1
3	14 and under	0	0
4	15-16	0	0

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

26. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Offenses by Type (Cells E1-E6), from largest to smallest between 2015 and 2018.

Committed Juveniles Ranking of Offenses by Type: Offenses Experiencing an Increase Between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Offenses	% Change	Number
1	VOP	300%	3
2	CDS	-100%	2
3	Persons	-68.8%	11
4	Property	14.3%	1
5	Weapons	Increase of 1 in 2018- was 0 in 2015	1
6	Public Order	0	0

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 2015 and 2018.

There was one committed juvenile with a sex offense charge in their court history in 2015 and none in 2018, which represents a -100% change

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 2015 and 2018.

There was a 44.1% change in the average length of stay of committed juveniles released between 2015 and 2018. In 2015, the average LOS was 9.85 months and it increased to 14.19 months in 2018. Committed juveniles released average length of stay was 4.35 months more in 2018 compared to 2015.

SUMMARY OF THE CHANGE IN COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED BETWEEN 2015 and 2018

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 2015 and 2018.

Committed juveniles released had longer average lengths of stays in 2018 compared to 2015. All of the committed juveniles released were to parole supervision. All of the committed juveniles released were male and likely to be older 919 and over). Committed juveniles released were likely to include property, persons or VOP offenses in their court history.

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, 2018), 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.

The number of youth at the re-entry point of the continuum is extremely low. No Juvenile Automated Management System (JAMS) intakes were entered in 2018 for re-entry.

31. Looking at the “Total” for each gender in Table 2 (Total Intakes by Gender, 2018), the “Total” column in Table 3 (Total Intakes by Race, 2018), and Table 4 (Average Age by Program, 2018) 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.

Monmouth County had no Juvenile Automated Management System (JAMS) intakes were entered in 2018 for re-entry.

32. Insert into the chart below the “Total” column of Table 6 (Problem Areas by Program), the top ten problem areas for youth as identified by the Juvenile Automated Management System (JAMS), from largest to smallest for calendar years 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Problem Areas by Program					
2015			2018		
Rank	Problem Areas	Total	Rank	Problem Areas	Total
1			1	No Juvenile Automated Management System (JAMS) intakes were entered in 2018 for re-entry.	
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		
5			5		
6			6		
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

33. How has the ranking of Problem Areas changed between 2015 and 2018? Describe in terms of those Problem Areas that have moved up in rank the most.

Areas such as housing, financial wellness, education, employment, social-emotional skills, mental health and legal matters are identified as possible issues for justice involved youth reentering the community.

JJC Transitional Services are provided to parolees with the goal of helping each parolee gradually transition home through a series of “step-down” supervised activities. These activities allow the parolee to practice the pro-social skills needed to successfully return to the neighborhood, home and school while under supervision in a variety of environments. Located throughout New Jersey, community-based transitional services include short-term transitional living facilities, day reporting centers, transitional schools, supportive employment opportunities, mentoring and interventions designed to address: gang reduction; family reunification; supporting substance abuse recovery and improving mental and emotional disorders.

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 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Service Interventions Needed					
2015			2018		
Rank	Service Interventions Needed	Total	Rank	Service Interventions Needed	Total
1			1	No Juvenile Automated Management System (JAMS) intakes were entered in 2018 for the re-entry.	
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		
5			5		
6			6		
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

35. How has the ranking of Service Interventions Needed changed between 2015 and 2018? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Needed that have moved up in rank the most.

Service interventions needed may include linkages to social services, therapeutic services, substance abuse services, CMO’s, educational services, employment, etc. depending on the individual needs of the youth.

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 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Service Interventions Provided					
2015			2018		
Rank	Service Interventions Provided	Total	Rank	Service Interventions Provided	Total
1			1	No Juvenile Automated Management System (JAMS) intakes were entered in 2018 for the re-entry.	
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		
5			5		
6			6		
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

37. How has the ranking of Service Interventions Provided changed between 2015 and 2018? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Provided that have moved up in rank the most.

Service interventions provided were not entered into the Juvenile Automated Management System to make a comparison.

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.

In 2018, Monmouth County probationers released are likely to be minority males, who tend to be older. Monmouth County has a relatively small number of probationers released to probation and committed juveniles released to parole each year. Those that were committed in 2018 were likely to have property or persons offenses. The average length of stay for Monmouth County committed juveniles before release was 14.19 months.

Nature of Need

39. Based on the answers to Question 10 (summary of the nature of probationers released to probation in 2018), Question 23 (summary of the nature of committed juveniles released to parole in 2018), Question 16 (summary of the change in probationers released between 2015 and 2018), Question 30 (summary of the changed in committed juveniles released between 2015 and 2018), 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?

For youth in the deep end of the system there is a need to reduce delinquency, increase accountability and improve prosocial behavior. Services to address substance use, school attendance, employment status and family relationships may be needed. The OJJDP publication entitled, "Re-Entry Starts Here-A Guide for Youth in Long Term Juvenile Corrections and Treatment Programs" was distributed to YSC members on 3/27/19. The Center for Juvenile and Criminal Justice publication entitled, "Collaborating for Successful Reentry: A Practical Guide to Support Justice-Involved Young People Returning to the Community" issued February 2019 was shared with the YSC Planning Committee and reviewed. Areas such as housing, financial wellness, education, employment, social-emotional skills, mental health and legal matters are identified as possible issues for justice involved youth reentering the community.

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 attach a copy.)

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?

Legislation to reform juvenile justice was signed by the Governor on 1/21/20 and includes: incorporating JDAI principles into sentencing decisions; eliminating mandatory minimums; eliminating many of the mandatory and discretionary financial penalties imposed on youth; improving the standards governing parole and revocation; replacing the now-mandatory post-incarceration supervision period with one that is discretionary, cannot exceed a year, and cannot lead to re-incarceration; and rigorous data collection and reporting requirements.

- NJ Office of the Attorney General -Juvenile Justice Commission-Juvenile Demographics and Statistics for March 15, 2019 indicated that Monmouth County had 6 Committed; 4 Waived; 2 Probationers and 4 in Aftercare. Of the 16 Monmouth County juveniles, 100% were male. Monmouth County comprised 16 or 3.29% of the state's 486 juveniles under their care, supervision and custody on 3/15/19.

- NJ Office of the Attorney General -Juvenile Justice Commission-Juvenile Demographics and Statistics for March 15, 2020 indicated that Monmouth County had 3 Committed; 4 Waived; 0 Probationers and 4 in Aftercare. Of the 11 Monmouth County juveniles, 100% were male. Monmouth County comprised 11 or 2.45% of the state's 448 juveniles under their care, supervision and custody on 3/15/19.

RECOMMENDATIONS

41. Looking at your answers to Questions 38, 39 and 40, state the problems and county trends that need to be addressed. Cite the data that indicates the problem or need. State how the CYSC plan to address the problem or county trend.

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend.	How will the CYSC address the problem or county trend?
<p>There is a need to increase communication and work with Juvenile Parole and Transitional Services to ensure public safety through intensive community supervision.</p>	<p>Juvenile Parole provides transitional services in the community to juveniles who have completed their stays at residential programs or secure facilities. Planning for youth prior to release is critical and at times, there is little information shared.</p>	<p>Outreach will be made to invite Juvenile Parole to attend a Youth Services Commission meeting to discuss the needs of Monmouth County youth on their caseload and provide information on the juvenile parole process and the new reforms signed into law.</p> <p>Information will be shared with Juvenile Parole on resources that may be helpful to youth as they transition back to the community.</p> <p>To explore if IAAC would be appropriate to review re-entry cases to strengthen plans for the youth's release back to the community.</p> <p>To continue the visits made by the Social Worker of the Office of the Public Defender to youth in JJC facilities, to advocate on their behalf and help make connections and linkages to services.</p> <p>When safe to do so, arrange for some visits or tours through the JJC Court Liaison to the residential and secure facilities where Monmouth County youth may be placed.</p> <p>To monitor the implementation of juvenile</p>

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend.	How will the CYSC address the problem or county trend?
		<p>justice reforms and their impact on Monmouth County youth and continue to review JJC data on Monmouth County youth by race/ethnicity, gender and age.</p> <p>To gain feedback from Monmouth County youth in JJC residential and secure facilities on their experiences and any recommendations for system improvement.</p>

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: Monmouth County will review information provided by Juvenile Parole by race/ethnicity and any direct feedback from youth received. A team approach will be recommended for planning for re-entry through IAAC. An emphasis on the provision of support services for successful re-entry will be made. There will be an acknowledgement of the trauma or adverse childhood experiences of the youth and their transition to adulthood. Restorative practices may be explored to repair harm.

VISION

VISION

Monmouth County

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

PREVENTION

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

PREVENTION				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Violence prevention programs -skill development for children in the area of conflict resolution, problem solving, life skills training, anger management, gang prevention, bullying prevention, self esteem building, empathy and communication.	YES	YES	YES
2	Structured activities, quality programming and supervision during the late afternoon and early evening when youth are more likely to engage in delinquency and programs that may include an in school, after school and summer component. (Supervised Recreation) Youth surveyed indicate a desire for more trips, recreational programs, sports and fun activities after school and in the summer such as art / music / dance / photography / fashion.	YES	YES	YES
3	Mentor services are identified as a need in the youth surveys. Mentoring is a critical component in preventing entry into the juvenile justice system and fostering positive outcomes for at-risk children.	YES	YES	YES

4	Prevention programs that teach youth and families skills that promote peaceful alternatives to conflict situations, improve family management and reduce the stressors that can escalate into violence are needed. Strengthening Families -Family support services to include parenting skills training to reduce family conflict and manage problems.	YES	YES	YES
5	Evidence based prevention programs to address child abuse, domestic violence, alcohol, tobacco and other drugs of abuse, truancy and school dropout. Strategies to address the community, family, school, and individual/peer risk factors associated with adolescent problem behavior.	YES	YES	YES
6	Vocational/employment training programs and services.	YES	YES	YES
7	Programs and strategies that intervene at the earliest possible and/or most developmentally appropriate stage as identified through the risk and protective assessment and which serve to incorporate the entire family, increase opportunities for bonding with caring adults, focus on the attainment of age appropriate social skills and employ an integrated approach which targets more than one sphere of influence in a child's life are recommended.	YES	YES	YES
8	There is a need to establish a safe, positive learning environment in Monmouth County schools that promotes academic achievement, college and career readiness and helps students succeed and graduate.	YES	YES	YES
9	There is a need for an effective substance abuse prevention strategy in Monmouth County.	YES	YES	YES
10	Delinquency prevention programs that increase protections that reduce the likelihood of minority youth becoming involved in the juvenile justice system are needed.	YES	YES	YES
11	Gang Prevention Programs	YES	YES	YES
12.	Vocational Training, Career Development, Job Opportunities for Youth	YES	YES	YES
13.	Trauma Informed Communities in addressing Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACES)	YES	YES	YES
14.	Social and Emotional Learning that helps youth to: understand and manage emotions; set and achieve positive goals; feel and show empathy for others; and make responsible decisions.	YES	YES	YES
15.	Harassment, Intimidation & Bullying Prevention	YES	YES	YES
16.	Restorative Practices and Mindfulness	YES	YES	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	<p>To create uniformity in the handling of charging juveniles.</p> <p>To develop County-wide diversion programs for stationhouse adjustments so that all municipalities would be able to access the programs on an equal basis.</p> <p>To increase law enforcement's use of stationhouse adjustments to prevent youth, particularly minority youth, from progressing further into the juvenile justice system, thereby, reducing disproportionate minority contact.</p>	YES	YES	YES
2	<p>To provide immediate consequences, such as community service or restitution and a prompt and convenient resolution for the victim, while at the same time benefiting the juvenile by avoiding the stigma of a formal juvenile delinquency record.</p> <p>The types of local resources that the police departments indicated that they would like to see available include: community based programs, specific types of counseling (anger management, shoplifting and substance abuse) and more community service options.</p> <p>Community service programs was identified as a service need by several law enforcement responses to the survey.</p>	YES	YES	YES
3	<p>To provide early intervention/education services to juveniles, who have come to the attention of Law Enforcement with minor offenses related to conduct disorder, anger management problems and/or alcohol and drug abuse.</p>	YES	YES	YES

4	<p>There is a need to increase Law Enforcement's awareness, utilization and referral to resources in Monmouth County designed to help children and families in need of services.</p> <p>There is a need for police departments to be aware of the resources that exist to help youth and families within their community and gain stronger understanding of the juvenile justice system components in Monmouth County.</p> <p>There is a need for law enforcement to gain the cooperation of parent(s)/guardian(s) in conducting station house adjustments.</p>	YES	YES	YES
5	<p>To increase the education of both law enforcement and parents/guardians on resources that exist to help youth in need of services and their understanding of the juvenile justice system components in Monmouth County.</p> <p>To encourage the development of diversion programs that engages parent(s) / guardian(s) and provides information on the resources that exist.</p>	YES	YES	YES
6.	Police and Youth Dialogue and Listening Sessions to Build Trust	No	No	Yes
7.	Programs to combat youth bias, hate and racism.	No	No	Yes
8.	Law enforcement implicit bias training and diversity training on race, ethnicity, gender, religion, sexual orientation and gender identity.	Yes	Yes	Yes

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT (FCIU)				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Continuous 24-hour on call service designed to attend and stabilize juvenile –family crisis.	YES	YES	No
2	To reduce serious conflict between parent(s) / guardian(s) and the juvenile thereby improving family functioning; to stabilize family crisis as to avoid an out-of-home placement; and to prevent delinquent behavior of at-risk youth.	YES	YES	YES
3	To provide community -based crisis intervention services which include an intensive in home counseling component for juveniles and families referred by the Family Crisis Intervention Unit.	YES	YES	No

	Use of behavioral contracts and counseling / intervention services to address substance use, mental health, legal problems and abusive interpersonal relationships or dysfunctions within the family.			
4	Truancy Reduction Programs - There is a need to help schools and communities prevent students from becoming truant and dropping out of school.	YES	YES	YES
5	There is a need to employ family engagement strategies that identify and emphasize a family's strengths, and empower families to find and implement solutions outside of the court system.	YES	YES	YES
6	Juvenile Shelter	YES	YES	No
7	School Based Diversion-Respond with Restorative Practices Program	Yes	Yes	Yes
8.	Marijuana Diversionary Program	Yes	Yes	Yes
9.	Intervention services that address Adverse Childhood Experiences and provide trauma informed care.	Yes	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	An array of community based programs and service interventions that are timely and located in different geographic locations of Monmouth County; which serve as a resource to Juvenile Conference Committees, Intake Service Conference and the Juvenile Referee. Responses closer to the time of the offense have more impact than delayed responses.	YES	YES	YES
2	Early intervention/education services for juveniles, who have come to the attention of the Family Court, with minor offenses related to conduct disorder, anger management problems, alcohol and drug abuse issues, sexting and inappropriate use of social media.	YES	YES	YES
3	Delinquency prevention and intervention programs that focus on minority youth, their families, and communities.	YES	YES	YES
4	There is a need for Juvenile Conference Committee volunteers to receive training and resource information on programs and services	YES	YES	YES

	that exist in Monmouth County to serve youth.			
5	An update on Monmouth Vicinage's restructuring or consolidation of the Juvenile Conference Committees is needed.	Yes	No	Yes
6.	Marijuana Diversionary Program	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.	Restorative Community Conferencing	Yes	No	Yes
8.	Family Navigator Program for Court Involved Youth	Yes	Yes	No

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	To continue to work to a) ensure detention is used according to this purpose, b) minimize reliance on detention for lesser offenses and rule violations, c) increase compliance with court-ordered conditions, and d) decrease rates of failure to appear in court.	YES	YES	No
2	A comprehensive range of clinical and consultation services to assess risk and manage juveniles with mental health and substance abuse problems who are in juvenile detention.	YES	YES	No
3	There is a need to keep detained youth and their families connected and encourage stakeholder visits.	YES	YES	YES
4	The problem areas and services needs of the juvenile detention population were identified as mental health issues, family issues, gang involvement, anger management issues and substance abuse. There is a need to gather information relative to the services provided to Monmouth County youth at the Middlesex County Juvenile Detention Facility to determine if gaps in programming and service exist.	YES	YES	YES

5	<p>There is a need to Explore Strategies to Reduce Length of Stay (LOS) overall as well as Disparity in LOS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify specific factors contributing to LOS. Conduct LOS analysis for discussion at Case Processing and County Council Meetings 	YES	YES	YES
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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	An effective continuum of detention alternatives with various degrees and types of supervision for youth whose cases are pending disposition. (House Arrest A, House Arrest B, Home Detention- Electronic Monitoring, Juvenile Shelter- Short Term Out of Home Placements)	YES	YES	No
2	Identified service needs of juveniles on detention alternative status: 1.) Transportation to services (i.e. Drug programs); 2.) Job training programs for parents and their kids and 3.) Emergency out-of-home placement options, other than secure detention.	YES	YES	YES
3	Identified problem areas of the juveniles on detention alternatives are: 1.) School- not attending, failing, no participation while there and numerous discipline referrals as well as, truancy; 2.) Parents not parenting; 3.) Economy - low income, no jobs, unemployed parents and no after-school activities; 4.) Drug Use and 5.) Violence in their communities, stress and anger issues.	YES	YES	YES
4	To strengthen and improve detention alternatives and increase the rate of success on the alternative.	YES	YES	YES
5	There is a need to oversee effective implementation of Innovations Funded Proposals and all detention alternatives.	YES	YES	No

6.	To continue to enhance the youth and family engagement (FE) component of the alternative program continuum. While youth are on any of the alternatives; staff will provide youth/family incentives, organize pro-social activities/events and coordinate team meetings.	Yes	Yes	No
7.	The STEADY program extends detention alternative supervision for youth with chronic offense histories as they transition to placement on probation. This approach is intended to improve continuity for the youth/family, increase communication between all system-involved parties, and increase the overall successful outcomes of youth.	Yes	Yes	No

DISPOSITION

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

DISPOSITION				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	<p>Access to high quality mental health and substance abuse services.</p> <p>Alcohol and drug treatment and anger management / conflict resolution skills training for juvenile offenders as a dispositional option for the Judiciary is a service need.</p> <p>There is a need to dedicate adequate resources for adolescent substance use disorder treatment.</p> <p>To promote access to mental health and substance abuse services.</p>	YES	YES	YES

	<p>To develop and implement strategies to reduce the stigma associated with needing and receiving mental health, substance abuse and suicide prevention services.</p> <p>A service gap exists in the availability of adolescent dual diagnosis programs .</p>			
2	Dispositional option programs that serve juveniles on probation supervision are needed as well as, increased family involvement.	YES	YES	YES
3	There is a need to engage families involved in the juvenile justice system and recognize the significant influence that parent(s) have with their children.	YES	YES	YES
4	<p>There is a need to identify projects that allow youth to feel a sense of accomplishment and belonging. Youth need opportunities for learning and skill development.</p> <p>Work readiness and employment skills training for youth as well as, employment opportunities that include supported work job sites in the community.</p>	YES	YES	YES
5	A variety of offense specific dispositional option programs are recommended that increase supervision of juveniles after school, in the evenings and during the summer.	YES	YES	YES
6	Mentoring Programs/ Positive Role Models	YES	YES	YES
7	Juvenile sex offense specific specialized counseling	YES	YES	No
8	There is a need to improve the success of youth on probation who experience difficulty complying with the basic rules of probation supervision and are at risk of violation for noncompliance.	YES	YES	YES
9	There is a need for the provision of individualized & specialized services for juveniles on probation supervision.	YES	YES	YES
10	There is a need to improve coordination and communication between the juvenile justice system and other youth-serving institutions such as mental health, child protection, and education.	YES	YES	YES

11.	Case planning and training of probation officers in goal setting and evidence based programs	No	No	YES
12.	Individualized case plans with probation officers in a coaching role and working with families as partners, shifting from sanction-based to incentive-based approaches to behavioral change.	Yes	Yes	No
13.	Family Navigator program to provide support to court involved families.	Yes	Yes	No
14.	Dispositional option programs that focus on minority youth, their families, and communities.	Yes	Yes	Yes
15.	There is a need for an ongoing partnership with the behavioral health system to screen and assess youth involved in the juvenile justice system with mental health disorders and to coordinate treatment.	Yes	No	No
16.	There is a need to provide intervention and treatment services for youth adjudicated delinquent that address their individual needs. Youth get placed on probation for a variety of different offenses. Service interventions desired include substance abuse treatment; mental health services; anger management and conflict resolution; decision making and communication skills. Educational support, work readiness skills, career development and youth employment opportunities are components that dispositional option programs can integrate. Restorative practices to repair the harm and increase victim empathy.	Yes	Yes	Yes
17.	There is a need to develop creative strategies to engage youth (i.e. arts, sports, technology, yoga, photography, meditation, music production computer graphics, theater, woodworking, arts and crafts, or just about any other hobby or activity). Approaches that include mentoring / positive role models and social/recreational activities are desired.	Yes	No	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	<p>Increase the availability of treatment resources for substance abuse, mental health, and sex offender therapy.</p> <p>Expand the availability of transportation to and from required services and employment.</p> <p>Increase employment and vocational opportunities for returning youth.</p> <p>Develop positive recreational activities for use during leisure time.</p> <p>Develop post-secondary educational opportunities for returning youth.</p>	YES	YES	YES
2	There is a need to connect Monmouth County juvenile probationers and juveniles on parole with opportunities for positive youth development and a wide range of other services based upon their individualized needs.	YES	YES	YES
3	To identify existing Independent Living Programs which provide educational opportunities, counseling, support services, training in daily living skills, outreach and a range of other services.	YES	YES	YES
4	To make linkages with the Division of Employment and Training -Workforce Investment Act funded programs for youth in re-entry who are jobless.	YES	YES	YES
5	To increase the support and opportunities for probationers and youth on parole by sharing information on community resources.	YES	YES	YES
6	A broad continuum of high-quality services, supervision programs, and dispositional options to supervise and treat youthful offenders in their home communities is needed.	YES	YES	YES
7	There is a need to provide intensive pre-release services and programming.	YES	No	YES
8.	Specialized Treatment for Youth in Re-Entry with Sex offenses	No	No	Yes

