

MONMOUTH COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE YOUTH SERVICES PLAN

2015-2017



COUNTY OF MONMOUTH BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS

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MONMOUTH COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE YOUTH SERVICES PLAN

January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2017

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Section

I

JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION FUNDING SOURCES

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

1. State/Community Partnership Program

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

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

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

2. Family Court Services Program

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

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

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

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

Formula Grant Program

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

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

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

Appendix E: Standard Program Areas

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

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

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

3b.

OJJDP cont.

Title V Program

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

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

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

4.

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program
(JABG)

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

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

JABG funds may be used in the following **18 JABG Purpose Areas**:

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

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

5. Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Innovations

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

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

1. Collaboration

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

2. Data Driven Decisions

JDAI depends upon objective data analysis to guide detention reform planning and policy development. Data on detention population, utilization and operations is collected to provide a portrait of who is being detained and why, as well as suggesting what points in the process may

need attention. As a results-based initiative, JDAI establishes and tracks performance measures. All data is disaggregated by race/ethnicity and gender to monitor disparities in the system.

3. Objectives Admissions Criteria and Instruments

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

4. Non-Secure Alternatives to Detention

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

5. Case Processing Reforms

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

6. Special Detention Cases

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

7. Reducing Racial Disparities

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

8. Conditions of Confinement

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

Section

2

PLANNING BODIES & COUNTY MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

Planning Bodies

CYSC – County Youth Services Commission
 JCEC – Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition

PPB – Policy Prevention Board
 CJJSI – County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement

No	Race/ Ethnicity*	Name & Designee	Position/Representative	CYSC	JCEC	CJJSI	PPB**
1	White	Ellen Cohen	Youth Services Commission Administrator	X	X	X	
2	Black	Hon. Lisa P. Thornton / Co-Chair YSC *	Presiding Judge – Family Part of the Superior Court	X	X		
3	White	Rosemarie Marinan-Gabriel	Case Manager – Family Part of the Superior Court / Juvenile Court	X	X	X	
4	Black	Cee Okuzo	Chief Probation Officer – County	X	X	X	
5	White	John P. Curley, Human Services Freeholder Liaison	Highest elected official of County government (e.g., Freeholder/County Executive)	X	X		
6	White	Christopher Gramiccioni	County Prosecutor	X	X		
7	White	Jennifer Hoffer	Juvenile Justice Commission Court Liaison	X	X	X	
8	White	Trude Arnette	Regional Public Defender for County/ Public Defender	X	X	X	X
9	White	Kathi Callaghan	Manager – County DYFS District Office	X	X		X
10	White	Barry W. Johnson (also fills position 18)	County Mental Health Administrator	X	X	X	X
11	White	Joseph Passiment	County Superintendent of Schools	X	X		X
12	White	Tim McCorkell	Superintendent of the County Vocational Schools	X	X		
13	White	Jeffrey R. Schwartz	County Human Services Department Director	X	X		
14	White	Ivan Kaplan, Director Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives	Youth Shelter Director	X	X	X	
15	White	Sheriff Shaun Golden (also fills position 21)	Youth Detention Center Director	X	X		
16	White	Wendy DePedro	Director – Juvenile Family Crisis Intervention Unit	X	X		
17	White	Det. Greg Torchia	President – Juvenile Officers Association or other law enforcement representative who works primarily with youth. Police/Law Enforcement	X	X	X	X
18	White	Barry W. Johnson (also fills position 10)	County Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Director	X	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
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No	Race/ Ethnicity*	Name & Designee	Position/Representative	CYSC	JCEC	CJJSI	PPB**
19	White	Eileen Higgins	Workforce Investment Board Representative	X	X		
20	White	Martin Krupnick	Business Community Representative	X	X		X
21	White	Sheriff Shaun Golden (also fills position 15)	Sheriff	X	X		
22	Black	Rev. Henry P. Davis	Religious affiliated, fraternal, nonprofit or social service organization involved in crime prevention	X	X		X
23	White	Judge James G. McGann / CJJSI Co-Chair *	Juvenile Judge – Family Part of the Superior Court	X	X	X	
24	White	Andrew Graubard	Trial Court Administrator – Family Part of the Superior Court			X	
25	White	Rosemarie Marinan-Gabriel	Family Division Manager – Family Part of the Superior Court	X	X	X	
26	White	Sharon Bean	JJC JDAI Detention Specialist			X	
27	White	Trude Arnette	County Public Defender’s Office	X	X	X	
28	White	Laurie Gerhardt	County Prosecutor’s Office	X	X	X	
29	Black	Cee Okuzu, Chief	Probation Division	X	X	X	
30	White	Pamela Schott, Program Manager, MHA of Monmouth County	Private/ Non-profit organization			X	
31			Parents of youth in the juvenile justice system or youth member				X
32	White	Jennifer Hoffer, Court Liaison	Juvenile Justice	X	X	X	X
33	Black	Dawn Bennett, Family Engagement Coordinator	Parent/Family/Youth Association			X	X
34	White	Ralph Esposito	Assistant Chief, Monmouth Vicinage-Probation Division			X	
35	Black	Richelle Coleman	Asst. Family Div. Manager, Monmouth Vicinage-Family Division			X	
36	White	Kathy Collins	Executive Director, Monmouth Cares, Inc./ Co.-Chair CJJSI	X	X	X	

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No	Race/ Ethnicity*	Name & Designee	Position/Representative	CYSC	JCEC	CJJSI	PPB**
37	Black	Carlton Cummings	Monmouth Cares, Inc.			X	
38	Black	Gavin Cummings,	Juvenile Team Leader Monmouth Vicinage-Family Division			X	
39	Black	William Dangler, III	Citizen			X	
40	White	Dr. Jeff Delaney	Monmouth County Supt. of School's Office			X	
41	White	Zizette Farag	DCP&P Court Liaison			X	
42	White	Melissa Garrett	Substance Abuse Evaluator Monmouth Vicinage-Family Division			X	
43	White	Ann Goldman	Executive Director, Family Based Services Association of NJ			X	
44	White	Sean Haar	Supervisor, Monmouth Vicinage- Probation Division			X	
45	Black	Van W. Lane	Office of Public Defender			X	
46	White	Sandra McDonnell	Ocean/Monmouth DCP&P Team Leader DCP&P Area Office			X	
47	White	Hon. James J. McGann	Judiciary, Monmouth Vicinage- Superior Court / Chair CJJSI	X	X	X	
48	White	Michele Petti	Devereux Foundation			X	
49	Black	Charles Smith	Vicinage Advisory Committee on Minority Concerns			X	
50	Black	John Thomas	NJ Administrative Office of the Courts			X	
51	Black	Elizabeth Williams	Office of the Public Defender			X	
52	White	Dr. Amy Altenhaus	Psychologist	X	X		
53	White	Robert Coogan	Citizen Member / recall Judge	X	X		
54	White	Victoria E. Dean	Citizen Member	X	X		
55	Black	Carl Jennings	Director, Long Branch Recreation and Human Services	X	X		

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56	White	Michele Rodriguez	Citizen Member	X	X		
57	White	Kathleen Weir	Director, Monmouth County Division of Social Services	X	X		
58	White	Sebastian Trapani	Monmouth County Sheriff's Dept.			X	
59	White	Barbara Ust	Court Liaison Southern Monmouth DCP&P			X	
60	White	Eugene Iadanza	retired Judiciary/ Citizen Member			X	
Total Number of Members				27	27	33	

****PPB members must minimally have 15 members and cannot have more than 21.**

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

County Management Structure

Name	Title	JJC Grants					Duties
		SCP	FC	JABG	Title V	JDAI	
Jeffrey Schwartz	Acting Director, Monmouth County Human Services Department Division of Planning and Contracting	X	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, the Human Services Advisory Council, and the Contract Unit.
Ellen Cohen*	Administrator, Youth Services Commission Office of Youth Services Planning	X	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.
Andrea Miller	Secretary Office of Youth Services Planning	X	X	X		X	Provides secretarial 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, Electronic Monitoring Expansion Program & has oversight of the Juvenile Shelter).
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.

County Management Structure

Name	Title	JJC Grants					Duties
		SCP	FC	JABG	Title V	JDAI	
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		X	<p>The objective of the Finance Department is twofold. First, this office must conduct the necessary economic and financial analyses 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>
Judy Lynn Mannato	Finance Department	X	X	X		X	Approves fiscal reports submitted to the Juvenile Justice Commission on behalf of the Monmouth County and assists in setting up the accounts for all of the grants.
Kathy Koping	Finance Department	X	X	X		X	Reviews all fiscal reports on expenditures and revenue received prepared by the YSC Administrator for submission to the JJC.
Gerri Popkin	Purchasing Department	X	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.
Donna Peluso	Purchasing Department	X	X			X	Processes all purchase orders related to the grants

County Management Structure

Name	Title	JJC Grants					Duties
		SCP	FC	JABG	Title V	JDAI	

Legend

SCP – State Community Partnership

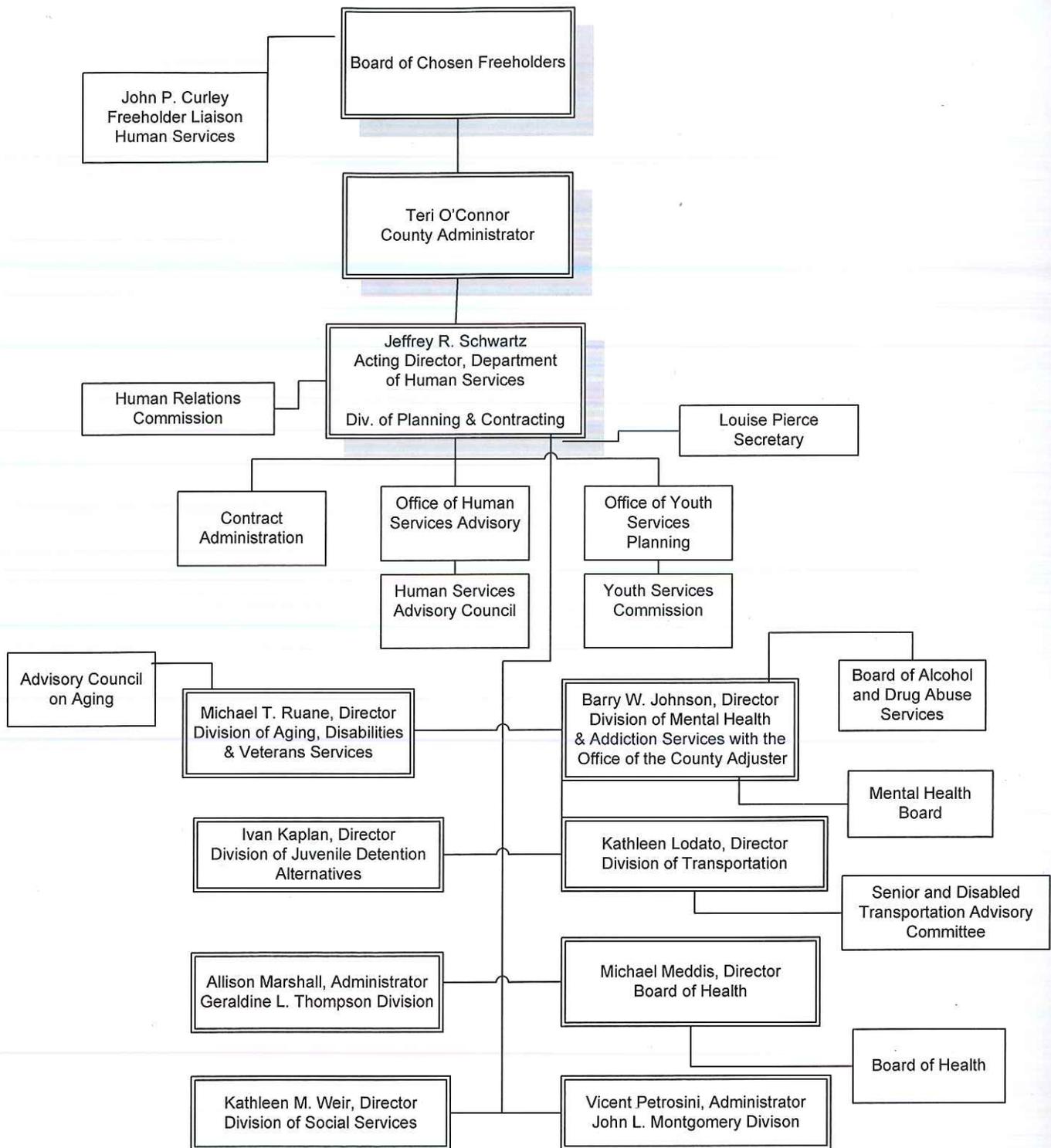
FC – Family Court

JABG – Juvenile Accountability Block Grant

Title V – Delinquency Prevention

JDAI – Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

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



Monmouth County
Department of Human Services

Table of Organization
including Advisory Boards

Section

3

PLANNING PROCESS

Monmouth County Planning Process

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. Please describe the preparation activities the county took in completing the Comprehensive Plan (e.g., met with planning committee to discuss having focus groups, surveys, identify other data needed, etc.). State the total number and types of committee meetings (e.g., planning, executive, YSC, etc.) held to develop the 2015-2017 Comprehensive Plan.**

Drafts of the various sections of the Youth Services Plan (delinquency prevention, diversion, detention/detention alternatives, disposition and re-entry) were distributed to YSC Planning Committee members prior to meetings. Group review of the various sections of the Youth Services Plan took place and there was discussion and the development of recommendations based upon the data and service needs identified. The YSC Planning Committee met a total of nine times to work on the Comprehensive Plan. The Youth Services Commission met a total of three times.

- 2. Describe the planning process as it relates to key information reviewed or activities initiated (surveying, focus groups and data review) that identified the needs and/gaps in this Comprehensive Plan. If surveys and/or questionnaires were used, submit a blank copy with this Plan.**

Prevention: The Substance Awareness Coordinators List for Monmouth County School Districts and Student Assistance Professionals was updated.

Performance Reports on Monmouth County Public Schools were reviewed, charts were updated and information distributed and discussed.

Needs Assessments from Municipal Alliances to Prevent Alcoholism and Drug Abuse were reviewed.

The 2014 New Jersey Kids Count -The State of our Counties-Pocket Guide which provides information on various indicators of child well being was distributed to YSC Members and reviewed for the Youth Services Plan.

A policy report entitled, "Race for Results-building a path to opportunity for all children" issued by the Annie E. Casey Foundation was distributed to YSC members.

Information from the NJ Division of Child Protection and Permanency was reviewed and distributed during Child Abuse Prevention Month. It included the 2012 child abuse & neglect reports & substantiations for Monmouth County and provided municipal data.

A youth voice survey was developed to gain the perspective of youth. There were a total of 95 youth who participated. In addition, feedback was received from 7 parents involved in the Keys to Innervisions program.

Diversion: The Juvenile Officers List for Monmouth County Police Departments was updated. A law enforcement survey was developed and distributed by the Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office. There were a total of 29 responding police departments to the law enforcement survey.

2013 Stationhouse Adjustment Data for Monmouth County Police Departments was collected, reviewed and discussed. 2013 reports generated from the Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office info share system were generated and presented at the 3/4/14 Youth Services Commission meeting. Monmouth County crime index and all of the juvenile arrest data charts were updated to include 2012 information. An overview of the municipal juvenile arrests data for 2012 was distributed to YSC members, as well as police employee data.

Outreach was conducted to the Juvenile Conference Committees to gain their perspective on the top problem areas /charges and top service needs of juveniles. The Family Part of Monmouth Vicinage Superior Court assisted with the inquiry. 15 Juvenile Conference Committees provided their feedback. Areas identified are outlined in the diversion section.

Detention: 2013 data from the Monmouth County Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives (Home detention/electronic monitoring, Electronic monitoring expansion, House Arrest A and House Arrest B and the Shelter) was collected, reviewed and distributed.

2013 data on Monmouth County admissions to the Middlesex County Juvenile Detention Facility was collected, reviewed, and reported on.

The work plan for the Local Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement and various subcommittees was reviewed and integrated into the detention/detention alternatives section of the Youth Services Plan.

Disposition: 2013 Monmouth Vicinage -Court Processing data from the Family Automated Case Tracking System of juveniles, cases and offenses at three points of the system (docketed, diverted, and adjudicated delinquent) was reported on and reviewed.

An overview of the 2013 juvenile probation statistics was collected and reported on. The Probation Division provided feedback as to their top problem areas and services needs.

The Prosecutor's Office internal info-share system for 2013 provided information on the number of juvenile cases open by municipality, the number of juvenile charges by municipality and the number of

separate dockets (complaints) per municipality. They provide a rough estimate as to numbers, and more importantly as to which municipalities have the highest number.

Reentry: A request was made to JJC parole to identify the top 5 problem areas and top 5 service needs of Monmouth County youth on parole today. Feedback was received and shared.

3. Was additional data, other than that provided by the JJC (i.e. JJC Residential and Commitments Data, Detention Statistics Report, etc.) used in your county’s update planning process? If so, what data was used? How was this information used? For example, UCR data was analyzed by municipalities to see where prevention services or efforts should be implemented. What is the source of the data? What is the timeframe of the data used? If additional data was used, submit a copy with this Plan.

Title of Data	Source	Timeframe/Year(s)	How was the data used?	Comments
Total Crime Index County & Municipal Juvenile Arrests County Police Employee Data	Uniform Crime Report	2012	Documentation on the scope of the juvenile crime in Monmouth County Review of juvenile arrests by town, gender, race / ethnicity and offense Identification of the number of police employees reduced due to the impact of the economy	
Stationhouse Adjustments by Municipality	Monmouth County Prosecutor’s Office	2008-2013	Review of the use of Stationhouse Adjustments by town, race / ethnicity and SHA outcomes.	
Mobile Response and Stabilization Services Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU)	CPC Behavioral Healthcare, Inc., MHA of Monmouth County	2009-2013	Used for the Diversion Section Identification of the top problem areas	
Monmouth Vicinage Court Processing Data	Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS)	2006-2013	Review of the number of juveniles, cases and offenses at three points in court processing (Docketed; Diverted and Adjudicated Delinquent) Review of age, gender, race / ethnicity, top offenses, use of diversion mechanisms and lead	

			dispositions of juveniles adjudicated delinquent	
Juveniles on Probation Supervision	Monmouth Probation Division	2007-2013	Disposition Review of the total # of juveniles supervised; the average officer caseload; the total number of violations of probation filed and the type of VOP.	
School Enrollment, Violence, Vandalism and Substance Abuse School Report Card Data	NJ Department of Education	2009-2013	Identification of the school districts with the highest enrollment, student mobility rate, attendance, school dropouts, student suspensions, graduation, incidences of violence, vandalism, weapons and substance abuse	
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Admissions	NJ Substance Abuse Monitoring System	2004-2012	Family History of Problem Behavior Prevalence of Substance Abuse	
Child Abuse and Neglect Referrals	NJ Division of Child Protection and Permanency	2009-2013	Documentation of Child Abuse/Neglect Referrals and Substantiated Cases	
Domestic Violence Reports	State Police Uniform Crime Report	2009-2012	Documentation of Family Violence	
Juvenile Detention Alternatives	Monmouth County Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives	2009-2013	Review of juveniles on detention alternative status by race/ethnicity; gender; home town	
Juvenile Detention	Monmouth County Sheriff's Dept.	2005-2013	Review of juvenile detention admissions by race/ethnicity; gender; home town; and length of stay	
Temporary Assistance of Needy Families (TANF) and Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP)	Monmouth County Division of Social Services	2009-2013	Documentation of Economic Need Poverty	
Labor Force Estimates Unemployment	NJ Dept. of Labor	2009-2013	Documentation of Economic Need & Municipalities with High Unemployment	

NJ Kids Count	Advocates for Children of NJ	2011-2014	Review of the indicators of child well being and statewide trends	
The Strategic Plan of the Prevention Coalition of Monmouth County	Prevention First, Inc.	2013	Review of the logic model that identifies a high rate of underage drinking in Monmouth County and a higher rate of prescription medication misuse in Monmouth County compared to other counties in NJ	

Comments: Appendix A of the 2015-2017 Monmouth County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan includes the additional data used.

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

Annual reports on juvenile detention and juvenile detention alternatives were discussed by both the Youth Services Commission (YSC) and the JDAI Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement (CJJSI).

Both the Youth Services Commission and the JDAI Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement receive reports and updates on the programs funded through JDAI Innovation Funds and participate in the application process for JDAI Innovation Funds.

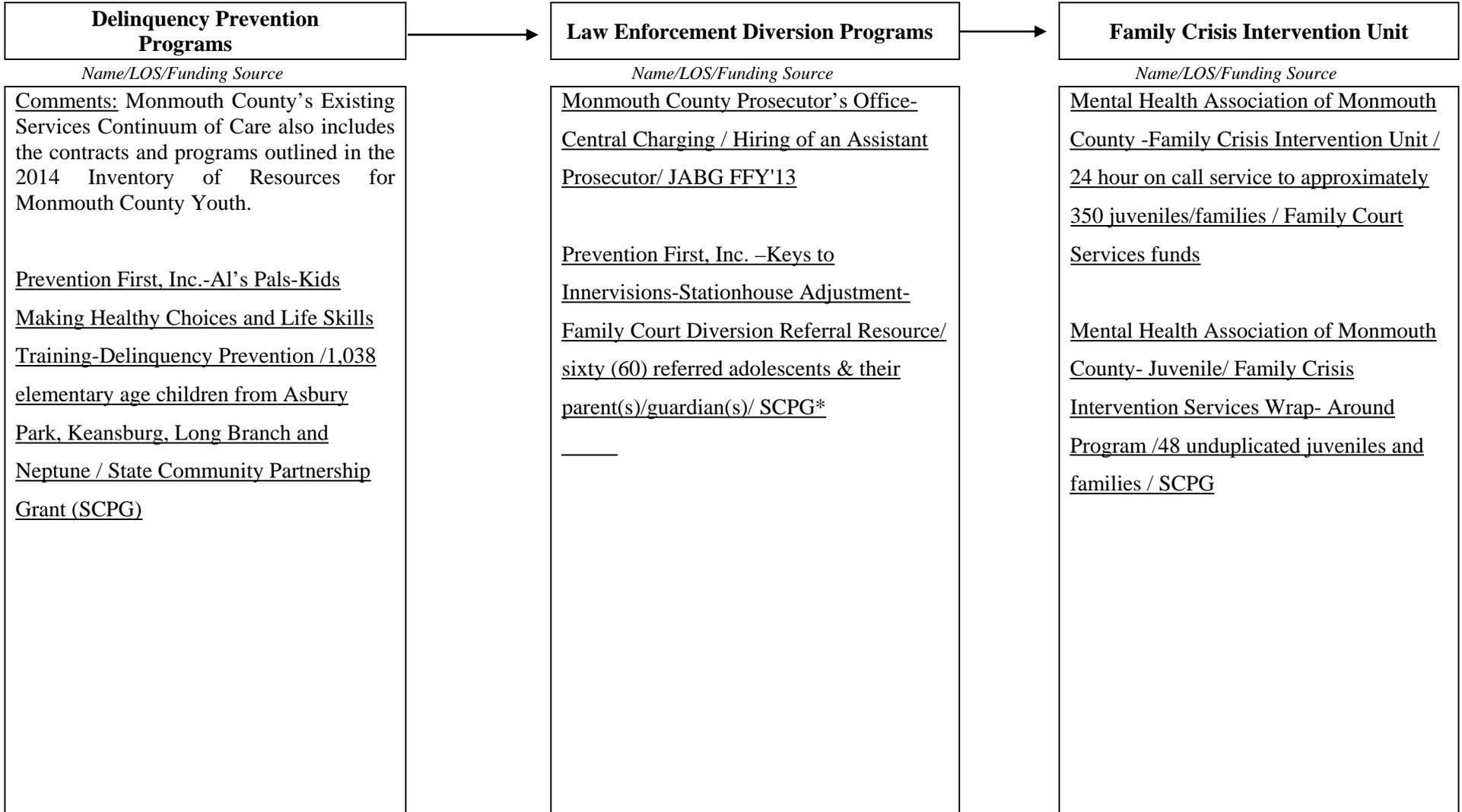
Topics and discussion points have included disproportionate minority contact in the juvenile justice system and longer lengths of stay for Black youth in juvenile detention and on juvenile detention alternatives compared to White youth.

Section

4

**EXISTING CONTINUUM OF
PROGRAMS & SERVICES**

**CY 2014 Existing Services
Continuum of Care (Points of Intervention)
County of Monmouth**



Family Court Diversion Programs

Name/LOS/Funding Source

Prevention First, Inc.- Keys to
Innervisions-Stationhouse Adjustment-
Family Court Diversion Referral
Resource/ sixty (60) referred adolescents
& their parent(s)/guardian(s) / - SCPG*
* Please note that this program serves as
both a Stationhouse Adjustment and a
Family Court -JCC, ISC and Juvenile
Referee Diversion Resource

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

Name/LOS/Funding Source

House Arrest A / Monmouth County
House Arrest B/ Monmouth County
Home Detention/Electronic Monitoring /
Monmouth County
Electronic Monitoring Expansion-JDAI
IF
Devereux Foundation-Respite/Host
Home/ Detention Alternative / 1 bed with
an additional bed on an as needed basis /
JDAI IF
Juvenile Shelter- Middlesex County / 3
beds (2 male & 1 female) / Monmouth
County

Least Restrictive

Most Restrictive

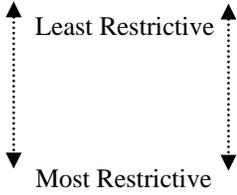


**Community Based Disposition Options
(Post-Adjudicated Youth)**

<i>Name/LOS/Funding Source</i>
<u>Rutgers TEEM Gateway -Work Readiness/Employment Program for 25 Court Involved Youth /Family Court Services funds</u>
<u>Mercy Center- Community Intervention Coaches-/ 5 youth at any given time/ JDAI Innovation Funds</u>
<u>Monmouth Vicinage- Probation Multi Treatment Program -Individualized Services for Juveniles on Probation / 20 youth / Family Court Services funds</u>
<u>Monmouth Vicinage- Probation Offender Program- Specialized Sex Offense Specific Treatment Services for Juveniles on Probation/ up to 35 youth / Family Court Services funds</u>
<u>New Hope Foundation, Inc.-Adolescent Residential Alcohol and Drug Treatment Services / 15 youth / SCPG and Family Court Services funds</u>

Re-Entry Programs

<i>Name/LOS/Funding Source</i>



Comments: Monmouth County’s Existing Services Continuum of Care also includes the contracts and programs outlined in the 2014 Inventory of Resources for Monmouth County Youth.

Section

5

DELIQUENCY 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. 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.

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 particular municipality or 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, 2009, 2011 and 2012

	2009		2011		2012		% Change 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
Males	316,065	49.1%	306,645	48.7%	306,378	48.7%	-3.1%
Females	328,040	50.9%	323,477	51.3%	323,006	51.3%	-1.5%
TOTAL POPULATION	644,105	100%	630,122	100%	629,384	100%	-2.3%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012

Table 2. County Youth Population (ages 10-17) by Gender, 2009, 2011 and 2012

	2009		2011		2012		% Change 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
Males (ages 10-17)	38,402	51.3%	37,309	51.1%	36,753	51.1%	-4.3%
Females (ages 10-17)	36,406	48.7%	35,678	48.9%	35,197	48.9%	-3.3%
TOTAL YOUTH POPULATION (ages 10-17)	74,808	100%	72,987	100%	71,950	100%	-3.8%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012

Table 3. Total County Youth Population (ages 10-17) by Race, 2009 and 2012

Race	2009		2012		% Change 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
White	62,991	84.2%	60,462	84.0%	-4.0%
Black	7,549	10.1%	6,675	9.3%	-11.6%
Other*	4,268	5.7%	4,813	6.7%	12.8%
Total Youth Population	74,808	100.0%	71,950	100.0%	-3.8%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012

*See Required Data and Methodology Section

Table 4. Total County Youth Population (ages 10-17) by Ethnicity, 2009 and 2012

Ethnicity	2009		2012		% Change 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
Hispanic	7,324	9.8%	8,137	11.3%	11.1%
Non -Hispanic	67,484	90.2%	63,813	88.7%	-5.4%
Total Youth Population	74,808	100.0%	71,950	100.0%	-3.8%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012

NATURE AND EXTENT OF DELINQUENCY

Table 5. County Juvenile Arrests by Offense Category, 2009, 2011 and 2012

Offense Categories*	2009			2011			2012			% Change in Number of Arrests 2009-2012
	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	424	10.8%	5.67	245	9.2%	3.4	162	7.4%	2.3	-61.8%
Weapons Offenses	79	2.0%	1.1	89	3.3%	1.2	35	1.6%	0.5	-55.7%
Property Offenses	1,206	30.8%	16.1	662	24.8%	9.1	585	26.9%	8.1	-51.5%
Drug/Alcohol Offenses	892	22.7%	11.9	794	29.8%	10.9	690	31.7%	9.6	-22.6%
Special Needs Offenses	41	1.0%	0.5	23	0.9%	0.3	16	0.7%	0.2	-61.0%
Public Order & Status Offenses	782	19.9%	10.5	516	19.3%	7.1	409	18.8%	5.7	-47.7%
All Other Offenses	497	12.7%	6.6	339	12.7%	4.6	280	12.9%	3.9	-43.7%
GRAND TOTAL OF JUVENILE ARRESTS	3,921	100%	52.4	2,668	100%	36.6	2,177	100%	30.3	-44.5%

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2009 and 2012

*See Required Data and Methodology Section

Table 6. Total County Youth Population compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2009 and 2012

Race	2009			2012			% Change 2009-2012	
	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests
White	62,991	2,426	3.9%	60,462	1,414	2.3%	-4.0%	-41.7%
Black	7,549	1,479	19.6%	6,675	747	11.2%	-11.6%	-49.5%
Other*	4,268	16	0.4%	4,813	16	0.3%	12.8%	0.0%
Total	74,808	3,921	5.2%	71,950	2,177	3.0%	-3.8%	-44.5%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012

*See Required Data and Methodology Section

Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2009 and 2012

Table 7. Total County Youth Population compared to Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2009 and 2012

Ethnicity	2009			2012			% Change 2009-2012	
	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests
Hispanic	7,324	283	3.9%	8,137	167	2.1%	11.1%	-41.0%
Non-Hispanic	67,484	3,638	5.4%	63,813	2,010	3.1%	-5.4%	-44.7%
Total Youth Population	74,808	3,921	5.2%	71,950	2,177	3.0%	-3.8%	-44.5%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012

Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2009 and 2012

Table 8. Violence, Vandalism, Weapons, and Substance Abuse in County Schools, 2008-2009 & 2012-2013

School Based Incidences	2008-2009		2012-2013		% Change in School Based Incidents
	Number	% of Total Incidences	Number	% of Total Incidences	
Incidents of Violence	761	58.8%	508	51.9%	-33.2%
Incidents of Vandalism	186	14.4%	99	10.1%	-46.8%
Incidents of Weapons	56	4.3%	53	5.4%	-5.4%
Incidents of Substances	292	22.5%	319	32.6%	9.2%
TOTAL SCHOOL BASED INCIDENCES	1295	100%	979	100%	-24.4%

Source: New Jersey Department of Education, 2008-2009 & 2012-2013

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	2009-2010	2011-2012	2012-2013	% Change Over Years
Total Enrollment	105,552.5	101,036	101,588	-3.9%
Total Dropouts	292.5	378	275	29.2%

Source: New Jersey Department of Education, 2009-2010, 2011-2012, and 2012-2013.

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

Community Indicators	2006	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change
Children Receiving Welfare		2077	2209	2066	1793	-14%
Children Receiving Food Stamps		8949	11454	13645	15240	70%
Proven Cases of Child Abuse and/or Neglect		537	438	518	651	-4%
Births to Teens (ages 10-19)	447	437				-2%

Source: New Jersey Department of Children and Families, Division of Youth and Family Services, Annual Reports, 2006, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012

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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 2009 and 2012.

The overall total Monmouth County youth population, ages 10-17 showed a decrease from 75,002 in 2009 to 71,950 in 2012. A total reduction of 3,052 youth, ages 10-17 was shown in Monmouth County between 2009 and 2012.

In 2009 Monmouth County's total youth population, ages 10-17 consisted of 38,356 (51%) males and 36,646 (49%) female. In 2012 Monmouth County's total youth population, ages 10-17 consisted of 36,753 (51%) males and 35,197(49%) females. There were 1,603 fewer male youth ages 10-17 in 2012 compared to 2009 and 1,449 fewer female youth.

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 2012.

Ranking of Youth Population by Race, 2012		
Rank	Group	Number
1	White	60,462 (84%)
2	Black	6,675 (9.3%)
3	Other*	4,813 (6.7%)

Ranking of Youth Population by Ethnicity, 2012		
Rank	Group	Number
1	Non-Hispanic	63,813 (88.7%)
2	Hispanic	8,137 (11.3%)

3. Insert into the chart below the youth population by race and ethnicity beginning with the group with the highest % change between 2009 and 2012.

Ranking of Total County Youth Population by Race, 2009 and 2012
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Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Black	-5.8%	411
2	Other	4.8%	281
3	White	-4.5%	3,143

Ranking of Total County Youth Population by Ethnicity, 2009 and 2012			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Hispanic	11.1%	813
2	Non-Hispanic	-5.4%	3,671

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 2012? How has population changed since 2009?

In 2012 Monmouth County's total youth population, ages 10-17 consisted of 36,753 (51%) males and 35,197 (49%) females. There were 1,603 fewer male youth ages 10-17 in 2012 compared to 2009 and 1,449 fewer female youth. The overall youth population, ages 10-17, in Monmouth County decreased by 4.1% between 2009 and 2012.

In 2012, the ethnicity of the county youth population, ages 10-17, indicates that 63,813 (88.7%) Non Hispanic and 8,137 (11.3%) Hispanic. In 2009, the ethnicity of the county youth population, ages 10-17, indicates that 67,484 (90%) Non Hispanic and 7,324 (10%) Hispanic. Monmouth County's Hispanic youth population showed an increase of 11.1% between 2009 and 2012 however, Monmouth County's Non-Hispanic youth population, ages 10-17, showed a decrease of 5.4% during the same period.

The Monmouth County Comprehensive Master Plan indicates:

- The median age continues to rise.
- Hispanics and Asians continue to grow as a percent of the overall population. Most population growth will be attributed to foreign migration, increasing diversity. Monmouth County is becoming more diverse. There is a high growth within the Hispanic and Latino population.
- There is a stabilization of the school age population shown.

The Kids Count data center indicates that Monmouth County's child population under the age of 18 in 2011 was 147,109 which showed a decrease from 153,862 in 2009. This represents a -4.38 change between 2009 and 2011.

The Hispanic or Latino child population under the age of 18 in Monmouth County increased from 18,665 in 2009 to 20,330 in 2011. This represents an 8.92% increase between 2009 and 2011.

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 2009 and 2012.

The overall change in delinquency arrests in Monmouth County between 2009 and 2012 indicates that there was a decrease of 44.5%. In 2009 there were 3,921 juvenile arrests and in 2012 there were 2,177. There were 1,744 fewer juvenile arrests in Monmouth County in 2012 compared to 2009.

6. Insert into the chart below juvenile arrests offense categories beginning with the category that has the greatest number of arrests in 2012.

Ranking of Offense Categories, 2012 UCR		
Rank	Offense Category	Number
1	Drug/Alcohol	690
2	Property	585
3	Public Order/Status Offenses	409
4	All Other Offenses	280
5	Violent	162
6	Weapons	35
7	Special Needs	16

7. Insert into the chart below juvenile arrests offense categories beginning with the highest % change between 2009 and 2012.

Ranking of Offense Categories between 2009 and 2012			
Rank	Offense Category	% Change	Number
1	Violent Offenses	-61.8%	262
2	Special Needs Offenses	-61.0%	25
3	Weapons Offenses	-55.7%	69
4	Property Offense	-51.5%	621
5	Public Order & Status Offenses	-47.7%	373
6	All Other Offenses	-43.7%	217
7	Drug/Alcohol Offenses	-22.6%	202

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 2012? How has juvenile arrests changed since 2009?

Juvenile arrests in Monmouth County have significantly decreased by 44.5% between 2009 and 2012. In 2009, the offense category with the highest number and percentage of all juvenile arrests in Monmouth County was property followed by drug/alcohol and public order & status offenses. In 2012, the offense category with the highest number and percentage of all juvenile arrests in Monmouth County was drug/alcohol followed by property and public order& status offenses. The offense category with the highest percentage change between 2009 and 2012 was violent offenses at -61.8%. The offense category with the smallest percentage change between 2009 and 2012 was drug/alcohol.

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 2012 (Column F) by Race and Ethnicity.

Monmouth County’s youth population in 2012 was 71,950. The racial breakdown of Monmouth County youth population in 2012 indicates that 60,462 (84%) were White and 6,675 (9.27%) were Black. In 2012, there were 2,177 juvenile arrests in Monmouth County. The race data of the Monmouth County juvenile arrests in 2012 indicates: 1,414 (64.95%) were White; 747 (34.31%) were Black and 16 (.73%) were Asian. Of the total White youth population in Monmouth County in 2012, 2.3% were arrested. Of the total Black youth population in Monmouth County in 2012, 11.2% were arrested.

The ethnicity data of the juvenile arrests indicates 167 (7.67%) were Hispanic and 2,010 (92.32%) were non Hispanic. Of the Black juvenile arrests in 2012 in Monmouth County, Neptune Township had the highest number at 326. Neptune Township’s juvenile arrests reflected 43.64% of Monmouth County’s total Black juvenile arrests in 2012. The top 3 municipalities with the highest number of Hispanic juvenile arrests in 2012 were Long Branch (32); Red Bank (19) and Freehold Township (18).

10. Insert into the chart below Juvenile Arrests in 2012 by race and ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of arrests.

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2012		
Rank	Group	Number
1	White	1,414 (64.95%)
2	Black	747 (34.31%)
3	Asian	16 (.73%)

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2012		
Rank	Group	Number
1	Non Hispanic	2,010 (92.32%)
2	Hispanic	167 (7.67%)

11. Insert into the chart below Juvenile Arrests between 2009 and 2012 by Race and Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change.

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2009 and 2012			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Black	-49.5%	732
2	White	-41.7%	1,012
3	Asian	0%	-

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2009 and 2012			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Non-Hispanic	-44.7%	1,628
2	Hispanic	-41.0%	116

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 2012? How have juvenile arrests by race and ethnicity changed since 2009?

White youth and Non-Hispanic youth comprise the highest number of juvenile arrests in both 2009 and 2012. Black youth comprise the second highest number of juvenile arrests in both 2009 and 2012.

The overall total number of juvenile arrests in Monmouth County showed a -44.5% change between 2009 and 2012. There were 1,744 fewer juvenile arrests in Monmouth County in 2012 compared to 2009. Black youth comprised the highest percentage change in juvenile arrests between 2009 and 2012 at -49.5%. White youth also showed a decrease of 41.7% in juvenile arrests between 2009 and 2012.

Relative to the percentage change of juvenile arrests by ethnicity between 2009 and 2012, Non- Hispanic youth showed the largest percentage change at -44.7% compared to Hispanic youth at -41%.

When reviewing the total percentage of juvenile arrests in Monmouth County by race, White youth comprised 62% in 2009 and 64.95% in 2012. Black youth comprised 38% of the total Monmouth County juvenile arrests in 2009 and 34.31% in 2011.

Of the Black youth population, ages 10-17, in Monmouth County in 2012, Black juvenile arrests comprised 11.2%. Of the White youth population in 2012, White juvenile arrests comprised 2.3%. A disproportionate number of Black juvenile arrests exist in comparison to White juvenile arrests. In 2012, Black youth were arrested at a higher rate (4.8 times that of White youth) in Monmouth County. Differences in juvenile arrests by race are shown when comparisons are made to the percentage of the youth population each particular race comprises.

When reviewing the total percentage of juvenile arrests in Monmouth County by ethnicity, Hispanic youth comprised 7% in 2009 and 7.67% in 2012. Non Hispanic youth comprised 93% in 2009 and 92.32% in 2011.

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, 2009-2010 and 2012-2013.

Monmouth County ranked 2nd in New Jersey (following Middlesex County) with the highest number of school based incidences reported in the 2012-2013 school year. The top three districts with the highest number of violence incidents reported in the 2012 -2013 school year were Freehold Regional (86), Asbury Park (64) and Middletown Twp (62). The top three districts with the highest number of vandalism incidents reported in the 2012-2013 school year were Hazlet Twp. (11); Freehold Regional (9); and Matawan-Aberdeen Regional (9). The top districts with the highest number of weapons incidents reported in the 2012-2013 school year were Freehold Regional (7), Asbury Park (6); and Neptune Twp. (6). The top three districts with the highest number of substance abuse incidents reported in the 2012-2013 were Freehold Regional (109); Keansburg (29) and Neptune Twp (24). The top three districts with the highest number of (HIB) harassment, intimidation and bullying incidents reported in the 2012-2013 were Long Branch (103), Asbury Park (97) and Manalapan-Englishtown Reg. (66).

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

Ranking of School Based Incidences, 2012-2013		
Rank	Incidences	Number
1	Incidents of Harassment Intimidation and Bullying (HIB)	678
2	Incidents of Violence	508
3	Incidents of Substance Abuse	319

4	Incidents of Vandalism	99
5	Incidents of Weapons	53

15. Insert into the chart below school incidences beginning with the highest % change between the academic periods 2009-2010 and 2012-2013.

Ranking of School Based Incidences between 2009-2010 and 2012-2013			
Rank	Incidents	% Change	Number
1	Vandalism	-25	33
2	Violence	-24.5	165
3	Weapons	-7	4
4	Substances	5.62	17
	<i>Please note that Incidents of Harassment Intimidation and Bullying were not reported in 2009-2010.</i>		

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 2012-2013. How has school based incidents changed since the academic period 2009-2010?

The overall number of total school based incidences reported in 2012-2013 was higher than in 2009-2010, mostly due to incidents of harassment intimidation and bullying being added as a category for school districts to report. There were reductions in the number of incidents of violence, vandalism, and weapons by Monmouth County Public Schools in 2012-2013 compared to 2009-2010. Incidents of substance abuse showed an increase in the number of reports in 2012-2013 compared to 2009-2010. Prior to the inclusion of incidents of harassment intimidation and bullying in the Department of Education report, incidents of violence had the highest number of reports followed by incidents of substance abuse, incidents of vandalism and incidents of weapons.

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 2009-2010 and 2012-2013.

The Monmouth County Comprehensive Master Plan indicates school enrollment has shown an increase in urban school districts, a decrease in some suburban communities along the Route 9 Corridor and is more stable countywide. Monmouth County school districts with the highest enrollment have included: Freehold Regional, Middletown Township, Howell Township, Long Branch, Manalapan-Englishtown Regional, Marlboro Township and Neptune Township.

Monmouth County's Total 2012-2013 School Enrollment was 101,588.

- The public school enrollment consisted of 52,033 (51%) males and 49,555 (49%) females.
- The race/ethnicity data indicates: 72,269 or 71% White; 9,168.5 or 9% Black; 12,851.5 or 13% Hispanic; 102 Native American; 5,998 or 6% Asian; 184 Hawaiian Native; and 1,015 or 1% Two or More Races.
- Monmouth County ranked 4th out of the 21 counties with the highest school enrollment in New Jersey.
- Of the total school enrollment, 18,522 were indicated as receiving the free lunch program and 3,648 the reduced lunch program.

Monmouth County's Total 2009-2010 School Enrollment was 105,552.5. In 2012-2013, there were 3,964.5 fewer students enrolled in Monmouth County Public Schools compared to 2009-2010. This represents -3.75% between academic periods 2009-2010 and 2012-2013.

Monmouth County had a total of 292.5 school dropouts in the 2009-2010 academic year and 378 school dropouts in the 2011-2012 academic year. This represents a 29.45% increase in school dropouts in Monmouth County between the academic years 2009-2010 and 2011-2012. There was an increase of 86 youth who dropped out of school in 2011-2012 compared to 2009-2010.

The race/ethnicity of the Monmouth County youth who dropped out of school in the 2011/2012 academic year indicates: 147 (39%) White; 113 (30%) Black; 111 (29%) Hispanic; 5 (1%) Asian and 2 (.5%) Two or more races.

The race/ethnicity of the Monmouth County youth who dropped out of school in the 2009/2010 academic year indicates: 95.5 (33%) White; 109 (37%) Black; 67 (23%) Hispanic; 4 (1%) Asian and 17 (6%) Two or more races.

The NJ School Performance Report for the 2012-2013 academic years indicates two Monmouth County Public Schools had a higher dropout rate than the statewide targets of 2%. They include Asbury Park High School at 4.4% and Keansburg High at 3.2%.

Dropout Rates are calculated from student-level data submitted by districts for students officially classified as dropouts. The dropout rate is the count of students who dropout in an academic year divided by the schools total enrollment.

Monmouth County comprised 292.5 (3.15%) of the 9,283 school dropouts in New Jersey in 2009-2010 and 378 of the 9,283 (4.07%) in 2011-2012. The number of school dropouts in

Monmouth County during the 2012-2013 school years was 275.

Research suggests that suspensions, expulsions, and other disciplinary actions that remove youth from their classrooms put students at greater risk for poor academic and behavioral outcomes. These students are more likely to repeat a grade, drop out of school, receive future disciplinary actions, or become involved in the juvenile justice system.

Source: "School Discipline Data: A Snapshot of Legislative Action"- Justice Center-The Council of State Governments-Collaborative Approaches to Public Safety

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	(Economic factors) Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (2009 compared to 2013)	82.21%	7,304
2	(Availability of Drugs/Community Laws and Norms favorable toward Drug Use) Admissions of residents to alcohol and drug treatment programs (2009 compared to 2012)	17.07%	1,061
3	(Economic indicator) Children Eligible for Free/Reduced Price School Meals (2009 compared to 2012)	15.63%	2,770
4	(Economic indicator) Unemployment Rate (2009 compared to 2012)	5.85%	1,667

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

Monmouth County’s poverty rate (those living below U.S. Census designated income thresholds) has increased for persons and families. In 2012, the poverty rate for persons was 7.2 compared to 6.3 in the year 2000 and 5.0 in the year 1990. In 2012 the poverty rate for families was 5.1 compared to 4.5 in 2000 and 3.4 in 1990.

The number of children living below the federal poverty level in Monmouth County was 13,807 or 8.9% in 2009 and 13,440 or 9.2% in 2011. The percentage of children living below the federal poverty level in Monmouth County showed an increase in 2011

compared to 2009, however, the total number showed a slight decrease.

The number of children eligible for free/reduced price school meals increased from 17,712 in 2009 to 20,482 in 2012. This reflects a 15.63% increase between 2009 and 2012. Despite the number of children eligible for free/reduced price school meals, 14,205 received the free/reduced price school meal in 2009 and 16,597 received it in 2012. This indicates that there were 3,885 children who were eligible for free/reduced price school meals in 2012 who did not receive them.

The median income of families with children in Monmouth County indicates it was \$104,052 in 2009, \$110,661 in 2010 and \$102,751 in 2011. Monmouth County had the 4th highest median income of families with children in New Jersey in 2011 following Somerset, Morris, and Hunterdon counties. Fluctuations are shown in the median income of families in Monmouth County. Despite tremendous wealth for some residents the opposite extreme does exist as shown by those living below the federal poverty level.

[Monmouth County Cases of Active Temporary Assistance to Needy Families \(TANF\) Cases who are Not Active Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program \(SNAP\) Recipients](#) *Source: Monmouth County Division of Social Services*

In 2009 there were 173 total cases that involved 234 children and 62 adults. In 2012 there were 144 total cases that involved 204 children and 55 adults. This represents a -16.76% change in total cases; a -12.8% change in # of children and -11.29% change in # of adults between 2009 and 2012.

[Monmouth County Total Cases of Active SNAP – Not Active TANF](#)

In 2009 there were 8,884 total cases that involved 7,751 children and 8,966 adults. In 2012 there were 15,862 total cases that involved 13,731 children and 15,924 adults. This represents a 78.54% increase in the total cases between 2009 and 2012; a 77.07% increase in # of children and a 77.6% change in # of adults between 2009 and 2012.

The number of children and adults receiving Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) has increased substantially in Monmouth County. In 2013, the Monmouth County Division of Social Services reports that the number of total cases of active SNAP increased to 16,188.

[Monmouth County Total Cases Of Active SNAP –Active TANF](#)

In 2009 there were 1,000 total cases compared to 827 total cases in 2012. This represents a -17.3% change between 2009 and 2012.

[Monmouth County Annual Average Labor Force Estimates](#)

Source: New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development and the U.S. Department of Labor -Bureau of Labor Statistics

Monmouth County's unemployment rate jumped from 3.7% in 2007 to 8.9% in 2012. Between 2009 and 2012, the number of Monmouth County residents in the labor force decreased by .3%, the number of Monmouth County residents employed decreased by .8% and the number of Monmouth County residents unemployed increased by 5.04%. The unemployment rate increased by .4% between 2009 and 2012. There were 1,436 more Monmouth County residents unemployed in 2012 compared to 2009. Asbury Park and

Keansburg have consistently had the highest unemployment rates in Monmouth County. The top three towns with the largest labor force in Monmouth County were Middletown, Howell and Marlboro.

YEAR	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
2012	334,808	304,904	29,904	8.9%
2009	335,835	307,367	28,468	8.5%

[Child Abuse/Neglect Substantiations](#)

Source: New Jersey Department of Children and Families, Division of Child Protection and Permanency (formerly the Division of Youth and Family Services) Annual Reports
 Data on child abuse/neglect substantiations indicates that 537 Monmouth County children were found to be victims of child abuse/neglect in 2009 and 518 Monmouth County children were found to be victims of child abuse/neglect in 2011. There were 19 fewer children found to be victims of child abuse/neglect in Monmouth County in 2011 compared to 2009. This represents a -3.53% change in the number of children between 2009 and 2011.

On a statewide basis, New Jersey showed an increase in the number of children found to be victims of child abuse/neglect between 2009 and 2011. There were 9,286 children statewide whom were found to be victims of child abuse/neglect in 2009 and 9,414 in 2011. This represents a statewide increase of 1.37% between 2009 and 2011.

New Jersey Division of Child Protection and Permanency
(Formerly known as the Division of Youth and Family Services -DYFS)

2013 Monmouth County DCP&P Referrals	Child Protective Services	Child Welfare Services	Total Referrals
DCP&P District Office North	1,946	446	2,392
DCP&P District Office South	1,536	395	1,931
Monmouth County Total	3,482	841	4,323

On average, Monmouth County has approximately 358 children in placement per month. In 2013, there were 3,482 Monmouth County total case investigations of child abuse and neglect of which 419 or 12% of the investigations were substantiated.

Of the 5,478 child abuse/neglect reports in Monmouth County in 2012, 651 or 11.88% were

found to be substantiated. The top municipalities with the highest number of abuse/neglect reports to be substantiated were Keansburg (75), Long Branch (71), Asbury Park (58), Neptune Township (44), Middletown Twp. (43) and Red Bank (33).

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’s Top Municipalities with the Highest Number of Total Admissions to New Jersey Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Programs

MUNICIPALITY	2012	2011	2010	2009
Asbury Park	493	500	489	509
Middletown Twp.	575	547	474	450
Neptune Twp.	405	392	414	425
Long Branch City	377	462	446	356
Keansburg	381	358	350	336
Howell Twp.	367	447	376	289
Monmouth County	7,276	7,338	6,748	6,215

In 2012, Monmouth County ranked # 1 among all 21 counties, with the highest number of admissions of residents to substance abuse treatment programs in New Jersey. Of the 7,276 substance abuse treatment admissions of Monmouth County residents in 2012, the primary drug of abuse at time of admission indicates: 2,679 (37%) for alcohol; 353 (5%) for cocaine; 3,120 (43%) for heroin & opiates; 965 (13%) for marijuana and 150 (2%) for Other. The 7,276 admissions of Monmouth County residents to substance abuse treatment programs in 2012 comprised 10% of the total 73,643 admissions in New Jersey. Of the 7,276 admissions of Monmouth County residents to alcohol and drug treatment programs in 2012, 436 or 6% were under the age of 18 and 965 or 13% were 18 -21 years of age. The highest age categories of admissions were 25-29 and 35-44. The race/ethnicity data of the 2012 admissions to substance abuse treatment programs for Monmouth County residents indicates the majority, 78% White (non-Hispanic); 14% Black (non-Hispanic); 8% of Hispanic Origin and 1% Other.

There is a high rate of underage drinking in Monmouth County. In addition, Monmouth County has a higher rate of prescription medication misuse compared to other counties in New Jersey.

Strategies identified by the Prevention Coalition of Monmouth County (PCMC) to address underage drinking include: 1.) education of parents on the dangers of underage drinking and the effects of the social host law; 2.) to provide Responsible Beverage Server Training, to enhance knowledge and skills of servers regarding the latest trends, false identification,

and consequences of serving underage youth; 3.) to provide Beverage Servers with supports such as Handheld Black-light ID/Hand Stamp Checker & Driver License Guide to identify false identification; 4.) to conduct Compliance Checks (law enforcement officers will accompany underage youth into the liquor store. Youth will attempt to purchase alcohol. Law enforcement will make note of whether or not the merchant sells to youth without requesting identification.); 5.) to advocate for businesses with liquor licenses to implement a 100% proofing policy and 6.) to advocate for municipalities to adopt private property ordinances regarding underage drinking with more stringent consequences for homeowners who serve youth alcohol in their homes.

In regards to addressing a higher rate of prescription medication misuse in Monmouth County, the PCMC will join the Partnership for Drug-Free NJ's Prescription Medication campaign to spread the word on how to properly dispose of prescription drugs and advocate for permanent prescription drop boxes. The PCMC will advocate for permanent prescription drop boxes to be placed in each municipality.

In 2014, the following 11 Municipal Alliances to Prevent Alcohol and Drug Abuse identified problem drinking as their top problem area based upon their local needs assessment: Colts Neck, Eatontown, Hazlet, Highlands & Atlantic Highlands, Holmdel, Keyport, Marlboro, Middletown Township, Millstone, Upper Freehold & Allentown and Wall Township. The following 3 Municipal Alliances to Prevent Alcohol and Drug Abuse identified illicit drug use –Marijuana as their top problem area based upon their local needs assessment: Bradley Beach, Freehold Township and Freehold Borough, and Neptune Township. The following 2 Municipal Alliances identified illicit drug use –Heroin as their top problem area based upon their local needs assessment: Howell Township and Farmingdale Borough and the Manasquan Shore Alliance.

IMPLICATIONS FOR DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PLAN

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

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

Data collected by the Monmouth County Office of Youth Services Planning documents multiple risk factors for adolescent problem behavior. Strategies that are effective in both enhancing protective factors and reducing risk factors are desired.

Delinquent acts may include crimes against persons, crimes against property, drug offenses, and crimes against public order. Delinquency prevention efforts seek to redirect youth who are considered at-risk for delinquency or who have committed a delinquent offense from deeper involvement in the juvenile justice system.

In the context of delinquency prevention, the public health model focuses on reducing the risk of and increasing resiliency against problem behavior. The framework indicates that no single factor is essential but rather multiple factors (both risk and protective) combine to contribute to and shape behavior over the course of adolescent development.

Community risk factors for adolescent problem behavior include availability of drugs, availability of firearms, community laws and norms favorable toward drug use, firearms and crime, media portrayals of violence, transitions and mobility, low neighborhood attachment and community disorganization.

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

School risk factors for adolescent problem behavior include early and persistent anti-social behavior, academic failure beginning in late elementary school and lack of commitment to school.

Individual/peer risk factors for adolescent problem behavior include alienation and rebelliousness, friends who engage in problem behavior, favorable attitudes toward the problem behavior, early initiation of problem behavior and constitutional factors.

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?

Drug/alcohol, property and public order & status offenses comprised the top 3 offense categories of juvenile arrests in Monmouth County in 2011 and 2012. Monmouth County's delinquency prevention strategy should focus on the various spheres of influence on children (home/family, school, community, peers and individual). Local data indicates that substance abuse is a major problem area in Monmouth County. There are many stressors on families that impact child well-being. Monmouth County has also experienced a rise in the unemployment rate and a significant increase in the number of Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) cases. Family violence is an issue that needs to be addressed in Monmouth County as indicated by the number of substantiated child abuse/neglect reports and reported incidents of domestic violence.

Special attention is needed to examine the factors that contribute to a higher rate of Black juvenile arrests compared to White juvenile arrests. With a growing Hispanic youth population, there is a need to have more bilingual resources available.

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 are arrested at a higher rate than white youth in Monmouth County when the youth population by race is compared to juvenile arrests by race. In 2012, White youth comprised 60,462 or 84.03% of Monmouth County's total youth population ages 10-17. Black youth comprised 6,675 or 9.27% of Monmouth County's total youth population ages 10-17. Juvenile arrest data for 2012 indicates there were 1,414 juvenile arrests for White youth and 747 juvenile arrests for Black youth in Monmouth County. The percentage of the White youth population arrested in 2012 was 2.3%. The percentage of the Black youth population arrested in 2012 was 11.2%. Black youth were arrested at 4.86 times that of White youth in 2012. Black youth however, showed a greater percentage change between 2009 and 2012 compared to White youth. The Black youth population in Monmouth County decreased by 11.2% between 2009 and 2012 and Black juvenile arrests decreased by 49.5% during the same period. The White youth population in Monmouth County decreased by 4.0% between 2009 and 2012 and White juvenile arrests decreased by 41.7%.

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?

2012 Juvenile Arrest Data by Municipality

In 2012, there were 2,177 juvenile arrests in Monmouth County. The race data of the juvenile arrests indicates: 1,414 (64.95%) were White; 747 (34.31%) were Black and 16 (.73%) were Asian. The ethnicity data of the juvenile arrests indicates 167 (7.67%) were Hispanic and 2,010 (92.32%) were non Hispanic. Of the Black juvenile arrests in 2012 in Monmouth County, Neptune Township had the highest number at 326. Neptune Township's juvenile arrests reflected 43.64% of Monmouth County's total. The top 3 municipalities with the highest number of Hispanic juvenile arrests in 2012 were Long Branch (32); Red Bank (19) and Freehold Township (18).

The gender of the juvenile arrests in 2012 indicates 1,556 (71.47%) were male and 621 (28.52%) were female. The municipalities with the highest number of female juvenile arrests in 2012 were Neptune Twp (127), Freehold Township (59), Eatontown (48), Ocean Township (32), Wall Township (27) and Asbury Park (22). Three towns had more female juvenile arrests than male juvenile arrests (Eatontown, Freehold Township and Upper Freehold (6)).

The top ten municipalities in Monmouth County in 2012 with the highest number of juvenile arrests were Neptune Twp. (408), Middletown Twp. (145), Ocean Township (117), Freehold Township (111), Howell Township (111), Wall Township (103), Long Branch (94), Asbury Park (90), Marlboro Twp. (65) and Keansburg (62).

Neptune Township and Asbury Park accounted for 22.87% of the total juvenile arrests in Monmouth County in 2012.

The top three municipalities with the highest number of juvenile arrests for larceny-theft were Freehold Township (92), Eatontown (54) and Neptune Township (53).

The top six municipalities with the highest number of juvenile arrests for weapons in 2012 included Ocean Township and Neptune Township with 4 each and Asbury Park, Colts Neck, Red Bank and Wall Township with 3 each town.

The top three municipalities with the highest number of juvenile arrests for simple assault in 2012 were Howell Township (13), Neptune Township (11) and Keansburg (9).

The top four municipalities with the highest number of juvenile arrests with drug violations in 2012 include: Wall Township (46), Howell Township (43), Middletown Township (42) and Marlboro Township (40).

The top five municipalities with the highest number of juvenile arrests for liquor law violations in 2012 were Sea Girt (31), Middletown Twp. (26), Red Bank (16), Manasquan (15) and Ocean Township (11).

The top five municipalities with the highest number of juvenile arrests for disorderly conduct in 2012 were Neptune Twp. (28), Asbury Park (18), Spring Lake Heights (12),

Keyport (11) and Middletown Twp. (10).

The top three municipalities with the highest number of juvenile arrests for curfew violations in 2012 were Ocean Township (46), Keansburg (33) and Neptune Twp. (21).

In 2012, Neptune Township comprised the highest total in the runaway category with 115 indicated.

2011 Juvenile Arrest data by Municipality

The top six municipalities in Monmouth County in 2011 with the highest number of juvenile arrests were Neptune Twp. (512), Middletown Twp. (175), Asbury Park (160), Freehold Township (147), Long Branch (138) and Ocean Township (120).

Neptune Township and Asbury Park accounted for 25% of the total juvenile arrests in Monmouth County during 2011.

The top three municipalities with the highest number of juvenile arrests for larceny-theft were Freehold Township (116), Neptune Township (82) and Eatontown (63). 57% of all Monmouth County juvenile arrests for larceny-theft in 2011 took place in these three municipalities.

The top four municipalities with the highest number of juvenile arrests for simple assault were Neptune Township (22), Red Bank (11), Keansburg (10) and Long Branch (10). 41% of all the Monmouth County juvenile arrests for simple assault in 2011 took place in these four municipalities.

The top municipalities with the highest number of juvenile arrests for weapons were Neptune Township (26), Asbury Park (5), Long Branch (5), and Manalapan Twp. (5). 46% of all the Monmouth County juvenile arrests for weapons in 2011 took place in these four municipalities.

The top three municipalities with the highest number of juvenile arrests for drug violations were Middletown Twp. (69), Howell Township (42) and Wall Township (34). 30% of all the Monmouth County juvenile arrests for drug violations in 2011 took place in these three municipalities.

The top three municipalities with the highest number of juvenile arrests for liquor law violations were Long Branch (26), Holmdel Twp. (25) and Middletown Township (22). 27% of all Monmouth County juvenile arrests for liquor law violations in 2011 took place in these three municipalities.

The top four municipalities with the highest number of juvenile arrests for disorderly conduct were Neptune Township (54), Middletown Township (19), Asbury Park (18) and Red Bank (17). 53% of all Monmouth County juvenile arrests for disorderly conduct in 2011 took place in these four municipalities.

The top two municipalities with the highest number of juvenile arrests for curfew violations were Keansburg (58) and Ocean Township (46). 63% of all Monmouth County juvenile

arrests for curfew violations in 2011 took place in these two municipalities.

In 2011, Neptune Township comprised 90% of Monmouth County's total in the runaway category with 131 indicated.

Regarding gender, juvenile arrest data in Monmouth County in 2011 indicates that 1,922 (72%) were male and 746 (28%) were female.

The top five municipalities with the highest number of female juvenile arrests in 2011 were Freehold Township (74), Eatontown (48), Middletown (43), Keansburg (42) and Neptune Township (40). 33% of all female juvenile arrests in 2011 took place in these five municipalities.

Regarding race, juvenile arrest data in Monmouth County in 2011 indicates that 1,661 (62%) were White and 987 (37%) were Black. The top six municipalities with the highest number of Black juvenile arrests in 2011 were: Neptune Township (407), Asbury Park (137), Long Branch (78), Eatontown (50), Red Bank (42) and Ocean Township (40). 76% of Black juvenile arrests in 2011 took place in these six municipalities.

Regarding ethnicity, juvenile arrest data in Monmouth County in 2011 indicates that 2,499 (94%) were Non-Hispanic and 169 (6%) were Hispanic. The top five municipalities with the highest number of Hispanic juvenile arrests in 2011 were Neptune Township (30), Long Branch (24), Asbury Park (14), Eatontown (14) and Freehold Township (14). 57% of Hispanic juvenile arrests in 2011 took place in these five municipalities.

Monmouth County Juvenile Arrests by Offense Category
2011 Uniform Crime Report

Offense Category	2011 Number of Juvenile Arrests	2011 % of Total Juvenile Arrests
Violent	245	9.18%
Weapons	89	3.33%
Property	662	24.81%
Drug/Alcohol	794	29.76%
Special Needs	23	.86%
Public Order & Status Offenses	516	19.34%
All Other Offenses	339	12.7%
Total Juvenile Arrests	2,668	100%

Offense Category

Violent - Murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, manslaughter, simple assault

Weapons - Weapons only

Property -Burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, forgery & counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, criminal/malicious mischief

Drug/Alcohol - Drug abuse violations, driving under the influence, liquor laws

Special Needs - Arson, prostitution and commercialized vice, sex offenses (except forcible rape & prostitution), offenses against family and children

Public Order & Status Offenses - Gambling, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, curfew & loitering law violations, and runaways

All Other Offenses- All other offenses (except traffic)

Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office

In 2013, the Prosecutor's Office contacted the Neptune Township Police Department to determine why there was such a disparity between their reporting of juvenile arrests and that of other jurisdictions within the county. It was revealed that Neptune's reporting system led to seemingly inflated numbers of juvenile arrests.

The Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office produced a report for 2013 from their own internal info-share system that reflects the number of juvenile cases open per municipality, the number of juveniles charged per municipality and the number of separate dockets (complaints) per municipality. In 2013, the following municipalities indicated the top 5 highest number of juvenile cases: Neptune Township (124), Asbury Park (65), Middletown Twp. (69), Freehold Township (53) and Howell Township (52). The municipalities with the top 5 highest number of juveniles were Neptune Township (154), Middletown Twp. (98), Asbury Park (85), Freehold Township (70), Long Branch (66) and Howell Township (63). In 2013, the following municipalities indicated the top 5 highest number of separate dockets (complaints) per municipality: Neptune Township (160), Middletown Twp. (101), Asbury Park (88), Freehold Township (74) and Long Branch (69).

Prevention First, Inc. -Al's Pals: Kids Making Healthy Choices & Life Skills Training (LST)

Of the 1,342 children served through this delinquency prevention program in 2013, 712 (53%) were male and 621 (46%) were female. The race/ethnicity of the children indicates 306 (23%) White; 564 (42%) Black; 418 (31%) Hispanic and 45 (3%) Other.

Youth Voice Focus Group Questions/Survey

The following questions were asked of youth participating in various programs and points in the system to gain their perspective:

- What resources do you feel are needed in your community to prevent and reduce juvenile crime, gang involvement and violence?
- What do you see as the top problem areas facing youth in your community?
- List the programs for youth that exist within your community.
- What do you like about them?
- What do you not like about them?
- How can they be improved?
- What types of programs are most effective to engage and reach youth?
- What services are needed for youth that do not currently exist?

A summary of the results is included in the additional data section.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that supports the need and/or service gap	Recommendations for Prevention plan
<p>There is a need to promote 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 needed to build on their leadership strengths.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p><u>School’s Academic Achievement When Compared to Schools Across the State</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Keansburg High School, Keyport High School & Long Branch High School – lags ➤ Asbury Park High School, Neptune High School & Wall High-significantly lags <p><u>School’s College & Career Readiness When Compared to Schools Across the State</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Asbury Park High School ,Keansburg High School, Neptune Township High School-lags <p><u>School’s Graduation and Post Secondary Rate When Compared to Schools Across the State</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Keyport High School, Long Branch High School, Manasquan High School & Monmouth Regional High School-lags ➤ Asbury Park High School, Keansburg High School and Neptune Township High School-significantly lags <p><i>Source: NJ School Performance Report for 2012-13</i></p>	<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>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</p>

	<p>The 2012-13 <u>Student Suspension Rate</u> (the percentage of students who were suspended one or more times during the school year) indicated the following: Asbury Park High-63.2%; Keansburg High-45.8%; Neptune High-24.6%; and Long Branch High-20.2%</p> <p>The top three districts with the highest number of <u>violence incidents</u> reported in the 2012 -2013 school year were Freehold Regional (86), Asbury Park (64) and Middletown Twp (62)</p> <p>The top three districts with the highest number of <u>vandalism incidents</u> reported in the 2012-2013 school year were Hazlet Twp. (11); Freehold Regional (9);) and Matawan-Aberdeen Regional (9)</p> <p>The top districts with the highest number of <u>weapons incidents</u> reported in the 2012-2013 school year were Freehold Regional (7), Asbury Park (6); and Neptune Twp. (6)</p> <p>The top three districts with the highest number of <u>substance abuse incidents</u> reported in the 2012-2013 were Freehold Regional (109); Keansburg (29) and Neptune Twp (24).</p> <p>The top three districts with the highest number of <u>(HIB) harassment, intimidation and bullying incidents</u> reported in the 2012-2013 were Long Branch (103), Asbury Park (97) and Manalapan-</p>	<p>include an in school, an after school and summer component.</p>
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	<p>Englishtown Reg. (66).</p> <p>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.</p>	
<p>A substantial mentoring gap exists especially for at-risk youth.</p>	<p>Mentor services are identified as a need in the youth surveys.</p> <p>Mentoring is a critical component in preventing entry into the juvenile justice system and fostering positive outcomes for at-risk children.</p> <p>The NJ School Performance Report for the 2012-2013 academic years indicated two Monmouth County Public Schools had a higher dropout rate than the statewide targets of 2%. They included Asbury Park High School at 4.4% and Keansburg High School at 3.2%.</p> <p>Monmouth County comprised 292.5 (3.15%) of the 9,283 school dropouts in New Jersey in 2009-2010 and 378 of the 9,283 (4.07%) in 2011-2012. The number of school dropouts in Monmouth County during the 2012-2013 school years decreased to 275.</p> <p>“Young people experience significant positive life outcomes related to academics, community involvement and leadership, and career development when they are mentored.” <i>Source:</i></p>	<p>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, violence, gang participation, school failure, and drop-out rates.</p> <p>To recommend the use of the new National Mentoring Resource Center, that will offer resource, reference, and training materials to the field and advance the implementation of evidence- and research-based mentoring practices.</p> <p>To prevent youth from joining gangs, communities must strengthen families and schools, improve community supervision, train teachers and parents to manage disruptive youth and teach students interpersonal skills.</p>

	<p><i>The Mentoring Effect: Young People's Perspectives on the Outcomes and Availability of Mentoring -OJJDP News At A Glance- January/February 2014</i></p>	
<p>There is a need for an effective substance abuse prevention strategy in Monmouth County.</p>	<p>Youth surveyed identified drugs, alcohol, gang membership and violence among the top problem areas facing youth.</p> <p>The top four municipalities with the highest number of juvenile arrests with <u>drug violations</u> in 2012 include: Wall Township (46), Howell Township (43), Middletown Township (42) and Marlboro Township (40).</p> <p>The top five municipalities with the highest number of juvenile arrests for <u>liquor law violations</u> in 2012 were Sea Girt (31), Middletown Twp. (26), Red Bank (16), Manasquan (15) and Ocean Township (11).</p> <p>In 2014, eleven (11) Municipal Alliances to Prevent Alcohol and Drug Abuse identified problem drinking as their top problem area based upon their local needs assessment. Two (2) Municipal Alliances identified illicit drug use –Heroin as their top problem area based upon their local needs assessment.</p> <p>In 2012, Monmouth County ranked # 1 among all 21 counties, with the highest number of admissions of residents to substance abuse treatment programs in New Jersey. Asbury Park</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>

	<p>Middletown Township, Neptune Township, Long Branch, Keansburg and Howell Township were the municipalities with the highest number of admissions of residents to substance abuse treatment programs.</p> <p>School based incidents of substance abuse increased.</p>	
<p>Drug/alcohol, property and public order & status offenses comprised the top 3 offense categories of juvenile arrests in Monmouth County in 2011 and 2012.</p> <p>Black youth are arrested at a higher rate than white youth in Monmouth County when the youth population by race is compared to juvenile arrests by race</p>	<p>The Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office internal info-share system provided the number of juvenile cases open per municipality, the number of juveniles charged per municipality and the number of separate dockets (complaints) per municipality. Neptune Township, Asbury Park, Middletown Township, Freehold Township, Howell Township, and Long Branch showed the highest numbers in 2013.</p> <p>The top ten municipalities in Monmouth County in 2012 with the highest number of juvenile arrests were Neptune Twp. (408), Middletown Twp. (145), Ocean Township (117), Freehold Township (111), Howell Township (111), Wall Township (103), Long Branch (94), Asbury Park (90), Marlboro Twp. (65) and Keansburg (62).</p>	<p>Municipalities exhibiting multiple risk factors for adolescent problem behaviors should be prioritized for delinquency prevention services.</p> <p>Delinquency prevention programs that increase protections that reduce the likelihood of minority youth becoming involved in the juvenile justice system are recommended.</p>
<p>There is a need to address the various stressors on families that impact child well-being.</p> <p>Family violence is an issue that needs to be addressed in Monmouth County as indicated by the number of substantiated child abuse/neglect reports and reported incidents of</p>	<p>In 2013, there were 3,482 Monmouth County total case investigations of child abuse and neglect of which 419 or 12% of the investigations were substantiated.</p> <p>Of the 5,478 child abuse/neglect reports in Monmouth County in 2012, 651 or 11.88% were</p>	<p>Prevention programs that teach youth and families skills that promote peaceful alternatives to conflict situations, improve family management and reduce the stressors</p>

<p>domestic violence.</p>	<p>found to be substantiated. The top municipalities with the highest number of abuse/neglect reports to be substantiated were Keansburg (75), Long Branch (71), Asbury Park (58), Neptune Township (44), Middletown Twp. (43) and Red Bank (33).</p> <p>In 2011, there were 5,196 reported incidents of domestic violence in Monmouth County according to the Uniform Crime Report.</p> <p>In Monmouth County, there has been a rise in the unemployment rate and a significant increase in the number of Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) cases. The number of children eligible for free/reduced price school meals also increased. Monmouth County was one of the counties hardest hit by super-storm Sandy. As a result of the hurricane, many residents were displaced, experienced damage to their homes and are still dealing with the economic, psychological and emotional losses.</p> <p>The Strengthening Families Program (SFP) is a nationally and internationally recognized parenting and family strengthening program for high-risk and typical families. SFP is an evidence-based family skills training program found to significantly reduce problem behaviors, delinquency, and alcohol and drug abuse in children and to improve social competencies and school performance. Child maltreatment also</p>	<p>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>
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	decreases as parents strengthen bonds with their children and learn more effective parenting skills.	

Comments:

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

Comments:

To encourage the continuation of the Asbury Park Community Development Initiative to work to reduce youth violence, specifically gun and gang violence.

Culturally competent – the extent to which a policy, program, service or other strategy is respectful of and compatible with the cultural strengths and needs of any given youth, family, and community.

A disproportionate number of juvenile arrests in comparison to other municipalities are reported from Neptune Township.

Black youth are arrested at a higher rate than white youth in Monmouth County when the youth population by race is compared to juvenile arrests by race.

Delinquency prevention programs that increase protections that reduce the likelihood of minority youth becoming involved in the juvenile justice system are recommended.

Municipalities exhibiting multiple risk factors for adolescent problem behaviors should be prioritized for delinquency prevention services.

Section

6

**DIVERSION
(Law Enforcement, Family Crisis
Intervention Unit & Family Court)**

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 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.

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 Accountability Block Grant, and Title IIB). 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, 2009, 2011 and 2012

Disposition Type	2009		2011		2012		% Change in Number of Dispositions 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total Disposition	Number	% of Total Disposition	Number	% of Total Disposition	
Cases Handled Within Department & Released	1,202	30.7%	725	27.2%	665	30.5%	-44.7%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Probation Department	2,673	68.2%	1901	71.3%	1,488	68.4%	-44.3%
Referred to Welfare Agency	4	0.1%	2	0.1%	1	0.0%	-75.0%
Referred to Other Police Agency	13	0.3%	2	0.1%	1	0.0%	-92.3%
Referred to Criminal or Adult Court	29	0.7%	38	1.4%	22	1.0%	-24.1%
TOTAL POLICE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES	3921	100%	2668	100%	2177	100%	-44.5%

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2009, 2011 and 2012

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT (FCIU)

Table 2. FCIU Caseload by Category, 2009, 2011 and 2012

Categories	2009		2011		2012		% Change in Number of Cases 2009-2011
	Number	% of Total Caseload	Number	% of Total Caseload	Number	% of Total Caseload	
Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile	20	8.1%	6	2.5%	16	6.6%	-20.0%
Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile	112	45.2%	108	44.4%	86	35.7%	-23.2%
Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours	8	3.2%	9	3.7%	9	3.7%	12.5%
Truancy	29	11.7%	40	16.5%	29	12.0%	0.0%
Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU	0	0.0%	16	6.6%	17	7.1%	#DIV/0!
Other	79	31.9%	64	26.3%	84	34.9%	6.3%
TOTAL CASELOAD	248	100%	243	100%	241	100%	-2.8%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, 2009, 2011 and 2012

Table 3. FCIU Petitions Filed by Petition Type, 2009, 2011 and 2012

Petition Types	2009		2011		2012		% Change in Number of Petitions Filed 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total Petitions Filed	Number	% of Total Petitions Filed	Number	% of Total Petitions Filed	
Juveniles/Family Crisis	0	0.0%	9	75.0%	12	70.6%	#DIV/0!
Out-of-Home	7	100.0%	3	25.0%	5	29.4%	-28.6%
TOTAL PETITIONS FILED	7	100%	12	100%	17	100%	142.9%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, 2009, 2011 and 2012

Table 4. FCIU Referrals by Referral Type, 2009, 2011 and 2012*

Referrals Types	2009		2011		2012		% Change in Number of Petitions Filed 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total Referrals Filed	Number	% of Total Referrals Filed	Number	% of Total Referrals Filed	
Referrals made to DYFS	2	1.1%	16	13.2%	5	3.9%	150.0%
Referrals made to Substance Abuse Program	13	7.1%	4	3.3%	8	6.2%	-38.5%
Referrals made to Other Outside Agencies	169	91.8%	101	83.5%	116	89.9%	-31.4%
TOTAL REFERRALS	184	100%	121	100%	129	100%	-29.9%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2009 and 2012

**multiple referrals for one case can be reported*

Table 5. Total Referrals (New Filings) to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2009 and 2012

Race/Ethnicity	2009		2012		% Change 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total Referrals	Number	% of Total Referrals	
White	1,232	64.1%	802	59.3%	-34.9%
Black	537	28.0%	401	29.6%	-25.3%
Hispanic	108	5.6%	101	7.5%	-6.5%
Other*	44	2.3%	49	3.6%	11.4%
Total Referrals	1,921	100.0%	1,353	100.0%	-29.6%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2009 and 2012

*See required Data and Methodology

Table 6. Total Referrals (New Filings) to Juvenile Court compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2009 and 2012

Race/Ethnicity	2009			2012			% Change 2009-2012	
	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	2,426	1,232	50.8%	1,414	802	56.7%	-41.7%	-34.9%
Black	1,479	537	36.3%	747	401	53.7%	-49.5%	-25.3%
Hispanic	283	108	38.2%	167	101	60.5%	-41.0%	-6.5%
Other*	16	44	275.0%	16	49	306.3%	0.0%	11.4%
Total	3,921	1,921	49.0%	2,177	1,353	62.1%	-44.5%	-29.6%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2009 and 2012

*** See required Data and Methodology

Table 7. Total Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity, 2009 and 2012

Race/Ethnicity	2009		2012		% Change 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total Cases Diverted	Number	% of Total Cases Diverted	
White	605	74.4%	336	65.0%	-44.5%
Black	142	17.5%	125	24.2%	-12.0%
Hispanic	41	5.0%	33	6.4%	-19.5%
Other*	25	3.1%	23	4.4%	-8.0%
Total Cases	813	100.0%	517	100.0%	-36.4%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2009 and 2012

*See required Data and Methodology

Table 8. Total Juvenile Cases Diverted compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2009 and 2012

Race/Ethnicity	2009			2012			% Change 2009-2012	
	Juvenile Arrests**	Cases Diverted	% of Arrests Diverted	Juvenile Arrests**	Cases Diverted	% of Arrests Diverted	Juvenile Arrests**	Cases Diverted
White	2,426	605	24.9%	1,414	336	23.8%	-41.7%	-44.5%
Black	1,479	142	9.6%	747	125	16.7%	-49.5%	-12.0%
Hispanic	283	41	14.5%	167	33	19.8%	-41.0%	-19.5%
Other*	16	25	156.3%	16	23	143.8%	0.0%	-8.0%
Total	3,921	813	20.7%	2,177	517	23.7%	-44.5%	-36.4%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2009 and 2012

*** 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 2009 and 2012.

In 2009 there were 3,921 Monmouth County juveniles taken into custody and 2,177 in 2012. This represents 1,744 fewer juveniles taken into custody in 2012 compared to 2009. The total juvenile arrests in Monmouth County decreased by 44.5% between 2009 and 2012. In 2009 68.17% of the total police disposition of juveniles, were referred to juvenile court or probation and in 2012, 68.4 % were. In 2012, there were 2,177 juvenile arrests in Monmouth County of which 1,488 were referred to juvenile court.

2. Look at Cases Handled within Department and Released (Row 1) and describe the overall change in police diversion of juveniles between 2009 and 2012.

In 2009, there were 1,202 cases handled within department and released and in 2012 there were 665. There was a decrease of 537 cases handled within the department and released between 2009 and 2012 which represents a -44.7% change. The % of total law enforcement disposition types that were cases handled within the department and released was 30.65% in 2009 to 30.5% in 2012. Cases handled with department and released had the second highest number and percentage of disposition types in both 2009, 2011 and 2012.

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNITS

➤ For Questions 3-7, use Table 2 (FCIU Caseload by Category, 2009 and 2012).

3. Look at the FCIU Total Caseload (Row 7) and describe the overall change in the FCIU caseload between 2009 and 2012.

Based upon level of service reports submitted by the Family Crisis Intervention Unit operated by the Mental Health Association of Monmouth County, 251 calls were handled in 2009 and 274 in 2012. This represented an increase of 23 calls in 2012 compared to 2009.

This information represents a slight variation from Table 2 in the data worksheets. The carry over caseload from the prior year may account for the difference. Table 2 there were 248 on the FCIU caseload and 241 in 2012 which indicates a -2.8% change.

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 2012		
Rank	Category	Number
1	Serious conflict between a parent or guardian & a juvenile	86 (35.7%)
2	Other	84 (34.9%)
3	Truancy	29 (12%)
4	Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU	17 (7.1%)
5	Serious threat to well-being & physical safety of juvenile	16 (6.6%)
6	Unauthorized absence by juvenile for more than 24 hours	9 (3.7%)

5. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Number of Cases column (Column G), between 2009 and 2012, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of FCIU Caseload Categories between 2009 and 2012			
Rank	Category	% Change	Number
1	Disorderly/petty disorderly persons offense diverted to FCIU (0 in 2009 and 17 in 2012)		17
2	Serious conflict between a parent or guardian & a juvenile (112 in 2009 and 86 in 2012)	-23.21%	26
3	Serious threat to the well being/physical safety of juvenile (20 in 2009 and 16 in 2012)	-20%	4
4	Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours (8 in 2009 and 9 in 2012)	12.5%	1
5	Other (79 in 2009 and 84 in 2012)	6.32%	5
6	Truancy (29 in both 2009 and 2012)	0	0

6. Using the information in the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about your county's overall FCIU caseload in 2012? How has FCIU caseloads changed since 2009?

Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile has consistently remained the highest FCIU caseload category across the years however a decrease was shown in the number and percentage of total caseload between 2009 and 2012. Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile remained the highest caseload category in both 2009 and 2012 however, there were 26 fewer calls in 2012 compared to 2009. In 2012, the FCIU experienced an increase in the number (17) of disorderly / petty disorderly persons offense diverted to FCIU compared to 2009 when there were none. In 2012, the FCIU was more specific relative to the types of "Other" cases that they received calls on in comparison to what was recorded and tracked in 2009. As a result more cases for mental illness and substance abuse were identified in 2012.

The Mental Health Association of Monmouth County operates the Juvenile Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU). During 2012, the FCIU served 274 juveniles and families, 201 of whom were new referrals. The highest % of new referrals to the FCIU was made by Schools (73 or 36%), Police (36 or 18%), and Family Members or Friends (27 or 13%). There was a 2% decreased in number of referrals received from Family Court, Mobile Response as well as other community and family based agencies due to the devastation of Hurricane Sandy. The gender of the juveniles involved with the FCIU in 2012 indicates that 56% are male and 44% are female. The ages of the juveniles involved with the FCIU in 2012 indicates that approximately 5% were 11 years of age or younger; 20% were 12 to 14 years of age; 65% were 15 to 17 years of age and 10% were 18 or older or their age was unknown. The highest % of referrals to the FCIU involved serious conflict between a parent or guardian and a juvenile (86 or 43%). The other top primary presenting problem areas identified by the FCIU in 2012 included truancy (29 or 14%); mental illness (38 or 19%) and substance abuse (19 or 9%). In 2012 there were 214 referrals that were closed. Of those, the majority (46% or 99) of the juvenile crisis intervention situations handled by the FCIU in were through telephone contacts only. In 45% of the cases (or 98), the FCIU provided 1-2 face to face counseling sessions. In (8% or 15) of the cases, the FCIU provided 3-5 face to face counseling sessions. Lastly, in 1% of the cases (or 2), the FCIU provided 6 or more counseling sessions. During 2012, the FCIU filed 5 Out of Home Placement petitions and 12 Family Crisis petitions. There were no voluntary placements of juveniles and 3 involuntary placements. In 2012, the FCIU referred 129 families to an outside agency. The highest % of referrals to an outside agency was made to Perform Care and/or Youth CM/CMO (55 or 43%), (34 or 26%) were referred to outside agencies, (5 or 4%) were referred or already involved with DCP&P and (3 or 2%) were referred or already involved with Mobile Response.

There were 35 juveniles/families carried over from 2012 and 240 new cases added in 2013. Of the 240 new cases added, the gender of the youth indicates: 131(55%) male and 109 (45%) female. The race/ethnicity of the youth indicates: 118(49%) White; 43 (18%) Black; 39 (16%) Hispanic and 40 (17%) Other. 147 families or 54% received information and referral services. Serious conflict between a parent or guardian & a juvenile was the reason most frequently indicated in 117(49%) of the 240 new cases added, which was followed by

truancy 43(18%).The top referral sources to the FCIU has been schools 110 (46%) followed by other social service agencies 24 (10%). 20 juvenile/family crisis petitions and 16 out of home placement petitions were filed by the FCIU through 12/31/13.1 voluntary placement and 22 involuntary placements of juveniles were made through 12/31/13.FCIU provided 801 direct service hours and 1,592 indirect service hours that included following up with referral linkages and clients through 12/31/13.

➤ **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 2009 and 2012.

In 2009 there were 7 out of home placement petitions filed by the Juvenile Family Crisis Intervention Unit. In 2012, there were 12 juvenile/family crisis petitions filed by the Family Crisis Intervention Unit and 5 out of home placement petitions filed. There was a 142.85 % change in the number of FCIU petitions filed between 2009 and 2012. Ten (10) more petitions were filed in 2012 compared to 2009.

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

8. Look at the Total Referrals (Row 4) and describe the overall change in FCIU referrals between 2009 and 2012.

FCIU referrals to other outside agencies had the highest number in both 2009 and 2012. Overall, the total number of FCIU referrals decreased between 2009 and 2012.

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 2012		
Rank	Referral Type	Number
1	Contracted System Administrator (in home services)	39
2	Continue with current in home services	23
3	Youth CM/CMO	16

10. Insert into the chart below the FCIU referral types between 2009 and 2012, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of FCIU Referral Types between 2009 and 2012			
Rank	Referral Type	% Change	Number
1	Referrals to Division of Child Protection and Permanency	150%	3

2	Referrals to Substance Abuse Programs	-38.5%	5
3	Referrals to Other Outside Agencies	-31.4%	53
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 2009 and 2012? How has FCIU Referral change since 2009?

In both 2009 and 2012, serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile was the caseload category with the highest number. The number of petitions filed by the Family Crisis Intervention Unit has been fairly low. A significant number of referrals are made to outside agencies.

The Family Crisis Intervention Unit has identifies families who are in need of child behavioral health services and refers them to Perform Care when appropriate. A need for community based in home services has been identified based upon the number of referrals for this service made in 2012. Families who have been involved with children's system of care who are still in crisis or do not feel their needs are being met adequately have also reached out to the FCIU for assistance. This speaks to the need for good communication, collaboration and coordination amongst the organizations when these types of crisis calls present themselves. At times there appears to be some confusion by community stakeholders (police and school representatives) as to which agency to contact for help (FCIU/Mobile/PES). The CIACC education partnership is seeking to help clarify roles of each respective agency and outreach presentations have been conducted for law enforcement. Ongoing efforts are needed to make sure that the crisis cases are diverted from the Family Court. Greater awareness and utilization of the FCIU by police departments is needed.

Feedback received from the Family Crisis Intervention Unit regarding diversions programs identified challenges in getting 14 day plans in place in a timely manner. Parents are told that they have to call Perform Care and request services even though there is a court order. If family situations are strained, putting the onus to call on the parents may not be realistic. If the length of stay in shelter is supposed to be brief and all the diversion programs' purpose is to keep children out of the court system, the system stakeholders must work more quickly to put things in place. If a parent or child is resistant to help there needs to be effort to engage the family and the parent. This does not always seem to be the practice. A common request by parents and juveniles that have received services from FCIU/Wrap Around is to allow services to continue beyond 4 months.

JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS (NEW FILINGS)

12. Using the data in Table 5, describe the overall change in referral to juvenile court by race and ethnicity between 2009 and 2012.

Table 5 indicates that there were 1,921 total referrals (new filings) to juvenile court in 2009 and 1,353 in 2012 which represents a -29.6% change.

Based upon Family Automated Case Tracking System data provided by Monmouth Vicinage (contained in the additional data section of the Youth Services Plan), the reports indicated the following information on new dockets:

- The race/ethnicity of the 2012 docketed juveniles indicates 802 (59.99%) were White; 401 (29.99%) were Black; and 101(7.55%) were Hispanic.
- The race / ethnicity of the 2013 docketed juveniles indicates 661 (59.39%) were White; 349 (31.36%) were Black; and 74 (6.65%) were Hispanic.
- In 2013, there were 1,118 Juveniles docketed 1,384 Cases docketed and 2,679 Offenses docketed by Monmouth Vicinage.

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, 2012		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	White	802
2	Black	401
3	Hispanic	101
4	Other	49

14. Insert into the chart below the % change in Referrals to Juvenile Court between 2009 and 2012 by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change.

Ranking of Referrals to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2009 and 2012		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change
1	White	-34.41%
2	Black	-25.32%
3	Other	11.4%
4	Hispanic	-6.5%

15. Using the information in the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about referrals to juvenile court by race and ethnicity between 2009 and 2012? How have referrals to juvenile court changed since 2009?

The total referrals (new filings) to juvenile court, indicates a -29.6% change between 2009 and 2012. Each race/ethnicity experienced a decrease in new filings during this time except for the “Other” race category which indicated an 11.4% increase (with 5 additional youth).

White youth comprised the #1 highest number and percentage of referrals (new complaints docketed) to Juvenile Court in 2009 and 2012. Black youth comprised the second highest number and percentage of referrals (new complaints docketed) to Juvenile Court in 2009 and 2012. Hispanic youth comprised the third highest number and percentage of new complaints docketed. Youth in the "Other" race category comprised the smallest number.

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

16. Using the data in Table 6 (Total Referrals to Juvenile Court compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity), compare and describe the number of Juvenile Arrests to the number of Referrals to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity between 2009 and 2012.

In 2009, there were a total of 3,921 juvenile arrests and 1,921 referrals (new complaints docketed) by Monmouth Vicinage. In 2009, the percentage of juvenile arrests referred to Court by race/ethnicity indicates 50.78% as White, 36.30% as Black, and 38.16% as Hispanic.

In 2012, there were a total of 2,177 juvenile arrests and 1,353 referrals (new complaints docketed) by Monmouth Vicinage. In 2012 the percentage of juvenile arrests referred to Court by race/ethnicity indicates 56.7% as White, 53.7% as Black, and 60.5% as Hispanic. In 2012, Monmouth County juvenile arrest data by race indicates 1,414 as White; 747 as Black and 16 were Asian. There were 167 Hispanic juvenile arrests and 2,010 Non-Hispanic juvenile arrests in 2012.

In 2009, 49% of juvenile arrests were referred to Court and in 2012, 62.1% of juvenile arrests were referred to court. There were some differences in the percentages of arrests referred to court based upon race/ethnicity. In addition, there appear to be differences in how law enforcement and Juvenile Court classify the “Other” race category.

FAMILY COURT DIVERSIONS

- **For Question 17, use data from Table 7 (Total Juveniles Diverted from Family Court).**

17. Using the data in Table 7 (Cell E5) describes the overall change in Family Court Diversions between 2009 and 2012.

Table 7 indicates that there were 813 total juvenile cases diverted in 2009 and 517 in 2012. This represents a -36.4% change between 2009 and 2012.

Additional Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS) data received from Monmouth Vicinage on Family Court diversions indicates:

- In 2009, Family Court diversions indicate that 519 (64%) were male and 294 (36%) were female. In 2012, Family Court diversions indicate that 331 (64%) were male and 188 (36%) were female.
- The race/ethnicity of the 2009 diverted juveniles indicates 605 (75%) were White; 142 (18%) were Black; and 41 (5%) were Hispanic. The race/ethnicity of the 2012 diverted juveniles indicates 336 (66.4%) were White; 124(24.51%) were Black; and 32(6.32%) were Hispanic.
- Consistently, the 15 -16 age category has the largest number and percentage of juveniles at the three points of court processing (docketed, diverted, adjudicated delinquent). The next highest number of juveniles was in the 17 year of age category, followed by 13 -14 years of age.
- Of the top ten charges that resulted in Family Court Diversions in 2013, 2012 and 2011, the offense category with the highest number was possession of 50 G or less of marijuana or 5G or less of Hashish.
- During 1/1/09-12/31/09, Monmouth Vicinage diverted a total of 839 cases. Juvenile Conference Committees (JCC) was the diversion mechanism utilized in 691 cases representing 82.36% of all diversions during 2009. Intake Service Conference was the diversion mechanism used for 147 cases representing 17.52% of all diversions in 2009.
- During 1/1/12-12/31/12, Monmouth Vicinage diverted a total of 532 cases. Juvenile Conference Committees (JCC) was the diversion mechanism utilized in 460 cases representing 86.47% of all diversions during 2012. Intake Service Conference was the diversion mechanism used for 72 cases representing 13.53% of all diversions in 2012.

18. Using the data in Table 7, describe the overall change in Juvenile Cases diverted by race and ethnicity between 2009 and 2012.

The total number of juvenile cases diverted decreased by 296 between 2009 and 2012; which represented a -36.4% change. Relative to juvenile cases diverted by race/ethnicity between 2009 and 2012, each race/ethnicity showed a decrease however, at varying percentages. Between 2009 and 2012, White juvenile cases showed the greatest change in court diversions (-44.5%), followed by Hispanic juvenile cases (-19.5%), Black juvenile cases (-12%) and “Other” juvenile cases (-8%). There were 264 fewer White juvenile cases diverted in 2012 compared to 2009; 17 fewer Black juvenile cases diverted, 8 fewer Hispanic juvenile cases diverted and 2 fewer “Other” juvenile cases diverted.

- The race/ethnicity of the 2009 diverted juveniles indicates 605 (75%) were White; 142 (18%) were Black; 41 (5%) were Hispanic and 25 (3.1%) were in the “Other” race category.
- The race/ethnicity of the 2012 diverted juveniles indicates 336 (66.4%) were White; 124 (24.51%) were Black; 32 (6.32%) were Hispanic and 23 (4.4%) were in the “Other” race category.

19. Insert into the chart below the number of cases diverted by Race/Ethnicity in 2012, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of cases diverted.

Ranking of Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity, 2012		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	White	336
2	Black	124
3	Hispanic	32
4	Other	23

20. Insert into the chart below the % change in Juvenile Cases Diverted between 2009 and 2012 by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change.

Ranking of Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity, 2012		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change
1	White	-44.5%
2	Hispanic	-19.5%
3	Black	-12.0%
4	Other	-8.0%

21. Using the information in the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about juvenile case diverted by race and ethnicity between 2009 and 2012? How has Juvenile Cases Diverted changed since 2009?

Overall, there was a decrease in the total number of juvenile cases diverted between 2009 and 2012. There were 307 fewer juvenile cases diverted in 2012 compared to 2009. White youth comprised the highest number and percentage of total juvenile cases diverted in both 2009 and 2012, followed by Black youth and Hispanic youth. The ranking of the race/ethnicity with the largest percentage changes in juvenile cases diverted between 2009 and 2012 indicates the following sequence: White, Hispanic, Black and Other.

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

22. Using the data in Table 8 (Total Juvenile Cases Diverted compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity), compare and describe the number of Juvenile Arrests to the number of Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity between 2009 and 2012.

In 2009 there were 3,921 juvenile arrests and 813 cases diverted by Monmouth Vicinage which indicates that 20.73% of the total juvenile arrests were diverted. White juveniles comprised the highest number and % of the juvenile arrests and cases diverted in both 2009 and 2012. Black juveniles comprised the second highest number and % of juvenile arrests and cases diverted in both 2009 and 2012. Hispanic juveniles comprised the third highest number and % of juvenile arrests and cases diverted in both 2009 and 2012.

In 2012, there were 2,177 juvenile arrests in Monmouth County. The race data of the juvenile arrests indicates: 1,414 (64.95%) were White; 747 (34.31%) were Black and 16 (.73%) were Asian. The ethnicity data of the juvenile arrests indicates 167 (7.67%) were Hispanic and 2,010 (92.32%) were non Hispanic. Of the Black juvenile arrests in 2012 in Monmouth County, Neptune Township had the highest number at 326. Neptune Township's juvenile arrests reflected 43.64% of Monmouth County's total. The top 3 municipalities with the highest number of Hispanic juvenile arrests in 2012 were Long Branch (32); Red Bank (19) and Freehold Township (18).

The gender of the juvenile arrests in 2012 indicates 1,556 (71.47%) were male and 621 (28.52%) were female. The municipalities with the highest number of female juvenile arrests in 2012 were Neptune Twp (127), Freehold Township (59), Eatontown (48), Ocean Township (32), Wall Township (27) and Asbury Park (22). Three towns had more female juvenile arrests than male juvenile arrests (Eatontown, Freehold Township and Upper Freehold (6)).

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.

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

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

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

There is 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.

In 2013, there were a total of 237 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 2013 were: Eatontown (29); Brielle (21) and Long Branch (20). Of the 237 Station House Adjustments conducted in 2013 by Monmouth County Law Enforcement, 230 (97%) were successfully completed and 7 (3%) committed new offense or did not complete the terms of the Station House Adjustment.

Stationhouse Adjustment Program and Family Court Diversion Prevention First, Inc. – Keys to Innervisions (KIV)

In 2013, Prevention First, Inc. received a State Community Partnership Grant to provide a countywide, Stationhouse Adjustment and Family Court Diversion Program using the researched based curriculum, Keys to Innervisions with a community service component. Prevention First, Inc. provided adolescent anger management and alcohol and drug abuse early intervention/education services to adolescents referred by local Juvenile Conference Committees, Intake Service Conference, the Juvenile Referee and Monmouth County Police Departments. In 2013, 41 youth successfully completed one personal assessment and the four two hour sessions of Keys to Innervisions and 6 community service hours. Two youth completed one personal assessment session and 3 of the 4 two hour sessions of the KIV program. There was a combined total of 210 community service hours completed. Sixteen (16) parents /guardians of the adolescents involved in the KIV program, have participated in one personal assessment session and one of the four two hour group sessions, however eight (8) parents/guardians attended all four sessions. The source of referrals to KIV indicates: Police- 8 (15%); Juvenile Conference Committees (JCC) - 19 (35%); Juvenile Referee- 3 (5%); Intake Service Conference (ISC) – 2 (4%) and Probation - 10 (18%); Neptune School District -8 (15%) and 5 (9%) Other. Of the total unduplicated KIV referrals 27 (53%) were male and 24 (47%) were female The race/ethnicity of the 51 unduplicated juveniles referred indicates: 17 (33%) Caucasian; 27(53%) Black; 0 Asian; 6(12%) Hispanic; and 1 (2%) Other.

Monmouth County Prosecutor’s Office (MCPO) – Hiring Prosecutor

JABG funding was provided in 2013 to enable prosecutors to address drug, gang and youth violence problems effectively. There were 732 juvenile delinquency complaints from local police departments received by Centralized Charging in 2013. A total of 43 juvenile complaints were declined due to lack of probable cause, prosecutor discretion or a referral back to police for a station house adjustment. The Assistant Prosecutor funded through the grant handled 776 plea conferences, 113 reviews, 30 retention hearings, 6 probable cause hearings and 24 trials. All 53 municipalities of the Monmouth County municipalities are participating in Centralized Charging.

MCPO Assistant Prosecutors regularly teach recruits at the police academy covering all aspects of juvenile law. There was one class during the first quarter and one class during the third quarter. The Assistant Prosecutor assigned to the JABG grant spoke on 12 separate occasions at educational institutions around the County on the topics of juvenile justice and underage drinking. MCPO Assistant Prosecutors regularly attend meetings held by the Monmouth County Juvenile Officer’s Association, providing updates on the law and addressing pressing juvenile issues. On November 13, 2013, a county wide juvenile officers training was held by the MCPO. This was a day-long event with guest speakers, presentations and demonstrations.

Monmouth County 2014 Law Enforcement Survey

A Law Enforcement Survey was issued as part of the youth services planning process to gain the perspective from local police departments. Questions asked related to their perception, understanding and knowledge of our local juvenile justice system and the

resources/options that exist for juvenile offenders. Police departments were provided an opportunity to indicate their biggest challenge in handling juvenile delinquency and the resources that should be developed to prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency and juvenile crime. A summary of the Law Enforcement Survey results is included in the additional data section of this Youth Services Plan.

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 has remained the category with the highest number of cases handled by the Family Crisis Intervention Unit consistently over the years. The FCIU provides troubled juveniles and their families a non coercive opportunity to resolve conflicts and receive needed services.

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 submit a copy in Chapter 13.)

What does any other available data tell you about how your County's overall need for an FCIU and programs used by the FCIU has changed in recent years and which types of crisis seem reasonable to address through your County's FCIU diversion programs? Are there

additional data that relates Disproportionate Minority Contact or Racial And Ethnic Disparities?

Mental Health Association (MHA) of Monmouth County – Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU)

The Mental Health Association of Monmouth County operates the Family Crisis Intervention Unit. There were 35 juveniles/families carried over from 2012 and 240 new cases added in 2013.

Of the 240 new cases added, the gender of the youth indicates: 131(55%) male and 109 (45%) female. The race/ethnicity of the youth indicates: 118(49%) White; 43 (18%) Black; 39 (16%) Hispanic and 40 (17%) Other. 147 families or 54% received information and referral services. Serious conflict between a parent or guardian & a juvenile was the reason most frequently indicated in 117(49%) of the 240 new cases added, which was followed by truancy 43(18%) The top referral sources to the FCIU has been schools 110 (46%) followed by other social service agencies 24 (10%). 20 juvenile/family crisis petitions and 16 out of home placement petitions were filed by the FCIU through 12/31/13. 1 voluntary placement and 22 involuntary placements of juveniles were made through 12/31/13.FCIU provided 801 direct service hours and 1,592 indirect service hours that included following up with referral linkages and clients through 12/31/13.

Mental Health Association (MHA) of Monmouth County – MHA Wrap Around Program

The Mental Health Association of Monmouth County through a State Community Partnership Grant provides juvenile/family crisis intervention wrap-around services for Monmouth County families referred by Monmouth Vicinage, Family Division Judiciary and prioritized by the Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU) operated by the Agency. The services include in-home therapy, case-management and purchase of wrap-around services.

The Juvenile Family Crisis Intervention Wrap-Around Program had 21 families carried over from 2012 and 39 new families enter the program in 2013. Of the 48 discharges from the program through 12/31/13, 39 (81%) were positive, 3(6%) were negative and 6 (13%) were neutral.12 juveniles/families remain active in the program at the end of the 4th quarter. Juveniles and their families were provided with 1,443.5 direct service hours and 451.5 indirect service hours. The in-home therapists develop individualized treatment plans with adolescents and their families that address specific problem and emotional behaviors. Teen Tactics educational support group was facilitated at Neptune High School. Monthly a staff member from the FCIU or Wrap Around attends FSO to provide information, education and outreach. The program is working closely with Keansburg Middle and High School staff to address truancy issues early on.

2013 Overview of Mobile Response & Stabilization Services

CPC Mobile Response and Stabilization received a total of 1,118 calls in 2013, of which 1,085 (97%) involved a face to face response. Referrals to CPC Mobile Response & Stabilization in 2013 came from: Schools 289 (27%); Family/Friend 294 (27%); DCP&P 128 (12%); Screening 107 (10%); Police 29 (3%); Emergency Room 34 (3%); and Other 104 (10%).The risk behaviors presented included: School Problems 111 (10%); Parent Child Conflict 177 (16%); Emotional/Psychological 241 (22%); Physical Aggression 169

(16%); Suicidal Ideation/Threat 142 (13%); Runaway 15 (1%); and Other 230 (21%). Crisis Stabilization Services were provided in 1,080 (99.5%) of the calls and a 72 hour response only was provided in 5 (0.5%). CPC Mobile Response & Stabilization made referrals to: In-Home Therapy 627 (58%); Mental Health OP Services 239 (22%); In-Home Behavioral Assistance 94 (9%); and Family Support Organization 1,085 (100%).

CPC Behavioral Healthcare, Inc. operates Mobile Response and Stabilization Services in Monmouth County. Mobile Response and Stabilization Services (MRSS) is available to children and youth whose escalating emotional or behavioral issues require timely interventions to prevent disruption of their current living arrangement, including out-of-home placement. Primarily, the MRSS is a face-to-face delivery of service at the site of the escalating behavior, whether this is the child's home, a group home or another living arrangement, including resource and foster family homes. These services are focused, time limited, intensive, preventive and include behavioral and rehabilitative interventions designed to diffuse, mitigate and resolve a crisis. To access the services of Mobile Response and Stabilization Services call the Contracted Systems Administrator (CSA) 24 hours a day, 7 days a week at 1-877-652-7624. MRSS workers will work with the family/caretaker and the child/youth to diffuse the behavior, and develop an Individualized Crisis Plan. Stabilization services and community linkage are available up to 8 weeks.

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 Division. 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. 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, including any adulterants or dilutants, 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.

As of March 2014, Monmouth County had 31 Juvenile Conference Committees (JCCs). The total number of youth volunteers serving on JCCs in Monmouth County was 63. Each of the 31 Juvenile Conference Committees in Monmouth County had one or more youth member serving. The overall number of volunteers (adult and youth) serving on JCCs in Monmouth County as of March 2014 was 235.

Juvenile Complaints may also be diverted through an Intake Service Conferences and/or

the Juvenile Referee Judge. An Intake Service Conference is a Court diversion dealing with petty disorderly, disorderly persons and fourth degree offenses and a small number of third degree offenses with the prosecutor's approval. This form of diversion is a step beyond the Juvenile Conference Committee and a level below the Juvenile Referee. The parent or guardian must appear with the juvenile and the complainant and victim are invited to attend. An intake service agreement is written up stipulating certain conditions the juvenile must satisfy. A probation officer at the Court House hears the intake conference. The Juvenile Referee Judge will hear cases that would normally be heard on a counsel non-mandatory calendar. They would include petty disorderly, disorderly, fourth degree, some third degree with the prosecutor's approval and those juvenile's who have exhausted their Juvenile Conference Committee and Intake Service Conference opportunities with repetitive minor offenses. The juvenile does not need a lawyer for this court informal proceeding. The Juvenile Referee Judge can impose a sentence of formal probation.

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

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

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

In 2013, there were 405 juveniles diverted, 416 cases diverted and 582 offenses diverted. In 2013, Family Court diversions indicate that 264 (65%) were male and 141 (35%) were female. The race / ethnicity of the 2013 diverted juveniles indicates 254 (63.18%) were White; 104 (25.87%) were Black; and 28 (6.97%) were Hispanic.

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?

Overall there has been a decrease in juvenile arrests, referrals (new filings) to juvenile court, and juvenile cases diverted in Monmouth County between 2009 and 2012. There are differences in each of these areas based upon race/ethnicity. Monmouth County's 2012 youth population (ages 10-17) indicates 84% as White, 9.3% as Black and 6.7% as Other. Hispanic youth comprised 11.3% of Monmouth County's youth population by ethnicity in 2012. The percentage of the youth population arrested by race/ethnicity in 2012 indicates 2.3% as White, 11.2% as Black and 2.1% as Hispanic. The new filings to juvenile court by race/ethnicity in 2012, indicates 59.3% as White, 29.6% as Black, 7.5% as Hispanic and 3.6% as "Other". The juvenile cases diverted by race/ethnicity in 2012, indicates 65% as White, 24.2% as Black, 6.4% as Hispanic and 4.4% as "Other". The percentage of arrests

diverted by race/ethnicity in 2012 indicates 23.8% as White, 16.7% as Black and 19.8% as Hispanic.

Based upon this information Black youth are arrested at a higher rate compared to White youth. White youth comprised the highest percentage of new filings to juvenile court and juvenile cases diverted in 2012. Black youth had the second highest percentage of new filings to juvenile court and juvenile cases diverted.

According to the NJ Courts, “Juvenile Conference Committees represent a partnership between the Judiciary and the citizenry of New Jersey to provide expanded services to youth at risk. The program provides the opportunity for focused intervention for youth and families within the community of residence. This volunteer program not only saves judge time, it helps build the collaboration between the court and the community that is necessary to respond effectively to juvenile delinquency.”

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

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

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

In March of 2014, Monmouth Vicinage Family Division staff assisted the Youth Services Commission in gathering information from the Juvenile Conference Committees in Monmouth County as to the top 5 problem areas/charges and top 5 service needs of the juvenile complaints they handle.

A total of 15 responses were received from Juvenile Conference Committees in Monmouth County. Here are the results:

Top Problem Areas/Charges:

1. CDS/Marijuana
2. Shoplifting
3. Underage Drinking
4. Simple Assault
5. Anger Management

Top Services Needed:

1. Community Services Programs/Sites
2. More Drug Counseling Programs (been thru them via school)
3. Counseling for families
4. PEP/Scared Straight Program
5. Transportation to Programs/Services

Effective Programs:

1. YMCA
2. Anger Management

RECOMMENDATIONS

Law Enforcement Station House Adjustments

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

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that supports the need and/or service gap	Recommendations for Law Enforcement plan
<p>Not all police departments in Monmouth County report conducting stationhouse adjustments.</p> <p>The Attorney General's directive mandates that <u>all</u> police departments in New Jersey use an alternative method to resolve matters with juveniles who are involved in minor delinquent activity.</p> <p>There is a need to initiate diversion at the earliest possible point of contact with the youth to avoid or minimize formal processing.</p>	<p>The number of stationhouse adjustments conducted by Monmouth County Law Enforcement that was reported to the Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office in 2013 has shown a decrease.</p> <p>Several towns reported no stationhouse adjustments.</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>
<p>Adolescent substance use needs to be identified and addressed as soon as possible.</p> <p>Legal interventions and sanctions or family pressure may play an important role in getting adolescents to enter, stay in, and complete treatment.</p>	<p>The Prevention Coalition of Monmouth County and Municipal Alliances to Prevent Alcohol and Drug Abuse needs assessments identified a high rate of underage drinking in Monmouth County and a higher rate of prescription medication misuse compared to other counties in New Jersey.</p>	<p>To enforce underage drinking laws through compliance checks of retail alcohol outlets, crackdowns on false identification, programs to deter older youth or adults from providing alcohol to minors, party patrols to prevent drinking at large gatherings, "cops in shops" to keep minors from purchasing alcohol, youth-focused campaigns to enforce impaired driving</p>

	<p>Principles of Adolescent Substance Use Disorder Treatment: A Research –Based Guide.</p>	<p>laws, and investigations to determine the source of alcohol and hold the responsible party accountable for their role in alcohol related incidences. To support public education programs and innovative methods for reaching youth.</p>
<p>There is a need 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> <p>There is a need for Law Enforcement to focus on prevention and intervention by connecting children and families to needed services in lieu of charging or detaining children alleged to have committed status offenses.</p>	<p>The offense category for juvenile arrests in 2011 in Monmouth County with the highest number (794) was drug/alcohol.</p> <p>Public order and Status Offenses were the third highest offense category of juvenile arrests in Monmouth County in 2011 with 516.</p> <p>“Involvement in the court system for a status offense can lead to deeper justice system involvement. Research shows that the longer youth are court-involved the greater the likelihood that they may enter and become embroiled in the justice system. Thus, system responses should prioritize diversion approaches and other responses that prevent or limit youths’ court involvement.” <i>Source: National Standards for the Care of Youth Charged with Status Offenses</i></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>To train professionals who first respond to alleged status offenses about family and community dynamics and other factors that can cause status behaviors, as well as the availability and role of screenings, assessments, and services.</p> <p>The Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU) is to accept referrals from law enforcement and work with the Monmouth County Prosecutor’s Office and the Monmouth County Police Departments to serve as a resource to law enforcement. The FCIU is to assume a key role in the training and orientation of police and schools to facilitate access to FCIU 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>	<p>The majority of police departments who responded to the law enforcement survey indicated a limited understanding of juvenile court, juvenile prosecution, juvenile defense, diversion options and juvenile probation. Juvenile detention and detention alternatives had an equal split of half the respondents indicating a strong understanding and the other half having a limited understanding. Juvenile probation was the area that indicated the most respondents (5) that had no knowledge.</p> <p>Based upon the law enforcement survey responses, one of the biggest challenges experienced by law enforcement in handling juvenile delinquency from their perspective is parental interference, getting the parents to come in for a meeting to hand-out the station house adjustment requirements, parents inability to accept that their child has done wrong, cooperation of parents, dealing with parents, parents defending their children or minimizing the issue, and parents thinking kids have not done anything wrong.</p>	<p>To increased 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>

1. *Comments:* Look to “inspire, engage and empower” from the very start of contact with the JJ system – arrest, diversion, etc. – all through

contact with youth.

Family Crisis Intervention Units

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

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that supports the need and/or service gap	Recommendations for FCIU plan
<p>There is a need to provide services for youth and families in crisis and behaviors related to status offenses.</p> <p>Status offenses include conduct that would not be unlawful if committed by an adult but is unlawful only because of a child’s or youth’s legal minor status. Common status offenses include running away, truancy / chronic absenteeism, curfew violation, ungovernability / incorrigibility / beyond the control of one’s parents and minor in possession of alcohol or tobacco products</p>	<p>The provision of the Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU) is a statutory requirement. Compliance with the New Jersey Code of Juvenile Justice, the Rules of the Court and the provisions of the New Jersey Judiciary, Juvenile/Family Crisis Intervention Manual is needed.</p> <p>“Treating youth in the community using non-justice personnel can reduce further involvement with the juvenile justice system and have positive results for the youth.”</p> <p>“Diverting youth from juvenile justice processing could reduce labeling effects and avoid stigma by minimizing exposure the the “delinquent” label.</p> <p>“Reducing system costs has often been a theme of diversion programs. The costs of community based services are less than the costs of incarceration.”</p> <p>“Avoiding formal processing under certain conditions is important considering the collateral consequences a youth may encounter after obtaining a juvenile record. Diversion can be a way for youth to avoid</p>	<p>To provide a continuous 24-hour on call service designed to attend and stabilize juvenile –family crisis.</p> <p>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)).</p>

	<p>the consequences associated with a a juvenile court record, including the effects a record can have on employment and education.”</p> <p><i>Source: Juvenile Diversion Guidebook prepared by the Models for Change Juvenile Diversion Workgroup.</i></p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile has consistently remained the highest caseload category handled by the Family Crisis Intervention Unit.</p> <p>In 2013 for the FCIU, serious conflict between a parent or guardian & a juvenile was the reason most frequently indicated in <u>117(49%)</u> of the 240 new cases added.</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>To educates families on mental health and/or substance abuse, and on how to effectively manage the problem. As well as, to advocate for families and assist them in navigating through the child behavioral health system.</p>
<p>There is a need to help schools and communities prevent students from becoming truant and dropping out of school.</p>	<p>In 2013 for the FCIU, truancy was the second highest reason most frequently indicated in 43 (18%) of the 240 new cases added.</p> <p>Research suggests that suspensions, expulsions, and other disciplinary actions that remove youth from their classrooms put students at greater risk for poor academic and behavioral outcomes. These students are more likely to repeat a grade, drop out of school, receive future disciplinary</p>	<p>To encourage the FCIU to work with school districts to implement responses to truancy that match the reasons youth are absent from school and that aim to avoid court involvement, school suspension, or expulsion.</p> <p>To utilize the FCIU as a mechanism to help disseminate information developed by the</p>

	<p>actions, or become involved in the juvenile justice system. <i>Source: "School Discipline Data: A Snapshot of Legislative Action" Justice Center-The Council of State Governments-Collaborative Approaches to Public Safety</i></p> <p>The NJ School Performance Report for the 2012-2013 academic years indicates two Monmouth County Public Schools had a higher dropout rate than the statewide targets of 2%. They include Asbury Park High School at 4.4% and Keansburg High at 3.2%.</p>	<p>National Center for School Engagement on preventing truancy and school dropout.</p> <p>To support delinquency prevention and intervention programs that focus on minority youth, their families, and communities.</p>
<p>There is a need to ensure that past trauma and other experiences, which may underlie or lead to status-offending behaviors, are identified and responded to with appropriate screening, assessment, treatment, services, and supports.</p>	<p>National Standards for the Care of Youth Charged with Status Offenses</p>	<p>To continue 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.</p> <p>To encourage providers of diversion programs to reference the <u>Juvenile Diversion Guidebook</u> prepared by the Models for Change Juvenile Diversion Workgroup.</p>

Comments:

Family Court Diversions

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

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that supports the need and/or service gap	Recommendations for Family Court Diversion plan
<p>There is a need to provide early intervention / education services to youth, who have come to the attention of Juvenile Conference Committees, Intake Service Conference and the Juvenile Referee with minor offenses related to conduct disorder, anger management problems and/or alcohol and drug abuse.</p>	<p>Of the top ten charges that resulted in Family Court Diversions in 2013, 2012 and 2011, the offense category with the highest number was <u>possession of 50 G or less of marijuana or 5G or less of Hashish.</u></p> <p>The Prevention Coalition of Monmouth County and Municipal Alliances to Prevent Alcohol and Drug Abuse needs assessments identified a high rate of underage drinking in Monmouth County and a higher rate of prescription medication misuse compared to other counties in New Jersey.</p>	<p>To provide early intervention/education services to juveniles, who have come to the attention of the Family Court, with minor offenses related to conduct disorder, anger management problems and/or alcohol and drug abuse issues.</p>
<p>There is a need for the Family Division of the Superior Court –Family Part to devote more time to dealing with the serious and the repeat offender.</p> <p>The use of Juvenile Conference Committees helps a substantial percentage of complaints filed in the Family Division of the Superior Court to be diverted.</p>	<p>Juvenile Conference Committees (JCC) was the diversion mechanism utilized in 460 cases representing 86.47% of all diversions during 2012. Intake Service Conference was the diversion mechanism used for 72 cases representing 13.53% of all diversions in 2012.</p> <p>As of March 2014, Monmouth County had 31 Juvenile Conference Committees (JCCs). The overall number of volunteers (adult and youth) serving on JCCs in Monmouth County as of March 2014 was 235.</p>	<p>To have an array of community based programs and service interventions located in different geographic locations of Monmouth County; which serve as a resource to Juvenile Conference Committees, Intake Service Conference and the Juvenile Referee.</p>

<p>There is a need for Juvenile Conference Committee volunteers to receive training and resource information on programs and services that exist in Monmouth County to serve youth.</p>	<p>The Juvenile Conference Committees operate according to the Guide for Juvenile Conference Committees, originally approved by the Supreme Court of New Jersey in June 1996, updated in 2003 to reflect Rule amendments, and further updated in July 2007 to incorporate Directives #4-05, “Judiciary Volunteer Services Program Standards,” and #19-06, “Judiciary Volunteers – (1) Code of Conduct; (2) Litigation Reporting Policy.”</p> <p>A uniform training and certification process for JCC members is in place statewide. A two-day course is offered to JCC Coordinators and volunteers which certify individuals to present uniform Juvenile Conference Committee training to new volunteers.</p> <p>The AOC conducts a survey annually on minority statistics of JCC volunteers.</p>	<p>To share resource information with Juvenile Conference Committees for inclusion in any trainings developed.</p>

Comments:

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

Comments:

Eliminate racial and ethnic disparities by being culturally aware and ensuring impartial and equal access to culturally-competent prevention and intervention services and treatment for youth charged with status offenses and their families.

To support delinquency prevention and intervention programs that focus on minority youth, their families, and communities.

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.

Disproportionate minority contact (DMC) in the juvenile delinquency system refers to situations where a larger proportion of a particular group is found at various stages of the system than is represented in the general population. Individual police practices and policies may make it more likely that minority youth are arrested (i.e. targeting patrols in low-income neighborhoods or in racial/ethnic minority neighborhoods).

DMC strategies include: (1) direct services, which target at-risk or system-involved youth, their families, and communities; (2) training and technical assistance, which is geared to strategies for juvenile justice system, law enforcement, and related personnel; and (3) system change efforts, which strive to modify aspects of the juvenile justice system that may contribute to DMC.

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Disproportionate minority contact refers to the disproportionate number of minority youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system. Contributing factors to DMC are multiple and complex; reducing DMC requires comprehensive and multi pronged strategies that include programmatic and systems change efforts. Effective prevention and intervention activities include diversion, alternatives to secure confinement, advocacy, and training and technical assistance on cultural competency with youth and staffing practices. Systems improvement activities include advocating for legislative reforms; making administrative, policy, and procedural changes; and implementing structured decision-making tools at various contact points within the juvenile justice system.

Section

7

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 (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 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 Accountability Block Grant, 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 Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (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, 2009, 2011 and 2012

Race	2009			2011			2012			% Change in Admissions by Race and Gender 2009-2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
White	48	8	56			-	18	5	23	-62.5%	-37.5%	-58.9%
Black	154	25	179			-	49	14	63	-68.2%	-44.0%	-64.8%
Hispanic	29	2	31			-	6	1	7	-79.3%	-50.0%	-77.4%
Other	4	1	5			-	3	-	3	-25.0%	-100.0%	-40.0%
Total Admissions	235	36	271	-	-	-	76	20	96	-67.7%	-44.4%	-64.6%

Source: Juvenile Detention Statistics Report, 2009, 2011 and 2012

Table 2. Juvenile Detention Admissions compared to Referrals to Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2009 and 2012

Race/Ethnicity	2009			2012			% Change 2009-2012	
	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	1,232	56	4.5%	802	23	2.9%	-34.9%	-58.9%
Black	537	179	33.3%	401	63	15.7%	-25.3%	-64.8%
Hispanic	108	31	28.7%	101	7	6.9%	-6.5%	-77.4%
Other*	44	5	11.4%	49	3	6.1%	11.4%	-40.0%
Total	1,921	271	14.1%	1,353	96	7.1%	-29.6%	-64.6%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, Relative Rate Index data, 2009 and 2012

*See required Data and Methodology

Table 2. Juvenile Detention Population, 2009, 2011 and 2012

Categories	2009	2011	2012	% Change 2009-2012
Average Length of Stay	34.5	29.2	30.5	-11.6%
Average Daily Population	25.7	12.2	8.5	-66.9%
Approved Capacity	40	37	34	-15.0%
Percent of Approved Capacity	76.8			-100.0%

Source: Juvenile Detention Statistics Report, 2009, 2011 and 2012

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 2009 and 2012.

In 2009 there were 271 admissions of Monmouth County juveniles to the Youth Detention Center and in 2012 there were 101. This indicates a substantial decrease in total admissions between 2009 and 2012. The change indicates -62.73% in total admissions to the YDC between 2009 and 2012.

This data is based upon admissions reported by the Monmouth County Sheriff's Department. Data from the JJC captured 96 admissions in 2012 not 101.

2. Insert into the chart below detention admissions by race/ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of admissions for 2012 (Column F).

Ranking of Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity for 2012		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	Black	64
2	White	25
3	Hispanic	9

4	Other	3
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3. Insert into the chart below detention admissions by gender, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of admissions in 2012 (Cells D5 & E5).

Ranking of Detention Admissions by Gender for 2012		
Rank	Gender	Number
1	Male	80
2	Female	21

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 2009 and 2012.

Ranking of % Change in Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity between 2009 and 2012			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Hispanic	-70.96%	22
2	Black	-64.24%	115
3	White	-55.35%	31
4	Other	-40.00%	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 2012? How have admissions by race/ethnicity and gender changed since 2009?

Black juveniles consistently, have comprised the largest number of admissions to the Youth Detention Center. However, between 2009 and 2012 there was a significant reduction in the total number of Black juveniles admitted to the Youth Detention Center. 115 fewer Black juveniles were admitted to the Youth Detention Center in 2012 compared to 2009. White juveniles comprise the second largest number of admissions to the Youth Detention Center. Likewise with the reduction in total admissions to the YDC between 2009 and 2012, White juveniles also experienced a 55.35% decrease with 31 fewer admissions in 2012 compared to 2009. Hispanic juveniles comprised 11% of the total admissions to the YDC in 2009 and 8.9% in 2012. There were 22 fewer Hispanic juveniles in the YDC in 2012 compared to 2009. Hispanic juveniles showed the greatest percentage change between 2009 and 2012 mostly due to the small numbers that they reflect in the total admissions to YDC. Youth in the "Other" race category also saw a reduction in 2 admissions between 2009 and 2012.

Relative to gender, males have consistently comprised the highest number and % of total admissions to the Youth Detention Center (YDC). In 2012, there were 118 males admitted to the YDC and 21 females. Males comprised 79.2% of the total admissions to the Youth Detention Center in 2012 and females comprised 20.8%. Females comprised a higher percentage of total admissions to the YDC in 2012 than in 2009 when females comprised 13% of the total admissions to the YDC. Overall, there has been a decrease in total admissions to the YDC for both genders between 2009 and 2012. There was a -65.96% change for males and a -41.66% change for females between 2009 and 2012. There were 155 fewer males and 15 fewer females admitted to the YDC in 2012 compared to 2009.

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 2009 and 2012 (Columns C & F). Also compare changes in this figure from 2009 to 2012, in percentage points, across each racial/ethnic group (Column G).

In 2012, there were 802 White youth referred to court of which 23 or 2.9% were admitted to detention. There were 401 Black youth referred to court of which 63 or 15.7% were admitted to detention. There were 101 Hispanic youth referred to court of which 7 or 6.9% were admitted to detention.

Between 2009 and 2012, there was a -29.6% change in the total number of referrals to court and a -64.6% change in the total number of detention admissions. White youth comprised the highest number of referrals to court in both 2009 and 2012 but showed the greatest percentage change in referrals to court at -34.9%. Black youth comprised the second highest number of referrals to court in both 2009 and 2012 and showed the second highest percentage change in referrals to court at -25.3%. The number of referrals to court for Hispanic youth was 108 in 2009 and 101 in 2012. Referrals to court of Hispanic youth decreased by 6.5% between 2009 and 2012.

Hispanic youth showed the largest percentage change between 2009 and 2012 in detention admissions at -77.4%. There were 31 Hispanic youth admissions to detention in 2009 and 7 in 2012. There were 24 fewer Hispanic youth admissions to detention in 2012 compared to 2009. Black youth showed the largest number reduction in detention admissions between 2009 and 2012. With Black youth comprising 179 admissions in 2009 and 63 in 2012. There were 116 fewer Black youth admissions to detention in 2012 compared to 2009. White youth similarly showed a reduction in admissions to detention between 2009 and 2012 with 56 in 2009 and 23 in 2012. There were 33 fewer White youth admissions to detention in 2012 compared to 2009. There were 271 detention admissions in 2009 and 96 in 2012. This represents 175 fewer admissions to detention in 2012 compared to 2009.

7. Using the data in Table 3, describe how the average daily population in detention has changed between 2009 and 2012.

The average daily population in juvenile detention in 2009 was 25.7 and in 2012 the average daily population dramatically dropped to 8.5. There was a -66.9% change between 2009 and 2012 in the average daily population.

The average length of stay in detention in 2009 was 34.5 days and in 2012 the average length of stay was 30.5 days. This reflects a -11.6% change between 2009 and 2012.

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 2012, beginning with the municipality with the highest frequency.

Ranking of Municipality where Juveniles Resides, 2012			
Rank	Municipality	Frequency	Percent
1	Neptune Township	28	28%
2	Asbury Park	20	20%
3	Long Branch	9	9%

9. Describe the age of youth admitted to detention in 2012, including the age category with the most youth, and the average age.

The age of youth admitted to detention in 2012 indicates 39 (40.6%) were 17; 23 (24%) were 16; 13 (13.5%) were 15; 8 (8.3%) were 18; 5 (5.2%) were 14; 4 (4.2%) were 12; and 2 youth were 13 and 2 youth were 19. There were no youth admitted in 2012, 11 years of age or under or 20 years or age or older. The age grouping with the most youth was 15-17. The average age was 16.5 years old.

10. Insert into the chart below the top ten offense types for youth admitted to detention in 2012, beginning with the offense type with the highest frequency.

Ranking of Most Serious Current Offense, by Type, 2012			
Rank	Category	Frequency	Percent

1	Robbery	17	17.7%
2	Assault	16	16.7%
3	FTA	13	13.5%
4	Violation of Detention Alternative	12	12.5%
5	VOP	10	10.4%
6	Sex Offense	5	5.2%
7	Burglary	5	5.2%
8	Weapons	4	4.2%
9	Terroristic Threats	3	3.1%
10	Kidnapping Arson Resisting Arrest/Hindering Apprehension Drug/CDS Offense Other Public Order Offense	Each had 2	2.1%

11. Insert into the chart below the degrees of the offenses for which youth were admitted to detention in 2012, beginning with the degree with the highest frequency.

Ranking of Most Serious Current Offense, by Degree, 2012			
Rank	Degree	Frequency	Percent
1	Violation (VOP,FTA,VOCO, ATD Viol, etc)	35	36.5%
2	2 nd	25	26.0%
3	3 rd	20	20.8%
4	1 st	12	12.5%
5	4 th	2	2.1%
6	DP/PDP	2	2.1%

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 2012 admissions information, is a Black male, age 16.5 years old from Neptune Township with a Most Serious Current Offense of robbery on a Violation (VOP, FTA, VOCO, ATD Viol, etc).

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, 2009 & 2012), describe how admissions to detention alternative programs have changed from 2009 to 2012.

In 2012, there were 35 intakes entered into the Juvenile Automated Management System by the Electronic Monitoring Expansion program. In 2013, there were 21 intakes entered into JAMS for the Electronic Monitoring Expansion program and 5 for the Monmouth JDAI IF Treatment Home. It should be noted that this information reflects only a partial picture of all of the Monmouth County youth on a detention alternative for a particular year. The Monmouth County Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives also operates their regular home detention electronic monitoring program, House Arrest A and House Arrest B, as well as provides oversight to the shelter at Middlesex County.

14. Looking at the total for each gender in Table 2 (Total Intakes by Gender, 2012) and the “Total” column in Table 3 (Total Intakes by Race, 2012), 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 2012, the Electronic Monitoring Expansion program (EME) 38 new juveniles enrolled in the program. The gender of the 38 new admissions to EME in 2012 indicates: 27 (71%) are male and 11 (29%) are female. The race/ethnicity of the 38 new admissions to EME in 2012 indicates: 14 (37%) youth are Caucasian, 21 (55%) youth are African American and 3 (8%) youth are Hispanic.

The gender of the 21 new admissions to Electronic Monitoring Expansion (EME) program in 2013 indicates: 20 (95%) are male and 1 (5%) is female. The race/ethnicity of the 21 new admissions to EME in 2013 indicates: 7 (33%) youth are Caucasian, 10 (48%) youth are African American and 4 (19%) youth are Hispanic.

The race/ethnicity of the 5 admissions to Devereux Foundation JDAI IF treatment home program in 2013 indicates: 1 (20%) youth is Caucasian and 4 (80%) youth are African American. All 5 youth were male.

Similarly, more males are admitted to both detention and detention alternative programs than females. Black youth comprise the highest number and percentage of admissions to both detention and detention alternatives. Caucasian youth comprise the second highest

number and percentage of admissions to both detention and detention alternatives. .

15. Looking at Table 4 (Average Age by Program, 2012) and comparing this information with your answer to Question 9 (age at admission), describe any differences or similarities between the age of youth placed in detention and the age of youth placed in detention alternative programs.

The average age of youth placed on the Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives electronic monitoring expansion program in 2012 was 17. In 2013, the average age of youth on the electronic monitoring expansion program was 16 and the average age of the youth admitted to the Monmouth JDAI IF treatment home operated by the Devereux Foundation, Inc. was 17.

The average age of youth in detention was 16.5. The age of youth admitted to detention or placed on a detention alternative were somewhat similar.

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 2009 and 2012.

Ranking of Problem Areas by Program					
2009			2012		
Rank	Problem Areas	Total	Rank	Problem Areas	Total
1	Personality/Behavior	453	1	Education	11
2	Peer Relations	269	2	Substance Abuse	8
3	Family Circumstances	256	3	Family Circumstances/Parenting	5
4	Education	209	4	Peer Relations	5
5	Substance Abuse	126	5	Personality/Behavior	4
6	Attitudes	125	6	Attitudes/Orientation	3
7	Lack of Vocational/Technical Skills	126	7	Teen Pregnancy/Parenting	3
8	Medical Problems	4	8		
9			9		
10			10		

17. How has the ranking of Problem Areas changed between 2009 and 2012? Describe in terms of those Problem Areas that have moved up in rank the most.

The Electronic Monitoring Expansion (EME) Program – GPS/Wireless in 2012 identified education and substance abuse as the top two problem areas of youth admitted to the program. However, in 2013, the Electronic Monitoring Expansion Program-GPS/Wireless identified peer relations (8) and personality/behavior (7) as the top two problem areas of youth admitted to the program. Substance Abuse and Family Circumstances/Parenting (6) were tied for the third highest problem area identified in 2013 by the EME program.

In 2013, the Devereux Foundation JDAI IF treatment home identified family circumstances/parenting (25) and personality/behavior(18) as the top two problem areas of the youth admitted to the treatment home. Education (11) was identified as the 3rd highest problem area of youth admitted to the JDAI IF treatment home.

In 2009, Monmouth County contracted with CPC Behavioral Healthcare, Inc.-Project ACT for detention and detention alternative services. Problem areas addressed included drug and alcohol issues, anger management, life skills and gangs. Personality / behavior were the top problem areas of youth served by Project ACT in 2009, followed by peer relations, family circumstances and education. Substance abuse and lack of vocational/technical skills were other problem areas identified by Project ACT and a number of youth had identified medical problems. The JDAI IF program funded in 2009 was the JDAI Community Outreach Worker.

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 2009 and 2012.

Ranking of Service Intervention Needed					
2009			2012		
Rank	Service Intervention Needed	Total	Rank	Service Intervention Needed	Total
1	* data unavailable		1	Anger Management	2
2			2	Counseling/Individual	2
3			3	Counseling/Family	1
4			4	Counseling/Group	1
5			5	Special Day School/Alternative High	1
6			6	Substance Abuse Treatment Counseling	1

19. How has the ranking of Service Intervention Needed changed between 2009 and 2012? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Needed that have moved up in rank the most.

Anger management and individual counseling were service interventions needed in 2012. The top service interventions identified by the Electronic Monitoring Expansion program and Monmouth JDAI IF treatment home in 2013 were the following: case management services (5), recreation/socialization (5); supervision (5); teaching family (5); transportation (5); medical care (4); role model/mentor (4); special foster care/teaching family (3); academic education (1) and specialized outpatient sex offender services (1).

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 2009 and 2012.

Ranking of Service Intervention Provided					
2009			2012		
Rank	Service Intervention Provided	Total	Rank	Service Intervention Provided	Total
1	Information presented includes both the Monmouth JDAI Community Outreach Worker and CPC Project ACT data Counseling/Individual	107	1	Anger Management Training	2
2	Case Management Services	89	2	Counseling/Individual	2
3	Life Skills Training	70	3	Counseling/Family	1
4	Counseling/Group	65	4	Counseling/Group	1
5	Decision Making Skills Training	60	5	Special Day School/Alternative High School	1
6	Anger Management Training	39	6	Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling	1
7	Interpersonal Skills Training	35	7		
8	Transportation	23	8		
9	Legal Services	22	9		
10	Recreation/Socialization	21	10		

21. How has the ranking of Service Interventions Provided changed between 2009 and 2012? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Provided that have moved up in rank the most.

Anger Management Training and Individual Counseling were the top two service interventions provided in 2012. The top service interventions provided by the program and outside source in 2013 were case management services (5), recreation/socialization (5); supervision (5); teaching family (5); transportation (5); medical care (4); role model/mentor (4); special foster care/teaching family (3); academic education (1) and specialized outpatient sex offender services (1).

Individual counseling was the #1 ranked service intervention provided in 2009. Service interventions provided in 2009 appeared to have a greater focus on life skills training, decision making skills, anger management training and interpersonal skills. Case management services was ranked the 2nd highest service intervention provided in 2009.

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?

Juvenile detention is a temporary placement of a youth accused of a delinquent act, while awaiting the final outcome of his or her case in court. The purpose of detention is to house youths who, by virtue of their alleged offenses or documented prior histories, pose serious threats to public safety or are thought to be flight risks.

A primary goal of JDAI is to make sure that secure detention is used only to ensure that serious and chronic youthful offenders are detained, and that effective alternatives are available for other youths who can be safely supervised in the community while awaiting final court disposition. The initiative provides a framework of strategies that help reduce the inappropriate use of secure juvenile detention, while maintaining public safety and court appearance rates. A major focus of the work is to reduce the disproportionate use of detention for minority youth.

Monmouth County has substantially reduced utilization of detention. Between 2008 and 2012, there was a 66.6% reduction in the use of detention. Collectively, admissions to detention for youth of color dropped by 68%. The number of admissions to detention as a result of VOPs declined by 75% for all youth in Monmouth County between 2008 and 2012.

The outcome data for Monmouth County youth placed on detention alternative status in 2013 indicates: 64 unduplicated youth or 84.2% had successful completions. A much smaller number or percentage either received new charge(s) or a violation for non compliance (5 unduplicated youth or 6.6% had new charge(s) and 7 unduplicated youth

or 9.2% had a Violation/Non Compliance).

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?
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?

The racial/ethnic composition of the 2013 admissions of Monmouth County juveniles to the Middlesex County Juvenile Detention Center indicates 53 (53%) were Black; 28 (28%) were White; 14 (14%) were Hispanic and 5 (5%) were Other. Black youth have consistently comprised the highest number and percentage of admissions to detention with White youth comprising the second highest number and percentage of admissions. With the decrease in total admissions to detention, the actual number of Black youth admitted to detention has also significantly decreased.

Asbury Park, Long Branch and Neptune Township have consistently had the highest number of admissions to the Youth Detention Center. These three municipalities represent 56% of the total admissions to the Youth Detention Center in 2013.

Other Data Regarding Extent and Nature of Need

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

[Monmouth County Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives](#)

Similar to detention admissions, there has been a decrease in the number of participants on the Home Detention/Electronic Monitoring Program between 2009 and 2013. In 2009 there were 58 participants and in 2013 there were 25. The majority, 92-93% of those placed on home

detention/electronic monitoring are male. In 2013, Black youth comprised 16 (64%) of the total participants on Home Detention/Electronic Monitoring Program; white youth comprised 6 (24%) and Hispanic youth comprised 3 (12%).

There were 20 admissions on House Arrest A and 10 admissions on House Arrest B in 2013. The Shelter became available as a Detention Alternative Program in May 2012. There were 17 admissions and 2 rollovers into the Shelter in 2013.

For youth on detention alternatives, an expanded incentives continuum was developed to include activities that promote and foster positive interaction between kids and their families. Opportunities are given to both the youth and family to participate in activities together, on their own time, which may include bowling or the movies.

JDAI Electronic Monitoring Wireless/GPS Expansion Program

The Electronic Monitoring Expansion program (EME) had 2 juveniles carried over from 2012 and there have been 21 new juveniles enrolled in the program in 2013. Of the 23 discharges, 21 (91%) were positive and 2(9%) were negative. 1 youth remained active in the program at the end of the quarter. The gender of the 21 new admissions to EME in 2013 indicates: 20(95%) are male and 1 (5%) is female. The race/ethnicity of the 21 new admissions to EME in 2013 indicates: 7 (33%) youth are Caucasian, 10 (48%) youth are African American and 4 (19%) youth are Hispanic. The ages of all the youth ranged from 12 to 19 years old. The municipality of residence information for the 21 new admissions indicates: Asbury Park-2, Colts Neck-1; Eatontown-1, Freehold-2, Keansburg-2, Long Branch-4, Manasquan-1, Matawan-1, Middletown-1, Neptune-4, Ocean Township-1 & Red Bank-1. Of the 21 new admissions to the program in 2013, 17(81%) had a risk screening tool score between 12-19 points; 1 (5%) youth had a RST of 20 and 3 (14%) were on an order of arrest. 15 youth or 71% remained on the program for less than 30 days and 6 youth or 29% remained on the program for 30 days or more. (2 youth remained on the program over 60 days). During the 4th quarter 4 youth were admitted from YDC and 1 youth was admitted after hours via intake. Educational materials and incentives are available to parents/guardians providing the proper support and structure to the juveniles on the detention alternatives. Exit interviews are conducted and an incentive log is maintained.

Devereux Foundation -Juvenile Detention Alternative Treatment / Shelter Home

Devereux Foundation applied and obtained a children's group home certificate of approval from the State of New Jersey Department of Children and Families as both a treatment home and a shelter home. The Devereux Foundation is contracted to provide temporary, short term residential host home services to youth in Monmouth County as an out of home placement option for the Family Court that serves as a juvenile detention alternative. The admission process is through Family Intake and a youth and family handbook on the detention alternative program was developed. The total number of admissions to the Devereux Foundation program through 12/31/13 was 5. The total number of occupied bed days through 12/31/13 was 94 days. The gender of the 5 admissions to the Devereux Foundation program in 2013 indicates: 5 (100%) are male. The race/ethnicity of the 5 admissions to Devereux Foundation program in 2013 indicates: 1 (20%) youth is Caucasian and 4 (80%) youth are African American. The length of stay for each youth in the program ranged from 6 days to 26 days. The admission process went smoothly according to Devereux. All consents were signed and the youth was transported to the home by the Treatment Home Parent. The lead Youth Therapist completed the Risk Assessment, Suicide

Assessment and Transition Plan on the youth. A tour of the home took place on February 27, 2013 with key stakeholders and a site visit to Devereux Foundation took place on June 13, 2013. Based upon the low number of referrals to the program, the number of beds reserved for the court was reduced from 2 beds to 1 bed effective July 15, 2013 with an option to purchase the second bed on an as needed basis, contingent upon availability and at the per diem rate.

JDAI Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement

Through the local Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement and JDAI Innovation Funds, Monmouth implemented a Host Homes detention alternative, which reduces instances of youth being admitted to detention or remaining in detention due to home-related issues, despite being eligible for release home or to a home-based detention alternative. It was expected that this detention alternative would result in a decrease in ADP comprised of youth of color, given that the majority of youth admitted to detention for the above reasons are youth of color. The utilization of the treatment home has been low. This treatment home was developed at a time when Monmouth County did not have access to the Middlesex County Juvenile Shelter.

A Detention Alternative Response Team was developed to reduce long lengths of stay in the shelter and the host home alternative program. The Response Team is comprised of stakeholders representing Family Court, Division of Child Protection and Permanency, Care Management Organization, Family Crisis Intervention Unit and community providers. The team convenes within 24 hours of a youth's placement in the shelter or host home, in order to immediately put in place appropriate services for the youth and family.

Family Visitation

Since closing the local detention center and utilizing a detention center in another county, average monthly visits made by families to youth in detention decreased by 45 visits. As a result, the County Council worked with the out-of-county detention center to expand the length of visiting hours from 30 minutes to one hour on two visiting days to ensure families traveling the longer distance to visit have more time to spend with their children. Monmouth Vicinage, through the JDAI IF Family Engagement in the Juvenile Justice System program, established a Family Engagement transportation service to the Middlesex County Juvenile Detention Facility.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that supports the need and/or service gap	Recommendations for Juvenile Detention plan
<p>There is a need to resume regular meetings of Racial Disparities Subcommittee.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine changes in identified target populations (FTAs, VOPs, LOS) 	<p>The racial/ethnic composition of the 2013 admissions of Monmouth County juveniles to the Middlesex County Juvenile Detention Center indicates 53 (53%) were Black; 28 (28%) were White; 14 (14%) were Hispanic and 5 (5%) were Other. Black youth have consistently comprised the highest number and percentage of admissions to detention with White youth comprising the second highest number and percentage of admissions. With the decrease in total admissions to detention, the actual number of Black youth admitted to detention has also significantly decreased.</p> <p>Asbury Park, Long Branch and Neptune Township have consistently had the highest number of admissions to the Youth Detention Center. These three municipalities represent 56% of the total admissions to the Youth Detention Center in 2013.</p>	<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 work to reduce the over-representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>There is a need to Examine local Risk Screening Tool data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine RST overrides and reasons for in order to reduce # and % of overrides • Examine RST errors • Examine impact of Host Home Program on RST overrides 	<p>NJ Statute: “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).</p>	<p>Youth should be placed in the least restrictive environment to ensure public safety. To continue to utilize the Risk Screening Tool (RST) in Monmouth County for the purpose of placing appropriate youth in detention. Structured screening tools promote consistency, equity and transparency in decision-</p>

		making, as they apply objective, legally relevant criteria in a uniform manner across cases, ensuring similar outcomes for similarly situated youth.
<p>There is a need to oversee effective implementation of Innovations Funded Proposals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Coaches Program • After-Hours EM • Host Home • Family Engagement <p>There is a need to Examine Utilization of Out of Home Alternatives (Host Home and Shelter).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure DA Utilization Report is inclusive of Host Home and Shelter data 	<p>There were 25 juveniles on the Home Detention Electronic Monitoring Program in 2013, which was an increase of 7 participants from 2012. There were 21 admissions / 2 rollovers on Wireless/GPS monitoring in 2013. There were 20 admissions / 3 rollovers on House Arrest A in 2013, which is an increase of 8 participants from 2012. There were 10 admissions / 1 rollover on House Arrest B in 2013, which is a decrease of 4 participants from 2012. The Shelter became available as a Detention Alternative Program in May 2012. We had 17 admissions/2 rollovers in 2013. This is an increase of 10 admissions from 2012</p>	<p>To continue an effective continuum of detention alternatives with various degrees and types of supervision for youth whose cases are pending disposition</p> <p>To strengthen and improve detention alternatives serving high-minority areas.</p> <p>To strengthen and improve detention alternatives and increase the rate of success on the alternative.</p> <p>Strategies to reduce the number of youth, who are negatively discharged from a detention alternative program, for non compliance with program rules need to be developed.</p>
<p>There is a need to keep detained youth and their families connected.</p>	<p>The Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention is funding a study by the Vera Institute of Justice on the impact of Family Visitation on Detained Youth. Their initial exploratory research suggests that increased family visitation is associated with better educational outcomes and behavior in incarcerated youth.</p> <p>Of the family engagement surveys completed, 32 parents/guardians indicated that their child had</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>To track the utilization of the transportation service to juvenile detention available through the family engagement in the juvenile justice system program.</p>

	<p>been in the Youth Detention Center. Of the 32 parents/guardians, 15 indicated that they were able to visit their child at detention and 17 indicated they were not.</p>	
<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 	<p>The average length of stay in juvenile detention for Monmouth County juveniles in 2013 was 41.8 days, which represents an increase of 11.3 days from 2012.</p> <p>According to the Family Engagement Survey Results the most frequent and common concern expressed regarding the court process was the waiting time.</p> <p>A Detention Alternative Response Team was developed to reduce long lengths of stay in the shelter and the host home alternative program.</p>	<p>To reduce the lengths of stay of youth in detention and detention alternatives due to case processing delays.</p>

Comments:

Better designed activities for youth – motivational activities, incentives, or rewards. We need activities which are truly inspirational and engaging of youth, provided by people who like youth and are experts. For too long we have expected youth to like what we think they will, and we blame them when they don't take part.

Support kids and families by ensuring that they know their rights to education.

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:

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).

The local JDAI Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement has outlined the following work-plan for 2014:

Resume regular meetings of Racial Disparities Subcommittee

- Examine changes in identified target populations (FTAs, VOPs, LOS)

Examine Utilization of Out of Home Alternatives (Host Home and Shelter)

- Ensure DA Utilization Report is inclusive of Host Home and Shelter data
- Examine impact of Host Home Program on RST overrides

Conduct System Assessment with Juvenile Justice Stakeholders

Examine local Risk Screening Tool data

- Examine RST overrides and reasons for in order to reduce # and % of overrides
- Examine RST errors

Identify at least one police/practice change stemming from NJ JDAI Conference

- Education – Helping parents with know their rights.
- Tailor made activities for kids
- Expungement Project
- Continue to engage families and kids in the Juvenile Justice System.

Explore Strategies to Reduce Length of Stay (LOS) overall as well as Disparity in LOS.

- Identify specific factors contributing to LOS.
- Conduct LOS analysis for discussion at Case Processing and County Council Meetings

Oversee effective implementation of Innovations Funded Proposals

- Community Coaches Program
- After-Hours EM

- Host Home
- Family Engagement
- Begin working to complete 2013 Outcome Reports

Section

8

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 Accountability Block Grant, 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, 2009 and 2012

Gender	2009		2012		% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Male	738	77.3%	594	76.3%	-19.5%
Female	217	22.7%	185	23.7%	-14.7%
Total Juveniles	955	100%	779	100%	-18.4%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2009 and 2012

Table 2: Juvenile Cases Adjudicated Delinquent with Probation & Incarceration Dispositions, 2009 and 2012

Disposition	2009 Number	2012 Number	% Change in Dispositions 2009-2012
01 - JJC Committed	18	16	-11.1%
02 - Short-Term Commitment	0	0	0.0%
03 - 14 - Probation*	699	373	-46.6%
Total	717	389	-45.7%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2009 and 2012

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 3: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race, 2009 and 2012

Race	2009		2012		% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
White	507	53.1%	429	55.1%	-15.4%
Black	370	38.7%	288	37.0%	-22.2%
Hispanic	57	6.0%	36	4.6%	-36.8%
Other *	21	2.2%	26	3.3%	23.8%
Total	955	100.0%	779	100.0%	-18.4%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2009 and 2012

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 4. Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2009 and 2012

Race/Ethnicity	2009			2012			% Change 2009-2012	
	Juvenile Arrests**	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	% of Arrest Adjudicated Delinquent	Juvenile Arrests**	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	% of Arrest Adjudicated Delinquent	Juvenile Arrests**	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent
White	2,426	507	20.9%	1,414	429	30.3%	-41.7%	-15.4%
Black	1,479	370	25.0%	747	288	38.6%	-49.5%	-22.2%
Hispanic	283	57	20.1%	167	36	21.6%	-41.0%	-36.8%
Other*	16	21	131.3%	16	26	162.5%	0.0%	23.8%
Total	3,921	955	24.4%	2,177	779	35.8%	-44.5%	-18.4%

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2009 and 2012

Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2009 and 2012

** See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 5: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age, 2009 and 2012

Age Group	2009		2012		% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
6 - 10	3	0.3%	6	0.7%	100.0%
11 - 12	27	2.8%	22	2.6%	-18.5%
13 - 14	142	14.9%	103	12.4%	-27.5%
15 - 16	370	38.8%	345	41.4%	-6.8%
17	270	28.3%	303	36.3%	12.2%
18 and over*	142	14.9%	55	6.6%	-8700.0%
Total	954	100%	834	100%	-12.6%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2009 and 2012

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 6: Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2009 and 2012

Race/Ethnicity	2009		2012		% Change in Probation Placements, 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total Probation Placements	Number	% of Total Probation Placements	
White	216	50.3%	154	54.2%	-28.7%
Black	181	42.2%	109	38.4%	-39.8%
Hispanic	23	5.4%	15	5.3%	-34.8%
Other *	9	2.1%	6	2.1%	-33.3%
Total	429	100.0%	284	100.0%	-33.8%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, Relative Rate Index data, 2009 and 2012

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 7: Juvenile Probation Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity, 2009 and 2012

Race/Ethnicity	2009			2012			% Change 2009-2012	
	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	507	216	42.6%	429	154	35.9%	-15.4%	-28.7%
Black	370	181	48.9%	288	109	37.8%	-22.2%	-39.8%
Hispanic	57	23	40.4%	36	15	41.7%	-36.8%	-34.8%
Other*	21	9	42.9%	26	6	23.1%	23.8%	-33.3%
Total	955	429	44.9%	779	284	36.5%	-18.4%	-33.8%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2009 and 2012

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 8: Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2009 and 2012

Race/Ethnicity	2009		2012		% Change in Secure Placements 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total Secure Placements	Number	% of Total Secure Placements	
White	0	0.0%	4	25.0%	400.0%
Black	20	95.2%	11	68.8%	-45.0%
Hispanic	1	4.8%	1	6.3%	0.0%
Other *	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total	21	100.0%	16	100.0%	-23.8%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2009 and 2012

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 9. Secure Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent, by Race/Ethnicity, 2009 and 2012

Race/Ethnicity	2009			2012			% Change 2009-2012	
	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	507	-	0.0%	429	4	0.9%	-15.4%	400.0%
Black	370	20	5.4%	288	11	3.8%	-22.2%	-45.0%
Hispanic	57	1	1.8%	36	1	2.8%	-36.8%	0.0%
Other*	21	-	0.0%	26	-	0.0%	23.8%	0.0%
Total	955	21	2.2%	779	16	2.1%	-18.4%	-23.8%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2009 and 2012
Juvenile Justice Commission, 2009 and 2012

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

DISPOSITION 5-27-14 draft
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 2012.

In 2012, males comprised 639 (77%) of the juveniles adjudicated delinquent and females comprised 195 (23%).

NATURE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT IN 2012

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 2012.

In 2012, males comprised 639 (77%) of the juveniles adjudicated delinquent and females comprised 195 (23%).

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 2012.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race for 2012			
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
1	White	467	56.74%
2	Black	298	36.21%

3	Hispanic	37	4.50%
4	Asian or Pacific Islander	11	1.34%

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 2012.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age Group for 2012			
Rank	Age Group	Number	Percent
1	15-16	378	45.32%
2	17	317	38.01%
3	13-14	190	13.07%
4	11-12	22	2.64%
5	6-10	8	.96%
6			

SUMMARY OF THE NATURE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT IN 2012

5. Looking at your answers to Questions 2 through 4, summarize what this information tells you about the nature of juveniles adjudicated delinquent in 2012.

In 2012, males comprised 639 (77%) of the juveniles adjudicated delinquent and females comprised 195 (23%). Girls are still far outnumbered by boys in the juvenile justice system. The 15 -16 age category had the largest number and percentage of juveniles at the adjudicated delinquent. The next highest number of juveniles was in the 17 year of age category, followed by 13 -14 years of age. The race/ethnicity of the 2012 adjudicated delinquent juveniles indicates 467 (56.74%) were White; 298 (36.21%) were Black; and 37 (4.50%) were Hispanic.

CHANGE IN JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT BETWEEN 2009 and 2012

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 2009 and 2012.

In 2009, there were 954 Monmouth County juveniles adjudicated delinquent and in 2012, there were 834. In 2009, males comprised 736 (77%) of the juveniles adjudicated delinquent and females comprised 218 (23%). In 2012, males comprised 639 (77%) of the juveniles adjudicated delinquent and females comprised 195 (23%).

The race/ethnicity of the 2009 adjudicated delinquent juveniles indicates 504 (53%) were

White; 369 (39%) were Black; and 59 (6%) were Hispanic. The race/ethnicity of the 2012 adjudicated delinquent juveniles indicates 467 (56.74%) were White; 298 (36.21%) were Black; and 37 (4.50%) were Hispanic.

In both 2009 and 2012, the 15 -16 age category has the largest number and percentage of juveniles adjudicated delinquent. The next highest number of juveniles was in the 17 year of age category, followed by 13 -14 years of age.

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 2009 and 2012.

In 2009, males comprised 736 (77%) of the juveniles adjudicated delinquent and females comprised 218 (23%). In 2012, males comprised 639 (76.62%) of the juveniles adjudicated delinquent and females comprised 195 (23.38%). There were 97 fewer males and 23 fewer females adjudicated delinquent in 2012 compared to 2009.

➤ 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 2009 and 2012.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race Between 2009 and 2012			
Rank	Race	% Change	Number
1	Other	133%	4
2	Asian or Pacific Islander	37.5%	3
3	Black	-19.24%	71
4	Hispanic	-37.28%	22
5	White	-7.34%	37

➤ 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 2009 and 2012.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age Between 2009 and 2012			
Rank	Age Groups	% Change	Number
1	6-10	166.66%	5
2	Out of Range	-99.29%	141

3	13-14	33.80%	48
4	11-12	-18.51%	5
5	17	17.4%	47
6	15-16	1.88%	7

SUMMARY OF THE CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT BETWEEN 2009 and 2012

10. Using the answers from Questions 6-9, describe how the nature of juveniles adjudicated delinquent changed between 2009 and 2012.

The overall number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent decreased in 2012 compared to 2009. There were 120 fewer juveniles adjudicated delinquent in 2012 compared to 2009. In 2009 there appeared to be a significant number of juveniles 141 (14.78%) who were in the out of range age category which was quite different from 2012 when there were none listed in the out of range age category. Males consistently comprised the highest number and percentage of juveniles' adjudicated delinquent. White juveniles comprised the highest number and percentage of all juveniles adjudicated delinquent in both 2009 and 2012, followed by Black juveniles and Hispanic juveniles. The number of Hispanic, Black and White juveniles' adjudicated delinquent showed a decrease between 2009 and 2012 whereas, juveniles indicated in the "Other" race category and Asian and Pacific Islander showed an increase.

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 2009 and 2012.

The race/ethnicity of the 2009 adjudicated delinquent juveniles indicates 504 (53%) were White; 369 (39%) were Black; and 59 (6%) were Hispanic.

The race/ethnicity of the 2012 adjudicated delinquent juveniles indicates 467 (56.74%) were White; 298 (36.21%) were Black; and 37 (4.50%) were Hispanic.

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 2009 and 2012.

There were 429 probation placements in 2009 and 284 in 2012. White youth comprised the highest number and percentage of probation placements in both 2009 and 2012 followed by Black youth. A small number and percentage of Hispanic youth given a probation placement in both years. Overall, there was a 33.8% decrease in the total number of

juveniles placed on probation between 2009 and 2012.

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 2012.

Ranking of Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2012		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	White	154
2	Black	109
3	Hispanic	15
4	Other	6

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 2009 and 2012.

Ranking of Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2009 and 2012		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change
1	Black (181 in 2009 and 109 in 2012)	-39.8%
2	Hispanic (23 in 2009 and 15 in 2012)	-34.8%
3	Other (9 in 2009 and 6 in 2012)	-33.3%
4	White (216 in 2009 and 154 in 2012)	-28.7%

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 2009 and 2012? How has Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity changed since 2009?

White youth comprised the highest number and percentage of probation placements in 2012. More than half of the probation placements are White youth. Black youth comprised the second highest number and percentage of the probation placements in 2012. Black youth, however, showed the largest percentage decrease in probation placements between 2009 and 2012 with 72 fewer Black youth on probation in 2012 compared to 2009. A small number of Hispanic youth were placed on probation as well as youth in the "other" race category. Each race/ethnicity saw a decrease in the number and percentage that were placed on probation between 2009 and 2012.

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 2009 and 2012.

Of the total 955 juveniles adjudicated delinquent in 2009, 429 or 44.92% were placed on probation. In 2009, the % of adjudications by race/ethnicity that were placed on probation showed White juveniles at 42.60%, Black juveniles at 48.91%, Hispanic juveniles at 40.35% and juveniles in the "Other" race category at 42.92%.

There were a total of 779 juveniles adjudicated delinquent in 2012. In 2012, the # and % of adjudications by race/ethnicity indicates White juveniles at 429 or 55.64%, Black juveniles at 288 or 37.35% and Hispanic juveniles at 36 or 4.67%.

➤ **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 2009 and 2012.

In 2009 there were 20 Black youth in secure placements and 1 Hispanic youth. In 2012 there were 4 White youth, 11 Black youth and 1 Hispanic youth in secure placement. Black youth comprised the highest number and percentage in secure placement in both 2009 and 2012, however there was a -23.8% change during this period with 5 fewer youth in secure placement in 2012.

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 2012.

Ranking of Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2012		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	Black	11
2	White	4
3	Hispanic	1
4		

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 2009 and 2012.

Ranking of Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2012		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change

1	White	400%
2	Black	-45%
3	Hispanic	0%
4		

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 2009 and 2012? How has Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity changed since 2009?

In 2009, there were 507 White juveniles adjudicated delinquent of whom, 0 resulted in secure placement. There were 370 Black juveniles adjudicated delinquent of whom 20 or 5.40% resulted in secure placements. There were 57 Hispanic juveniles adjudicated delinquent of whom 1 or 1.75% resulted in secure placement. A relatively small number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent resulted in a secure placement however, the majority of secure placements were of Black juveniles.

White youth showed the greatest percentage change between 2009 and 2012. In 2012 there were 4 White youth in secure placements, which was an increase of 4 from 2009 when there were none. Black youth showed a decrease of 45% with 11 youth in secure placements in 2012, which was 9 fewer Black youth in secure placement from 2009.

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 2009 and 2012.

Fewer White youth adjudicated delinquent resulted in secure confinement. Black youth had the highest percentage of adjudications that resulted in secure confinement. It should be noted that the actual numbers of Monmouth County youth in secure placement has been relatively low. A reduction in the total number of juveniles that were adjudicated delinquent in Monmouth County between 2009 and 2012 is shown as well as a reduction in the total juveniles in secure placements.

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, 2012) and comparing this information to JAMS Table 6: Total Intakes by Gender, 2012, describe any differences or similarities between juveniles adjudicated delinquent and juveniles in dispositional option programs by gender.

Of the 176 intakes entered in the Juvenile Automated Management System in 2012, 120 (68%) were male and 56 (32%) were female. In 2012, males comprised 639 (77%) of the juveniles adjudicated delinquent and females comprised 195 (23%). The intakes represented a slightly higher percentage of females and lower percentage of males served in comparison to the percentage adjudicated by gender.

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, 2012 (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 majority of juveniles adjudicated delinquent are male which is consistent with the juveniles served in dispositional option programs. Female juveniles comprise a smaller number adjudicated and in dispositional option programs. The number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent is far greater than the number served in dispositional option programs.

24. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 3: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 (Column C) and comparing this information to JAMS Table 3: Total Intakes by Race/Ethnicity, 2012, describe any differences or similarities between juveniles adjudicated delinquent and juveniles in dispositional option programs by race/ethnicity.

The race/ethnicity of the 2012 adjudicated delinquent juveniles indicates 467 (56.74%) were White; 298 (36.21%) were Black; and 37 (4.50%) were Hispanic. The race/ethnicity of the 2013 adjudicated delinquent juveniles indicates 463 (60.44%) were White; 249 (32.51%) were Black; and 38 (4.96%) were Hispanic.

Of the 176 intakes entered into the Juvenile Automated Management System (JAMS) in 2012, 95 (54%) were Black youth; 63 (36%) were White youth and 16 (9%) were Hispanic youth and 2 youth were in the “other” category.

A comparison of the 2012 adjudications by race/ethnicity to the total 2012 intakes into JAMS by race/ethnicity shows a slightly higher percentage of Black and Hispanic youth in programs and a lower percentage of White youth in programs. The programs that had a higher number and percentage of youth who were Black included the Mercy Center-Community Intervention Coaches, the Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives - Electronic Monitoring Expansion Program, Prevention First, Inc.-Keys to Innervations (KIV) program and Rutgers TEEM Gateway- Work Readiness for Court Involved Youth. Programs with a higher number and percentage of intakes for White youth included the Mental Health Association of Monmouth County -Community Based Wraparound Services, Monmouth Vicinage- Probation Multi Treatment and Probation Offender Program, and New Hope Foundation-Adolescent Residential Alcohol and Drug Treatment Services. Some of the programs listed serve youth at earlier points of the juvenile justice system (diversion and detention alternative). Funding of two dispositional option programs located in Asbury Park has increased the number and percentage of Black youth served.

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, 2012 (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.

White youth comprised 55.1% of the total juveniles adjudicated delinquent in 2012 and Black youth comprised 37%. Of the 176 intakes entered into the Juvenile Automated Management System (JAMS) in 2012, 95 (54%) were Black youth; 63 (36%) were White youth and 16 (9%) were Hispanic youth and 2 youth were in the “other” category. A higher percentage of intakes were entered in JAMS in 2012 for Black youth.

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, 2012, describe any differences or similarities between juveniles adjudicated delinquent and juveniles in dispositional option programs by age.

In 2012, the average age of youth admitted to the following dispositional option programs was 16: Community Intervention Coaches and the Probation Offender Program, whereas, the average age for youth in the New Hope Foundation, Inc.’s adolescent residential alcohol and drug treatment program, the Probation Multi Treatment Program and Rutgers TEEM Gateway was 17.

In 2013, the average age for youth admitted to the following dispositional option programs was 17: Mercy Center’s Inc.-Community Intervention Coaches Program; New Hope Foundation, Inc. –adolescent residential alcohol and drug treatment program; Monmouth Vicinage- Probation Multi Treatment Program and Probation Offender Program; and Rutgers TEEM Gateway-Work Readiness for Court Involved Youth Program.

27. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 4: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age (Column C) and comparing this information to Table 4: Average Age, 2012, describe any differences or similarities between the age of youth adjudicated delinquent and the age of youth served in any given dispositional option program.

The 15-16 year olds comprised the highest number (345) and percentage (41.4%) of juveniles’ adjudicated delinquent in 2012. Youth age 17 years of age comprised 303 or 36.3% of the total juveniles’ adjudicated delinquent in 2012. The third highest age group was the 13-14 year olds.

The dispositional option programs served youth around the same ages of those adjudicated delinquent, however, more programming for younger youth is a potential need, as well as those aging out.

28. Looking at the “Total” column of Table 6: Problem Areas by Program, 2012, 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					
2009			2012		
Rank	Problem Areas	Total	Rank	Problem Areas	Total
1	Family Circumstances	108	1	Personality/Behavior	57
2	Personality/Behavior	108	2	Family Circumstances/Parenting	36
3	Peer Relations	54	3	Peer Relations	34
4	Attitudes	54	4	Substance abuse	31
5	Education	38	5	Attitude/Orientation	17
6	Lack of Vocational Skills Training	35	6	Education	12
7	Substance Abuse	32	7	Vocational Skills/Employment	5
8	Medical	2	8	Teen Pregnancy/Parenting	3
9	Teen Pregnancy	2	9	Medical Problems	1
10			10		

29. Looking at the “Total” column of Table 7: Service Interventions Provided, 2012, rank the top ten service interventions provided to youth in dispositional option programs, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of Service Interventions Provided					
2009			2012		
Rank	Service Interventions Provided	Total	Rank	Service Interventions Provided	Total
1	Counseling /Family	19	1	Academic Education Counseling/Family Counseling/Group Counseling Individual Recreational/Socialization Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling Substance Abuse Evaluation Urine Monitoring	15 listed for each
2	Counseling/Group	18	2	Case Management Services Interpersonal Skills Training Residential Treatment Role Model/Mentor	14 listed for each
3	Medical Care	18	3	Advocacy Day Program	11 listed for

					each
4	Academic Education Anger Management Training Counseling/Individual	17	4	Decision Making Skills Training	10
5	Case Management Services Residential Treatment Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling	16	5	Supervision Family Support Group/Network	9 listed for each
6	Life Skills Training	15	6	Life Skills Training	7
7	Medication/Monitoring	12	7	Crisis Intervention Services	3
8	Urine Monitoring	10	8	Medical Care Medication Monitoring Parenting Skill/Education	2 listed for each
9	Recreation/Socialization	9	9	Anger Management Cultural Enrichment	1 listed for each
10	Decision Making Skills Training	8	10		

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

The following problem areas were identified for youth enrolled in a dispositional option program (ranked highest to lowest in frequency) in 2013: personality/behavior (153), family circumstances/parenting (75), education and substance abuse were both tied at (51 each), peer relations (47), attitude/orientation (36), vocational skills/employment (29), and medical problems (3).

31. Looking at the “Total” column of Table 8: Service Intervention Needed, 2012, rank the top ten dispositional option program service areas that were identified, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of Service Interventions Needed					
2009			2012		
Rank	Service Interventions Needed	Total	Rank	Service Interventions Needed	Total
1			1	Academic education Counseling/ family Counseling/group Counseling/individual Recreational/Socialization Substance Abuse Evaluation Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling	15 for each listed

2			2	Case management services Interpersonal Skills Training Residential Treatment Role Model/Mentor	14 for each listed
3			3	Advocacy Day Program	11 for each
4			4	Decision Making Skills Training	10
5			5	Family Support Group/Network	9
6			6	Intensive Supervision	4
7			7	Crisis Intervention Services	3
8			8	Medical Care Medication Monitoring Parenting Skills/Education	2 for each listed
9			9	Anger Management Training Cultural Enrichment Legal Services	1 for each listed
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?

The services needs of youth who are involved in the juvenile justice system vary based upon the individual. However, it appears that most youth who are at the disposition phase of their court involvement present with multiple needs and problem areas.

In 2013, there were 429 juvenile cases monitored by the Probation Division Staff. Of those juveniles, 274 (64%) were on probation supervision, while 155 (36%) were Deferred Dispositions. There were a total of 97 Violations of probation filed during 2013. Of the 97 VOP's, 73 (75%) involved violation of the standard conditions of probation, 15 (15%) were new offenses and 9 (10%) were program violations. The communities where youth on probation resided with the highest number of violations filed were: Neptune Township (21), Long Branch (13), Asbury Park (8), Freehold (8) and Keansburg (7).

Nature of Need

33. Based on the answers to Question 5 (nature of disposed population, 2012), Question 10,15 and 20 (change in the nature of the disposed population between 2009 and 2012), Questions 22, 24, and 26 (nature of youth in dispositional option programs as compared to youth adjudicated delinquent by gender, race, and age), and Question 28 (top ten problem areas), what are the characteristics of youth that seem reasonable to address programmatically through your County's dispositional options plan?

The characteristics of youth that seem reasonable to address programmatic through the County's dispositional options plan focus on youth on probation supervision since that is the lead disposition most frequently used by the Judiciary. The gender of the Monmouth County juveniles that were adjudicated delinquent in 2012 indicates males comprised 594 or 76.3% and females comprised 185 or 23.7%. The race/ethnicity breakdown of the 2012 juveniles adjudicated delinquent indicates 429 or 55.1% as White; 288 or 37% as Black; 36 or 4.6% as Hispanic and 26 or 3.3% as "Other".

Of the 1,414 White juvenile arrests in 2012, 429 or 30.3% were adjudicated delinquent. Of the 747 Black juvenile arrests in 2012, 288 or 38.6% were adjudicated delinquent. Of the 167 Hispanic juvenile arrests in 2012, 36 or 21.6% were adjudicated delinquent. This indicates that a higher percentage of Black juvenile arrests were adjudicated delinquent compared to White and Hispanic juvenile arrests.

Service interventions needed included: Academic education, Counseling/ family, Counseling/group, Counseling/individual, Recreational/Socialization, Substance Abuse Evaluation, Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling, Case management services, Interpersonal Skills Training, Residential Treatment, and Role Model/Mentor, as well as

others.

Monmouth Vicinage Probation Division was asked to identify the top 5 problem areas and top 5 service needs of juveniles on probation supervision.

The top 5 problem areas identified by the # of Violations of Probation filed in 2013 were:

1. Neptune
2. Long Branch
3. Asbury Park
4. Freehold
5. Keansburg

The top 5 areas of service need were:

1. Heroin Addiction Services
2. Dual Diagnosis Services
3. Psychiatric Services
4. Anger Management
5. Transportation

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

The race/ethnicity of the 2012 adjudicated delinquent juveniles indicates 467 (56.74%) were White; 298 (36.21%) were Black; and 37 (4.50%) were Hispanic.

Black youth are overrepresented at this point of the juvenile justice continuum within Monmouth County. White youth comprise the highest number and percentage of juvenile arrests and juveniles adjudicated delinquent in Monmouth County which is a direct reflection of the population that White youth comprise. Black youth comprise a much smaller number and percentage of Monmouth County's total population. Due to this fact, Black juvenile arrests and Black juveniles adjudicated delinquent are overrepresented at these points in the juvenile justice continuum within Monmouth County. Hispanic youth comprise a much smaller number of juveniles' adjudicated delinquent, although the Hispanic population is increasing in Monmouth County.

Other Data Reviewed for Extent and Nature of Need - Disposition

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

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

In 2013, there were 769 juveniles adjudicated delinquent, 1,063 cases adjudicated delinquent and 2,349 offenses adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage. In 2013, males comprised 588 (76%) of the juveniles adjudicated delinquent and females comprised 181 (24%). The 15 -16 age category has the largest number and percentage of juveniles at the adjudicated delinquent. The next highest number of juveniles was in the 17 year of age category, followed by 13 -14 years of age. The race/ethnicity of the 2013 adjudicated delinquent juveniles indicates 463 (60.44%) were White; 249 (32.51%) were Black; and 38 (4.96%) were Hispanic. Of the top ten charges that resulted in Adjudicated Delinquent cases by Monmouth Vicinage in 2013, 2012 and 2011, the offense category with the highest number was possession of 50G or less of marijuana or 5G or less of hashish; which differed from 2010 when simple assault purposively / knowingly causes bodily injury was the offense category with the highest number of adjudicated delinquent cases. The lead disposition utilized by Monmouth Vicinage for juvenile adjudicated delinquent cases is probation. The second highest lead disposition utilized is a deferred disposition.

Probation Offender Program (POP)

There were 28 juveniles enrolled in the Probation Offender Program carried over from 2012 and 14 new juveniles admitted during 2013. There have been 16 discharges from the program, of which 13 (81%) were positive, 1(6%) was negative and 2 (13%) were neutral. The Probation Offender Program provided 476 units of offender specific sessions that included: 260.75 hours of sex offender specific individual treatment, 42.25 hours of sex offender specific family counseling sessions, 80 sex offender specific group sessions, 13 assessments/evaluations for admission to the POP program and 14 exit / discharge interviews.

50 hours individual substance abuse counseling, 27 substance abuse / anger management groups and 36 hours of in-home family counseling. Urine screens were provided to all clients in these groups at no additional cost to the grant.

In addition, 10 multi-family parents' groups were provided.

Transportation to program services is included.

Probation Multi Treatment (PMT) Program

The Probation Multi Treatment Program (PMT) had 60 youth enrolled carried over from 2012. There were 46 new juveniles admitted to the program in 2013.

Of the 68 discharges, 23 (34%) were positive, 26 (38%) were negative and 19 (28%) were neutral. 18 youth successfully completed the program, 14 youth were referred to more restrictive/intensive level of care, 2 youth were expelled from program for serious infraction of rules; 13 youth refused services or withdrew, 2 youth moved; 9 youth were incarcerated and 10 youth had their term on probation end

38 youth remained active in PMT at the end of the year

Through the PMT Program, 612 unit sessions were provided that included: 27 comprehensive substance abuse evaluations, 55 substance abuse individual counseling sessions, 2 family substance abuse sessions, 4 hours of family counseling sessions; 325 IOP sessions, 39.5 hours of in-home individual counseling, 19.5 hours of in-home family counseling, 1 hour of psychological evaluation, 11 hours of sex offender specific individualized psychological counseling, 54 hours of individualized psychological counseling and 34.5 hours of individualized anger management, 17 group sessions for anger management. 72 Drug screens were performed at no charge to the grant. One competency evaluation was conducted as ordered by the Court. Project Pride was held for

12 probation clients and their families.

Providers utilized include: Community YMCA, Ocean Township Human Services, New Hope Foundation, Inc., CPC Behavioral Healthcare, Inc., Dr. Michael Nover, Dave Roden and IEP Youth Services, Inc., Collier Services, and Project Pride.

Project Pride was conducted twice for a combined total of 21 youth on probation.

Six youth attended the “Ropes Program” a self esteem building program at Collier School and two juveniles were able to enter summer camp this year. During the 4th quarter, 8 juveniles were able to attend the “Outdoor Team Building session / Ropes Program” at Collier School. Collier Services also provided 4 group sessions of “Team Building” at the Ocean Township Probation Office. Two groups consisting of 10 clients each, attended 2 group sessions.

PMT also assisted in the funding of an adolescent at New Hope Foundation for 13.5 bed days after other funding was exhausted in order to allow him to successfully complete the program.

Rutgers University-T.E.E.M. Gateway

Work Readiness and Supportive Employment for Court Involved Youth

This Work Readiness Program serves Monmouth County's court-involved and at-risk 14-18 year old youth (with a focus on the Asbury Park and Neptune communities).

37 unduplicated youth attended at least one program session through 12/31/13

17 youth completed the required six program sessions through 12/31/13

575 direct service hours have been provided through 12/31/13

10 participants completed the Youth Farm-stand component.

15 unduplicated youth obtained part time paid employment through the assistance of the program through 12/31/13.

During the 4th quarter 9 participants were able to obtain part time employment at local companies including: McDonalds, Family Dollar, Walmart, 7-11, a local manufacturing company, a local nursing home and a local hair salon. One participant (who obtained her GED last year) is currently pursuing her dental assistant certification at Brookdale Community College. Another participant recently entered the US Army.

10 youth were involved in a paid community service opportunity at Asbury Park’s Second Life Bikes shop/nonprofit.

Enrichment sessions with program staff and guest speakers from various industries/backgrounds and 2 class trips to Monmouth University took place during the 4th quarter.

Topics covered include: resume writing, interview etiquette, goal formulation, financial literacy, cultural competence & building healthy relationships. Activities include: instructional sessions, individual career counseling sessions, van trips to local employers to complete job applications. A range of modules focused on work readiness curriculum were completed. These modules covered but, were not limited to expectations of employers and co-workers. The youth were also assisted in searching for jobs online and in the local community by program staff on a weekly basis.

New Hope Foundation, Inc. –

Adolescent Residential Alcohol and Drug Treatment Services

New Hope Foundation, Inc. provided 926 bed days of adolescent alcohol and drug treatment to Monmouth County juveniles referred from the Judiciary. Twenty-one (21) unduplicated adolescents were served during 2013. 2 youth remained active in the program at the end of the year. The gender of the youth indicates that 19(90%) are males and

2(10%) is a female. The race/ethnicity of the youth indicates 14(67%) are Caucasian, 5(24%) are Black and 2 (9%) is Hispanic. The age at admission indicates that the majority of youth were 16 to 17 years old. The town of residence of the youth indicates: Asbury Park-1, Allentown-1, Belmar-1, Eatontown-1, Freehold-3, Howell -2, Keansburg-1, Manalapan-2, Manasquan-1, Marlboro-1, Matawan-1, Middletown-1, Neptune-4 & Spring Lake-1. Services included are: a 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.

[Mercy Center, Inc. - Community Intervention Coaches](#)

In 2013, the Community Intervention Coaches program design was modified to help youth on probation acquire life skills and job readiness skills that would improve their decision making abilities, behaviors and attitudes.

For the period 1/1/13 - 12/31/13, 406.75 direct service hours were provided (211 in the 3rd quarter and 195.75 in the 4th quarter). The number of juveniles referred to the program by probation has increased. Youth from both Asbury Park and Neptune Township have been referred to the coaches program. During the 3rd & 4th quarter of 2013, the Community Coaches program received 19 referrals of which they were able to conduct 12 intakes and engage 11 youth. 8 youth who were referred have so far chosen not to participate. 4 participants successfully completed the requirements of the program during the summer.

There were 21 life skill group activities conducted / 36.5 hours of life skills training that involved 13 participants. 3 job placements were set up (1-City of Asbury Park website maintenance working directly with the Director of Commerce and Economic Development, 1-Asbury Park Senior Center and 1-the Asbury Park Trading Post) and 3 youth received stipends. 5 cultural recreational trips were conducted (Thompson Park high ropes challenge, Six flags, NYC, Washington DC , Philadelphia 76ers game) that involved 18 unduplicated youth. 11-incentives were distributed (movie tickets Monmouth mall gift cards / 7 youth received incentives). No Violations of Probation were filed.

Barriers identified by the program include: 1.) Attendance for activities and trainings, 2.) Contacting youth and parent/guardians and 3.) Motivating youth to begin program. Strategies to address these issues include: 1.) Provide transportation as much as possible, remind and update youth and parent(s)/guardian(s) of program times and places; 2.) Compile and update as many phone numbers as possible and use various modes of communication (phone, text, e-mail, home visit) and 3.) Relate the components of program to youth's current wants and needs. Explain incentives and involve youth in the process of choosing and earning incentives as much as possible.

The community provider of the Probation Community Coaches program (developed to

reduce VOPs for youth of color) conducted a focus group with kids on Probation to solicit feedback regarding the program and suggestions for improvements that led to multiple program enhancements. Enhancements include additional group activities, focused skill-building, employment readiness, and a short-term employment program.

Family Engagement in the Juvenile Justice System Survey

A Family Engagement Survey was developed and completed by families of youth awaiting court hearings and of youth on Probation. The purpose of the survey is to obtain input and feedback from the families regarding the ease of navigating the court process, barriers and challenges encountered, and positive experiences. Families were also recruited upon completing the survey to participate in future focus groups. Parents/guardians of youth involved in the juvenile justice system were surveyed at various points of the system (Probation / Juvenile Parent Orientation Program meetings, Juvenile Conference Committee meetings, Juvenile Referee hearings and in the courtroom waiting area). 140 parent/guardian surveys were completed. Review of the survey results indicate the following:

- The majority 90 (64%) of the parents/guardians surveyed did not find navigating the court process difficult, however 40 (29%) did.
- Of the surveys completed, 32 parents/guardians indicated that their child had been in the Youth Detention Center. Of the 32 parents/guardians, 15 indicated that they were able to visit their child at detention and 17 indicated they were not.
- The most frequent and common concern expressed regarding the court process was the waiting time.
- 56 (40%) of the parents/guardians surveyed indicated that they had a positive experience with the court process and 71 (51%) indicated they did not.
- The majority 92 (66%) indicated that they would find it helpful to have a person they could contact to assist them through the court process (this does not include legal advice) and 45 (32%) indicated they would not find it helpful.
- Of the parents/guardians surveyed, 56 (40%) indicated yes that they were aware of other available resources within Monmouth County and 76 (54%) indicated no.
- 40 (29%) parents/guardians surveyed indicated that they would be interested in attending a focus group to gather input from families new to the court system, currently involved in the court system or have been involved in the past with the court system and 100 (71%) indicated they would not.

Case Processing

The Case Processing subcommittee of the local CJJSI identified that families of kids represented by a Public Defender/non-private attorney spend longer periods of time waiting for their child's case to be heard, regardless of their arrival time for court. Past practice prioritized cases involving private attorneys to be heard first, seemingly because private attorneys have limited availability, while Public Defenders historically made themselves available throughout the day. The Family Court has now implemented a courtroom sign in sheet that is used to determine the order in which cases are heard based on time of arrival, so families are treated similarly/fairly, regardless of attorney type.

“The causes of delay in the juvenile justice system are complex. Researchers have linked court delays to a wide range of causes, including workload, jurisdiction size, case characteristics such as offense type and severity, procedural reasons, management and organization, and the informal norms and values of a court.” *Source: February 2014*

Probation Profile-Juvenile Supervision- January 2014

Monmouth County's juvenile supervision probation profile indicated a juvenile caseload of 388. Of the total 388 juvenile clients, 338 were non-specialized and 50 were specialized. The juvenile average caseload total was 39 (48 non-specialized and 17 specialized). Monmouth Vicinage- Probation Division Juvenile Supervision had the 5th highest juvenile caseload in NJ. Other counties with higher juvenile clients included: Camden (868), Middlesex (440), Passaic (403) and Mercer (403). Statewide there were 5,987 juveniles on probation supervision according to NJ Judiciary online court statistics-January 2014. Monmouth Vicinage- Probation Division represents approximately 6.5% of the total number of juveniles on probation supervision in NJ at that point in time.

In 2013, there were 429 juvenile cases monitored by the Probation Division Staff. Of those juveniles, 274 (64%) were on probation supervision, while 155 (36%) were Deferred Dispositions. There were a total of 97 Violations of probation filed during 2013. Of the 97 VOP's, 73 (75%) involved violation of the standard conditions of probation, 15 (15%) were new offenses and 9 (10%) were program violations.

The Juvenile Code allows judges a wide array of dispositions in adjudicated cases. The most common disposition is probation supervision. Probation is often ordered along with other dispositions requirements such as performing community service or paying financial restitution. In addition, probation is ordered along with more restrictive requirements such as entering a residential program or undergoing counseling. Probation is a major resource to the Family Court and the juvenile justice system.

Information on child support enforcement indicated that there were 17,453 active cases for Monmouth (January 2014). Statewide there were 311,396 active cases of child support enforcement at that point in time. Monmouth's child support enforcement active cases represented 5.6% of the statewide total at that point in time.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that supports the need and/or service gap	Recommendations for Dispositional Options plan
<p>The prevalence of substance abuse among adolescents is high. There is a need to dedicate adequate resources for adolescent substance use disorder treatment.</p>	<p>Of the top ten charges that resulted in Adjudicated Delinquent cases by Monmouth Vicinage in 2013, 2012 and 2011, the offense category with the highest number was possession of 50G or less of marijuana or 5G or less of hashish; which differed from 2010 when simple assault purposively / knowingly causes bodily injury was the offense category with the highest number of adjudicated delinquent cases.</p> <p>In 2012, Monmouth County ranked # 1 among all 21 counties, with the highest number of admissions of residents to substance abuse treatment programs in New Jersey.</p> <p>The offense category for juvenile arrests in 2011 in Monmouth County with the highest number (794) was drug/alcohol.</p> <p>“Teens who were heavy marijuana users had abnormal changes in their brains related to memory and performed poorly on memory tasks, reports a new study.” <i>Source: Northwestern University, December 16, 2013 article entitled, “Heavy marijuana users have abnormal brain</i></p>	<p>To recommend the adoption of the Principles of Adolescent Substance Use Disorder Treatment: A Research –Based Guide.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adolescent substance use needs to be identified and addressed as soon as possible. • Adolescents can benefit from a drug abuse intervention even if they are not addicted to a drug. • Routine annual medical visits are an opportunity to ask adolescents about drug use. • Legal interventions and sanctions or family pressure may play an important role in getting adolescents to enter, stay in, and complete treatment. • Substance use disorder treatment should be tailored to the unique needs of the adolescent. • Treatment should address the needs of the whole person, rather than just focusing on his or her drug use. • Behavioral therapies are effective in addressing adolescent drug use.

	<p><i>structure, poor memory”.</i></p> <p>In Monmouth County, there were 52 deaths classified as overdoses from heroin or opiate use in 2013, though the toxicology results for other potential victims are still pending from mid-November. <i>Source: Monmouth County Prosecutor’s Office</i></p> <p>Accidental poisonings — chiefly drug and alcohol overdoses — have supplanted motor vehicle crashes as the biggest cause of unintentional death in New Jersey, according to the latest report by the National Safety Council. <i>Source: Star Ledger, March 14, 2014</i></p> <p>“Although the justice system is a major source of treatment referral for adolescent offenders, the unmet need for treatment remains substantial.” <i>Source: The Future of Children-Princeton-Brookings- Juvenile Justice, Volume 18.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Families and the community are important aspects of treatment. • Effectively treating substance use disorders in adolescents requires also identifying and treating any other mental health condition they may have. • Sensitive issues such as violence and child abuse or risk of suicide should be identified and addressed. • It is important to monitor drug use during treatment. • Staying in treatment for an adequate period of time and continuity of care afterward is important. • Testing adolescents for sexually transmitted diseases like HIV, as well as hepatitis B and C, is an important part of drug treatment.
<p>There is a need for a multi-faceted approach to address the factors that contribute to crime and violence for there is no single solution to the problem.</p>	<p>The Monmouth County Prosecutor’s Office internal info-share system provided the number of juvenile cases open per municipality, the number of juveniles charged per municipality and the number of separate dockets (complaints) per municipality. Neptune Township, Asbury Park, Middletown Township, Freehold Township, Howell Township, and Long Branch showed the highest numbers in 2013.</p>	<p>To support dispositional option programs that focus on minority youth, their families, and communities.</p>
<p>Whenever safe and appropriate, youth with mental health needs should be prevented from entering the juvenile justice system in the first place. For youth who do enter the system, a</p>	<p>Studies have consistently documented that: 65% to 70% of youth in contact with the juvenile justice system have a diagnosable mental health disorder; Over 60% of youth with a mental</p>	<p>To promote access to mental health and substance abuse services.</p> <p>To provide alcohol and drug treatment and</p>

<p>first option should be to refer them to effective treatment within the community. For those few who require placement, it is important to ensure that they have access to effective services while in care to help them re-enter society successfully.</p> <p>Access to high quality mental health and substance abuse services is critical.</p> <p>The prevalence of mental health problems among young people in juvenile justice systems requires responses to identify and treat disorders. Youth may experience conduct, mood, anxiety and substance abuse disorders. Often they have more than one disorder, the most common "co-occurrence" is substance abuse with another mental illness.</p> <p>A service gap exists in the availability of adolescent dual diagnosis programs .</p>	<p>health disorder also have a substance use disorder; and Almost 30% of youth have disorders that are serious enough to require immediate and significant treatment. <i>Source: National Center for Mental Health and Juvenile Justice-Resource Center Partnership-Models for Change, "Better Solutions for Youth with Mental Health Needs in the Juvenile Justice System".</i></p> <p>The top 5 areas of service need identified by Monmouth Vicinage –Probation Division were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heroin Addiction Services Dual Diagnosis Services Psychiatric Services Anger Management Transportation 	<p>anger management/conflict resolution skills training for juvenile offenders as a dispositional option for the Judiciary</p> <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>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>Property was the offense category with the second highest number (662) and percentage (24.81%) of the total juvenile arrests in Monmouth County in 2011. Property offenses include: burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, forgery & counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, criminal/malicious mischief.</p> <p>Monmouth County’s unemployment rate jumped from 3.7% in 2007 to 8.9% in 2012. Asbury Park</p>	<p>To foster employment opportunities for youth that includes supported work job sites in the community.</p> <p>To provide work readiness and employment skills training for youth</p>

	<p>and Keansburg have consistently had the highest unemployment rates in Monmouth County.</p> <p>“Employment status is a strong predictor of criminal behavior. Individuals who have a job are less likely to commit crime, as evidenced by findings in numerous studies on the subject.” <i>Source: Ashley Nellis, The Champion article entitled, “Addressing the Collateral Consequences of Convictions for Young Offenders” July/August 2011.</i></p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>“Parents have special knowledge that can enhance the design of intervention and treatments. Families know what is likely to work best with their children and which approaches probably won’t. Parents can promote healthy development, can prevent problems from developing or exacerbating, and can implement effective treatment protocols and educational interventions. When families are involved, they can monitor what is happening with their children, keep youth on track and inform system professionals when things aren’t working out as expected. Research demonstrates that outcomes improve when family and youth are active participants in their own treatment, particularly when youth and families are given leadership roles in making treatment decisions.” <i>Source: Family Comes First: A Workbook to Transform the Justice System by Partnering with Families-Campaign for Youth Justice/Alliance for Youth Justice.</i></p>	<p>To respond effectively to the increasingly complex needs of children, encouraging the involvement of parents and enlisting the support of the community.</p> <p>To pursue a treatment/rehabilitation philosophy that dictates that each youth be assessed individually and receive services tailored to meet that youth’s needs.</p> <p>Resources for adolescent treatment should focus on a system of care that is community based and concentrates on the least restrictive level of care that would help adolescents sustain recovery through community supports.</p>

<p>A broad continuum of high-quality services, supervision programs, and dispositional options to supervise and treat youthful offenders in their home communities is needed.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>There is a need for the provision of individualized & specialized services for juveniles on probation supervision.</p>	<p>The lead disposition utilized by Monmouth Vicinage for juvenile adjudicated delinquent cases is probation. Monmouth County’s juvenile supervision probation profile for January 2014 indicated a juvenile caseload of 388. Of the total 388 juvenile clients, 338 were non-specialized and 50 were specialized. The juvenile average caseload total was 39 (48 non-specialized and 17 specialized).</p> <p>In 2013, there were 429 juvenile cases monitored by the Probation Division Staff. Of those juveniles, 274 (64%) were on probation supervision, while 155 (36%) were Deferred Dispositions. There were a total of 97 Violations of probation filed during 2013. Of the 97 VOP’s, 73 (75%) involved violation of the standard conditions of probation, 15 (15%) were new offenses and 9 (10%) were program violations.</p> <p>The top 5 problem areas identified by Monmouth Vicinage-Probation Division- based on the number of Violations of Probation filed in 2013 were: Neptune, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Freehold and Keansburg</p> <p>Children are the victims of 70% of all reported sexual assaults. 40% of sexually abused children are abused by an older or larger child.* *Statistics from Darkness to Light.</p>	<p>A variety of offense specific dispositional option programs are recommended that increase supervision of juveniles after school, in the evenings and during the summer.</p> <p>Juveniles adjudicated delinquent for sex offenses are in need of specialized counseling.</p> <p>Evidence-based family intervention models; rigorous career preparation and vocational training programs; intensive youth advocate and mentoring programs; cognitive-behavioral skills training and specialized mental health and substance abuse treatment models are recommended.</p>
<p>There is a need to improve the system for girls to meet their unique needs.</p>	<p>“The typical girl in the system is a non-violent offender, who is very often low-risk, but high</p>	<p>To develop a special focus on the needs of girls at various points of the juvenile justice</p>

	<p>need, meaning the girl poses little risk to the public but she enters the system with significant and pressing personal needs. The set of challenges that girls often face as they enter the juvenile justice system include trauma, violence, neglect, mental and physical problems, family conflict, residential and academic instability, and school failure.”</p> <p><i>Source: Improving the Juvenile Justice System for Girls”, Liz Watson and Peter Edelman-Georgetown Center on Poverty, Inequality and Public Policy-October 2012.</i></p>	<p>system.</p> <p>To encourage the development of gender responsive programming.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>“Many juveniles who enter the justice system bring with them a host of other problems, some of which likely contributed to their antisocial activity, and virtually all of which will influence the effectiveness of any sanctions and interventions provided by the justice system.”</p> <p><i>Source: Juvenile Justice - The Future of Children, vol. 18, no. 2, Fall 2008</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>To participate in cross training and joint systems review meetings.</p> <p>To exchange information on issues and concerns facing youth and families involved in the juvenile justice system and other youth serving institutions.</p>

Comments:

Better designed activities for youth – motivational activities, incentives, or rewards. We need activities which are truly inspirational and

engaging of youth, provided by people who like youth and are experts. For too long we have expected youth to like what we think they will, and we blame them when they don't take part.

Support kids and families by ensuring that they know their rights to education.

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:

To continue to collect and use of data by race and ethnicity, to identify the extent to which minority youth are overrepresented at major decision points in the juvenile justice system in Monmouth County.

To support dispositional option programs that focus on minority youth, their families, and communities.

To increase the availability of youth services in communities with a high number of juvenile contacts and limited resources.

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.

Section

9

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, Juvenile Accountability Block Grant, and Title IIB). 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.

RE-ENTRY DATA WORKSHEETS

PROBATIONERS

Table 1: Juvenile Probationers Admitted to JJC Residential by Race/Ethnicity, 2009 & 2012

Race/Ethnicity	2009		2012		% Change in Probationers Admitted, 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total Probationers Admitted to JJC	Number	% of Total Probationers Admitted to JJC	
White	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Black	12	92.3%	1	100.0%	-91.7%
Hispanic	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Other *	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total	13	100.0%	1	100.0%	-92.3%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2009 and 2012

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 2: Juvenile Probationers Released by Program Type, 2009 and 2012

Program Type	2009		2012		% Change in Released by Program Type 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Day Program	19	70.4%	6	75.0%	-68.4%
Residential	8	29.6%	2	25.0%	-75.0%
Total Releases	27	100.0%	8	100.0%	-70.4%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2009 and 2012

Table 3: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Race and Gender, 2009 and 2012

Race	2009			2012			% Change in Probationers Released by Race and Gender 2009-2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
White	4	0	4	0	1	1	-100.0%	100.0%	-75.0%
Black	19	3	22	5	0	5	-73.7%	-100.0%	-77.3%
Hispanic	2	0	2	2	0	2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Releases	25	3	28	7	1	8	-72.0%	-66.7%	-71.4%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2009 and 2012

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Table 4: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Age, 2009 and 2012

Age	2009		2012		% Change in Release by Age 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
14 and under	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
15 - 16	14	50.0%	2	25.0%	-85.7%
17 - 18	14	50.0%	5	62.5%	-64.3%
19 and over	0	0.0%	1	12.5%	100.0%
Total	28	100%	8	100%	-71.4%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2009 and 2012

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Table 5: Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Type, 2009 and 2012

Type	2009		2012		% Change in MSCO by Type 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Persons	6	46.2%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Weapons	1	7.7%	1	100.0%	0.0%
Property	3	23.1%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
CDS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Public Order	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
VOP	2	15.4%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Total	13	100.0%	1	100.0%	-92.3%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2009 and 2012

Table 6: Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Degree, 2009 and 2012

Degree	2009		2012		% Change in MSCO by Degree 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
1st	4	30.8%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
2nd	3	23.1%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
3rd	4	30.8%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
4th	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	100.0%
DP/PDP	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	2	15.4%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Total	13	100.0%	1	100.0%	-92.3%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2009 and 2012

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Table 7: Juvenile Probationers Released from Specialized Programs, 2009 and 2012

Program Type	2009	2012	% Change in Probationers Release from Specialized Programs 2009-2012
	Number	Number	
Pinelands	0	0	0%
Drug Treatment *	1	1	0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2009 and 2012

* See Required Data & Methodology

COMMITTED JUVENILES

Table 8: Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC by Race/Ethnicity, 2009 and 2012

Race/Ethnicity	2009		2012		% Change in Committed Juveniles Released, 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC	Number	% of Total Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC	
White	0	0.0%	4	25.0%	400.0%
Black	20	95.2%	11	68.8%	-45.0%
Hispanic	1	4.8%	1	6.3%	0.0%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total	21	100.0%	16	100.0%	-23.8%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2009 and 2012

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Table 9: Committed Juveniles Released by Departure Type, 2009 and 2012

	2009		2012		% Change in Release by Departure Type 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Released to Parole Supervision*	20	95.2%	15	93.8%	-25.0%
Recalled to Probation	1	4.8%	1	6.3%	0.0%
Total Releases	21	100.0%	16	100.0%	-23.8%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2009 and 2012

* See Required Data & Methodology

Table 10: Average Length of Stay (LOS) of Committed Juveniles Released, 2009 and 2012

	2009	2012	% Change in Average Length of Stay 2009-2012
	Number	Number	
Average LOS in Months	17.54	14.24	-18.8%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2009 and 2012

Table 11: Committed Juveniles Released by Race and Gender, 2009 and 2012

Race	2009			2012			% Change in Committed Juveniles Released by Race and Gender 2009-2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
White	2	0	2	4	1	5	100.0%	100.0%	150.0%
Black	17	2	19	9	1	10	-47.1%	-50.0%	-47.4%
Hispanic	0	0	0	1	0	1	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Releases	19	2	21	14	2	16	-26.3%	0.0%	-23.8%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2009 and 2012

Table 12: Committed Juveniles Released by Age, 2009 and 2012

Age	2009		2012		% Change in Release by Age 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
14 and under	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
15 - 16	1	4.8%	1	6.3%	0.0%
17 - 18	13	61.9%	6	37.5%	-53.8%
19 and over	7	33.3%	9	56.3%	28.6%
Total Releases	21	100.0%	16	100.0%	-23.8%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2009 and 2012

Table 13: Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Committed Juveniles by Type, 2009 and 2012

Type	2009		2012		% Change in MSCO by Type 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Persons	4	19.0%	9	56.3%	125.0%
Weapons	7	33.3%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Property	2	9.5%	4	25.0%	100.0%
CDS	2	9.5%	1	6.3%	-50.0%
Public Order	2	9.5%	1	6.3%	-50.0%
VOP	4	19.0%	1	6.3%	-75.0%
Total	21	100.0%	16	100.0%	-23.8%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2009 and 2012

Table 14: Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Committed Juveniles by Degree, 2009 and 2012

Degree	2009		2012		% Change in MSCO by Degree 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
1st	3	14.3%	5	31.3%	66.7%
2nd	6	28.6%	2	12.5%	-66.7%
3rd	6	28.6%	6	37.5%	0.0%
4th	2	9.5%	2	12.5%	0.0%
DP/PDP	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	4	19.0%	1	6.3%	-75.0%
Total	21	100.0%	16	100.0%	-23.8%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2009 and 2012

Table 15: Committed Juveniles with a Sex Offense Charge in their Court History, 2009 and 2012

	2009	2012	% Change in Sex Offense History 2009-2012
Sex Offense*	0	1	100.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2009 and 2012

* See Required Data & Methodology

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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 2009 and 2012.

There was a 92.3% decrease in the number of Monmouth County juvenile probationers admitted to JJC residential between 2009 and 2012. In 2009, there were 13 Monmouth County juvenile probationers admitted to JJC residential and in 2012 there was only 1.

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 2012.

Ranking of Juvenile Probationers Admitted by Race/Ethnicity, 2012		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	African American	1
2		
3		
4		

There was one (1) Monmouth County African American male probationer, age 16.6 years old, admitted to a residential community home in 2012 with a 4th degree weapons most serious committing offense.

In 2009 there were 12 Monmouth County Black Juveniles Probationers and 1 Monmouth County Hispanic Juvenile Probationer admitted.

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 2009 and 2012.

Ranking of Releases by Race/Ethnicity, 2009 and 2012			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Black	-91.66%	11
2	Hispanic	-100%	1
3			
4			

4. Using the ranking tables above, what does this information tell you about the Juvenile Probationers Admitted in the year 2012? How has Juvenile Probationers Admitted by Race/Ethnicity changed since 2009?

Black juveniles comprise the highest number of total juvenile probationers admitted to JJC residential. There were 12 Black juvenile probationers in 2009 admitted to JJC residential and 1 Black juvenile probationer in 2012.

There was a decrease of 1 Hispanic juvenile probationer admitted to JJC residential in 2012 compared to 2009.

The total number of Monmouth County juvenile probationers admitted to JJC residential in both 2009 and 2012 was a small number.

Only (1) Monmouth County African-American male youth, in the age category 16-17, was admitted to a JJC residential community home in 2012. The most serious committing offense for this residential probationer was weapons and it was 4th degree.

JUVENILES RELEASED TO PROBATION REENTRY SUPERVISION

PROBATIONERS RELEASED IN 2012

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 2012.

In 2012 there were 5 Monmouth County probationers released from the Day Program, 2 probationers released from a residential program and 1 probationer released from the D.O.V.E.S. program.

In 2013, there were 2 Monmouth County probationers released from the Day Program and 2 Monmouth County probationers released from a residential program.

6. Looking at Table 3: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Race and Gender and Table 4: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Age, describe the nature of juvenile probationers released in 2012 in terms of Race (Table 2, Cells F1-F4), Gender (Table 2, Cells D5 and E5) and Age (Table 3, Cells D1-D4).

The race/ethnicity of the probationers released in 2012 indicates 5 (62.50%) are African American, 2 (25%) are Hispanic and 1 (12.50%) was White.

Of the 8 Monmouth County probationers released in 2012, 1 was a female and 7 were male.

Of the 8 Monmouth County probationers released in 2012, 2 (25%) were age 16, 4 (50%) were 17 years old, 1(12.50%) was 18 years old and 1(12.50%) was 19 years old. In 2012 there was one Monmouth County probationer released from the D.O.V.E.S. RCH.

Of the 4 probationers released in 2013, 1(25%) was 15 years old, 1 (25%) was 17 years old and 2 (50%) were 18 years old.

- **For Questions 7, use Table 5: Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Type.**

7. Insert into the chart below the Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Type (Columns C and D), beginning with the offense type that has the greatest number in 2012.

Probationers			
Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Type for 2012			
Rank	MSCO Type	Number	Percent
1	Weapons	1	100%
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

➤ For Questions 8, use Table 6: Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Degree.

8. Insert into the chart below the Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Degree (Columns C and D), beginning with the degree that has the greatest number in 2012.

Probationers			
Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Degree for 2012			
Rank	MSCO Degree	Number	Percent
1	4 th Degree	1	100%
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

9. Looking at Table 7: Juvenile Probationers Released from Specialized Programs (Cells B1 and B2), describe the number of juveniles released from Pinelands and from Drug Treatment Programs in 2012.

In 2012 there was 1 Monmouth County Probationer released from a drug treatment program (D.O.V.E.S. RCH). There were no Monmouth County Probationers released from Pinelands in 2012 or 2013.

SUMMARY OF THE NATURE OF PROBATIONERS RELEASED IN 2012

10. Using the answers to Questions 5-9, summarize what this information tells you about the nature of juveniles released to Probation in 2012.

The overall total number of Monmouth County juvenile probationers admitted and released from JJC residential and day programs is a small number.

In 2012 Monmouth County had eight (8) Probationers released. Five (5) youth were released from a day program, two (2) youth were released from residential and 1 Probationer was released from the D.O.V.E.S. drug treatment program. Data on the race and gender of the Probationers released in 2012 indicates that 5 were African American males, 2 were Hispanic males and one (1) was a White female. The age of the Probationers released in 2012 indicates that 2 (28.57%) were 16, 3 (42.85%) were 17, 1 (14.28%) was 18 and 1 (14.28%) was 19.

In 2013 Monmouth County had 4 Probationers released. Two youth were released from a day program and 2 youth were released from residential. Data on the race and gender of the Probationers released in 2013 indicates that 3 (75%) were African American males and 1 (25%) was a Hispanic male. The age of the Probationers released in 2013 indicates 1 (25%) was 15, 1 (25%) was 17 and 2 (50%) were 18.

CHANGE IN PROBATIONERS RELEASED BETWEEN 2009 and 2012

11. Looking at Table 2: Juvenile Probationers Released by Program Type (Column E), describe the overall change in the number of juvenile probationers released between 2009 and 2012 and the number of juvenile probationers released from each type of program between 2009 and 2012.

In 2009, there were 19 Monmouth County probationers released from the Day Program and in 2012 there were 5. This indicates a -73.68% change in the number of Monmouth County probationers released from Day Program between 2009 and 2012. During this period the Monmouth Day Program relocated to Ocean County.

In 2009 there were 6 Monmouth County probationers released from residential and in 2012 there were 2. This indicates a -66.66% change in the number of Monmouth County probationers released from residential between 2009 and 2012.

Of the 25 total Monmouth County probationers released in 2009, 19 were Black, 2 were Hispanic and 4 were White. Of the 25 total Monmouth County probationers released in 2009, 3 were female and 22 were male.

In 2012 Monmouth County had eight (8) probationers released. Five (5) youth were

released from the day program, two (2) youth were released from residential and 1 was released from the D.O.V.E.S. drug treatment program. Data on the race and gender of the Probationers released in 2012 indicates that 5 were African American males, 2 were Hispanic males and one (1) was a White female. The age of the Probationers released in 2012 indicates that 2 (28.57%) were 16, 3 (42.85%) were 17, 1 (14.28%) was 18 and 1 (14.28%) was 19.

In 2013 Monmouth County had 4 Probationers released. Two youth were released from a day program and 2 youth were released from residential. Data on the race and gender of the Probationers released in 2013 indicates that 3 (75%) were African American males and 1 (25%) was a Hispanic male. The age of the Probationers released in 2013 indicates 1 (25%) was 15, 1 (25%) was 17 and 2 (50%) were 18.

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

12. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Probationers Released (Cells I1-I4), from largest to smallest between 2009 and 2012.

Ranking of Juvenile Probationers Released by Race Between 2009 and 2012			
Rank	Race	% Change	Number
1	Black	-73.68%	14
2	White	-75.00%	3
3	Hispanic	0%	0
4			

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

13. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Probationers Released by Age (Cells E1-E4), from largest to smallest between 2009 and 2012.

Ranking of Juvenile Probationers Released by Age Between 2009 and 2012			
Rank	Age	% Change	Number
1	19 (In 2009 there were no 19 year olds released and in 2012 there was 1)	100%	1
2	18 (In 2009 there were eight (8) 18 year olds and in 2012	-87.50%	7

	there was 1)		
3	16 (In 2009 there were ten (10) 16 year olds and in 2012 there were 2)	-80.00%	8
4	15 (In 2009 there were two (2) 15 year olds released and in 2012 there were none)	-50.00%	2
5	17 (In 2009 there were five (5) 17 year olds and in 2012 there were 3)	-40.00%	2

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

14. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Type (Cells E1-E6), from largest to smallest between 2009 and 2012.

Residential Probationers			
Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Type Between 2009 and 2012			
Rank	MSCO Type	% Change	Number
1	Persons (In 2009 there were 6 and 0 in 2012)	-83.33%	6
2	Property (In 2009 there were 3 and 0 in 2012)	-66.66%	3
3	VOP (In 2009 there were 2 and 0 in 2012)	-50%	2
4	Public Order (In 2009 there was 1 and 0 in 2012)		1
5	CDS (In 2009 there were none and 0 in 2012)	0	0
6	Weapons (In 2009 there was 1 and 1 in 2012)	0	0

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

15. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Degree (Cells E1-E6), from largest to smallest between 2009 and 2012.

Residential Probationers			
Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Degree Between 2009 and 2012			
Rank	MSCO Degree	% Change	Number
1	1 st (In 2009 there were 4 and 0 in 2012)	-75%	4
2	3 rd (In 2009 there were 4 and 0 in 2012)	-75%	4
3	2 nd (In 2009 there were 3 and 0 in 2012)	-66.66%	3
4	VOP (In 2009 there were 2 and 0 in 2012)	-50%	2

5	4 th (In 2009 there were 0 and in 2012 there was 1)		1
6	DP/PDP (In 2009 there were 0 and 0 in 2012)	0	0

16. Looking at Table 7: Juvenile Probationers Released from Specialized Programs (Cells C1 and C2), describe the change in the number of juveniles released from Pinelands and from Drug Treatment Programs between 2009 and 2012.

In both 2009 and 2012, Monmouth County had no juvenile probationers released from Pinelands. In 2009 and 2012 Monmouth County had 1 juvenile probationer released from drug treatment.

SUMMARY OF THE CHANGE IN PROBATIONERS RELEASED BETWEEN 2009 and 2012

17. Using the answers from Questions 11-16 and the information in Table 3, Cells G5 and H5 (which provides information on probationers released by gender), describe how the nature of juvenile probationers released to Probation changed between 2009 and 2012.

A significant overall reduction in the total number of juvenile probationers released from JJC residential and day programs was shown between 2009 and 2012. In 2009 there were 22 Monmouth County male juvenile probationers released from JJC residential and day programs and in 2012 there were 7 Monmouth County male juvenile probationers released. This represents a 68.2% decrease between 2009 and 2012. There were 15 fewer Monmouth County male juvenile probationers released from JJC residential and day programs in 2012 compared to 2009. Females comprised a much smaller number of the total. There were 3 Monmouth County female juvenile probationers released in 2009 from JJC residential and day programs and 1 in 2012. There were 2 fewer Monmouth County female juvenile probationers released in 2012 compared to 2009.

JUVENILES COMMITTED TO JJC

18. Using the data in Table 8 (Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC by Race/Ethnicity), describe the overall change in commitments by Race/Ethnicity between 2009 and 2012.

In 2012 there were 16 Monmouth County youth committed to the Juvenile Justice Commission. All 16 (100%) of the youth were male. Black youth comprised 11 (68.75%) of the 16 youth committed to the JJC. One (6.25%) youth was Hispanic and 4 (25%) youth were White. The average age at commitment for Monmouth County youth was 17.6 in 2012. The degree of most serious committing offense for Monmouth County youth committed to the Juvenile Justice Commission in 2012 indicates: 7 (20%) were 1st degree; 2 (12.5%) were 2nd degree, 6 (37.5%) were 3rd degree, 2 (12.5%) were 4th degree and 1

(6.2%) was a VOP. The most serious committing offense data for Monmouth County youth committed to the Juvenile Justice Commission in 2012 indicates: 1 (6.2%) was a VOP, 1 (6.2%) was a Public Order offense, 1 (6.2%) was CDS, 4 (25%) were Property offenses and 9 (56.2%) were Persons offenses.

In 2012 there was 1 Monmouth County committed youth with a sex offense history. In 2013 there were 2 Monmouth County committed youth with a sex offense history.

JUVENILES RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION

COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED IN 2012

19. Looking at Table 9: Committed Juveniles Released by Departure Type (Columns C and D), describe the overall number of committed juveniles released and committed juveniles released by departure type in 2012.

In 2012 there were 16 Monmouth County committed juveniles released. The departure type/program type in 2012 indicates: Maxed to PI (Residential -1; Secure-8); Paroled (Residential-4; Secure-2) and Recalled (Secure-1). The average length of stay for the 16 Monmouth County committed juveniles released in 2012 was 14.24 months. The gender if the 16 committed juveniles released in 2012 indicates 2 were female and 14 were male. The race ethnicity of the 16 committed juveniles released in 2012 indicates 10 (62.50%) were African American, 1(6.25%) was Hispanic and 5 (31.25%) were White. The age of the 16 Monmouth County committed juveniles released in 2012 indicates: 1 as 16, 1 as 17, 5 (31.25%) as 18, 5 (31.25%) as 19, 3 (18.75%) as 20 and 2 (12.50%) as 21.

In 2013 there were 17 Monmouth County committed juveniles released. The departure type/program type in 2013 indicates: Maxed to PI (Secure-9) and Paroled (Residential-6; Secure-2). The average length of stay for the 17 Monmouth County committed juveniles released in 2013 was 14.89 months. The gender if the 17 committed juveniles released in 2013 indicates 1 was female and 16 were male. The race ethnicity of the 17 committed juveniles released in 2013 indicates 16 (94.11%) were African American and 1 (5.88%) was White. The age of the 17 Monmouth County committed juveniles released in 2013 indicates: 3 (17.64%) as 17, 5 (29.41%) as 18, 6 (35.29%) as 19 and 3 (17.64%) as 20.

Statewide there were 358 committed juveniles released in 2012 and 309 in 2013. Monmouth County committed juveniles comprise a very small number of the total number each year.

20. Looking at Table 11: Committed Juveniles Released by Race and Gender and Table 12: Committed Juveniles Released by Age, describe the nature of committed juveniles released in 2012 in terms of Race (Table 9, Cells F1-F4), Gender (Table 9, Cells D5 and E5), and Age (Table 10, Cells D1-D4).

The breakdown by program type of the 16 Monmouth County committed juveniles released in 2012 included the following: Maxed to PI (Residential 1; Secure 8); Paroled (Residential 4; Secure 2) and Recalled (Secure 1). The average length of stay for the 16 Monmouth County committed juveniles released in 2012 was 14.24 months. The race/ethnicity of the 16 Monmouth County juveniles released in 2012 indicates: 10 (62.50%) are African American, 1 (6.25%) was Hispanic and 5 (31.25%) were White. The gender of the 16 Monmouth County committed juveniles released in 2012 indicates that 2 (12.50%) were female and 14 (87.50%) were male. The age of the 16 Monmouth County committed juveniles released in 2012 indicates: 1 (6.25%) was 16 years old, 1 (6.25%) was 17 years old, 5 (31.25%) were 18 years old, 5 (31.25%) were 19 years old, 3 (18.75%) were 20 years old and 1 was 21 years old. In 2012, Monmouth County committed juveniles released comprised 16 (4.46%) of the 358 total committed juveniles released statewide.

The breakdown by program type of the 17 Monmouth County committed juveniles released in 2013 included the following: Maxed to PI (Secure 9) and Paroled (Residential 6; Secure 2). The average length of stay for the 17 Monmouth County committed juveniles released in 2013 was 14.89 months. The race/ethnicity of the 17 Monmouth County juveniles released in 2013 indicates 16 (94.11%) are African American and 1 (5.88%) was White. The gender of the 16 Monmouth County committed juveniles released in 2013 indicates that 1 (5.88%) were female and 16 (94.11%) were male. The age of the 17 Monmouth County committed juveniles released in 2013 indicates: 3 (17.64%) were 17 years old, 5 (29.41%) were 18 years old, 6 (35.29%) were 19 years old and 3 (17.64%) were 20. In 2013, Monmouth County juveniles released comprised 17 (5.50%) of the 309 total committed juveniles released statewide.

There were 49 fewer committed juveniles released in NJ in 2013 compared to 2012. Monmouth County, however, had 1 additional committed juvenile released in 2013 compared to 2012.

21. Insert into the chart below the Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Committed Juveniles by Type (Columns C and D), beginning with the offense type that has the greatest number in 2012.

Committed Juveniles			
Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Type for 2012			
Rank	MSCO Type	Number	Percent
1	Persons	9	56.2%
2	Property	4	25%
3	CDS	1	6.2%

4	Public Order	1	6.2%
5	VOP	1	6.2%
6			

22. Insert into the chart below the Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Committed Juveniles by Degree (Columns C and D), beginning with the degree that has the greatest number in 2012.

Committed Juveniles Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Degree for 2012			
Rank	MSCO Degree	Number	Percent
1	3 rd degree	6	37.5%
2	1 st degree	5	31.25%
3	2 nd degree	2	12.5%
4	4 th degree	2	12.5%
5	VOP	1	6.2%
6	DP/PDP	0	0

23. Looking at Table 15: Committed Juveniles with a Sex Offense Charge in their Court History (Cell B1), describe the number of juveniles with a sex offense charge in 2012.

In 2009 and 2012 there were no Monmouth County committed juveniles with a sex offense charge in their court history.

24. Looking at Table 10: Average Length of Stay (LOS) of Committed Juveniles Released (Cell B1), describe the length of stay of committed juveniles released in 2012.

The average length of stay for Monmouth County committed juveniles released in 2012 was 14.24 months. This was longer than the statewide average length of stay of 12.93 months in 2012.

The average length of stay for Monmouth County committed juveniles released in 2013 was 14.89 months. This was longer than the statewide average length of 13.29 months in 2013.

SUMMARY OF THE NATURE OF COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED IN 2012

25. Using the answers to Questions 20-24, summarize what this information tells you about the nature of juveniles released to Parole in 2012.

Black youth comprised the highest number of Monmouth County committed juveniles admitted to JJC. White youth comprised the second highest number. The most severe current offense of committed juveniles in 2012 was most often a persons' offense. The next most frequent current offense of committed juveniles was a property offense. The degree of the most severe current offense of Monmouth County committed juveniles in 2012 was most frequently indicated as a 3rd degree offense and secondly, as a 1st degree offense.

CHANGE IN COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED BETWEEN 2009 and 2012

26. Looking at Table 9: Committed Juveniles Released by Departure Type (Column E), describe the overall change in the number of committed juveniles released between 2009 and 2012 and in the number of committed juveniles released by departure type between 2009 and 2012.

There were a total of 21 total releases of Monmouth County committed juveniles in 2009 and 16 in 2012. This represents a -23.8% change between 2009 and 2012. The majority of the Monmouth County committed juveniles released in both 2009 and 2012 were to Parole Supervision. A much smaller number of committed juveniles are recalled to probation.

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

27. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Committed Juveniles Released (Cells I1-I4), from largest to smallest between 2009 and 2012.

Ranking of Committed Juveniles Released by Race, 2009 and 2012			
Rank	Race	% Change	Number
1	White	150%	3
2	Hispanic	100%	1
3	Black	-47.4%	9
4	Other	0	0

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

28. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Committed Juveniles Released by Age (Cells E1-E4), from largest to smallest between 2009 and 2012.

Ranking of Committed Juveniles Released by Age, 2009 and 2012			
Rank	Age	% Change	Number
1	17-18	-53.8%	7
2	19 and over	28.6%	2
3	15-16	0	0
4	14 and under	0	0

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

29. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Type (Cells E1-E6), from largest to smallest between 2009 and 2012.

Committed Juveniles Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Type: Offenses Experiencing an Increase Between 2009 and 2012			
Rank	MSCO Type	% Change	Number
1	Persons	125%	5
2	Weapons	-100%	7
3	Property	100%	2
4	VOP	-75%	3
5	CDS	-50%	1
6	Public Order	-50%	1

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

30. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Degree (Cells E1-E6), from largest to smallest between 2009 and 2012.

Committed Juveniles Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Degree Between 2009 and 2012			
Rank	MSCO Degree	% Change	Number

1	VOP	-75%	3
2	1 st	66.7%	2
3			
4			
5			
6			

31. Looking at Table 15: Committed Juveniles with a Sex Offense Charge in their Court History (Cell C1), describe the change in the number of juveniles with a sex offense charge between 2009 and 2012.

There were no committed juveniles with a sex offense charge in their court history in 2009. In 2012, there was 1 Monmouth County committed juvenile with a sex offense charge in their court history. In 2013, there were 2 Monmouth County committed juveniles with a sex offense charge in their court history.

32. Looking at Table 10: Average Length of Stay (LOS) of Committed Juveniles Released (Cell C1), describe the change in length of stay of committed juveniles between 2009 and 2012.

The average length of stay of Monmouth County committed juvenile released in 2009 was actually longer than it was in 2012. There was an 18.8% decrease in the average length of stay of committed juveniles released between 2009 and 2012. The average length of stay of Monmouth County committed juveniles released in 2012 was 3.3 months shorter than it was in 2009. Despite this reduction, the average length of stay of Monmouth County committed juveniles released in 2012 was longer than the state average.

SUMMARY OF THE CHANGE IN COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED BETWEEN 2009 and 2012

33. Using the answers from Questions 26-32 and the information in Table 11, Cells G5 and H5 (which provides information on committed juveniles released by gender), describe how the nature of committed juvenile releases has changed between 2009 and 2012.

The total number of Monmouth County committed juveniles released decreased by 23.8% in 2012 compared to 2009. Overall, the number was relatively small in both years with 21 Monmouth County committed juveniles released in 2009 and 16 in 2012. There were a slightly higher percentage of males that comprised the Monmouth County committed juveniles released in 2009 compared to 2012 however males were the overwhelming

majority, comprising 90.47% in 2009 and 87.50% in 2012. The total number of committed girls released reflected 2 in both 2009 and 2012. Black juveniles comprised the highest number and percentage of the total committed juveniles released in 2009 and 2012 however, there was a -47.4% change between 2009 and 2012. There were 9 fewer Black committed juveniles released in 2012 compared to 2009. White juveniles comprised the second highest number and percentage of the total committed juveniles released in 2009 and 2012. White juveniles showed a 150% increase between 2009 and 2012 with 2 in 2009 and 5 in 2012. There were 3 more White committed juveniles released in 2012 compared to 2011. There was 0 Hispanic committed juveniles released in 2009 and 1 in 2012.

JUVENILE AUTOMATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JAMS)

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

34. Looking at the “Total” in Table 1 (Total Intakes by Program, 2012), and comparing this information with your answers to Question 5 (overall number of probationers released), and Question 19 (overall number of committed juveniles released), describe any differences or similarities between probationers and committed juveniles released to probation or parole supervision and admissions to reentry programs, in terms of overall number of admissions.

There were no specific youth services funding designated in the re-entry service category in 2012 however, youth on probation supervision had potential access to individualized services purchased through the Probation Multi Treatment Program and Rutgers Teem Gateway work readiness and supportive employment program.

35. Looking at the “Total” for each gender in Table 2 (Total Intakes by Gender, 2012), the “Total” column in Table 3 (Total Intakes by Race, 2012), and Table 4 (Average Age by Program, 2012) 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.

The ages of youth in the re-entry service category tend to be older. The highest number (9) and percentage (56.3%) of the committed juveniles released in 2012 were 19 and older. In 2009, the highest number (13) and percentage (61.9%) of committed juveniles released were 17 to 18 year old. Consistently, the majority of committed juveniles released have been males. The race of the majority of committed juveniles released is Black.

36. 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 2009 and 2012.

Ranking of Problem Areas by Program					
2009			2012		
Rank	Problem Areas	Total	Rank	Problem Areas	Total
1			1		
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		
5			5		
6			6		
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

37. How has the ranking of Problem Areas changed between 2009 and 2012? Describe in terms of those Problem Areas that have moved up in rank the most.

Youth at the re-entry phase of the juvenile justice system encounter a multitude of problem areas. Common challenges include poverty, poor school performance, mental health diagnoses, unstable and unsupportive family relationships, deviant peer relationships, and a lack of positive role models.

38. 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 2009 and 2012

Ranking of Service Interventions Needed					
2009			2012		
Rank	Service Interventions Needed	Total	Rank	Service Interventions Needed	Total
1			1		
2			2		

3			3		
4			4		
5			5		
6			6		
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

39. How has the ranking of Service Interventions Needed changed between 2009 and 2012? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Needed that have moved up in rank the most.

Service interventions needed may include but are not limited to: collaborative case management, assessment and classification, individualized case planning, comprehensive physical and mental healthcare services, a cognitive-behavioral approach, substance abuse treatment, family engagement, education/ work, pro-social recreational activities, transition preparation and housing.

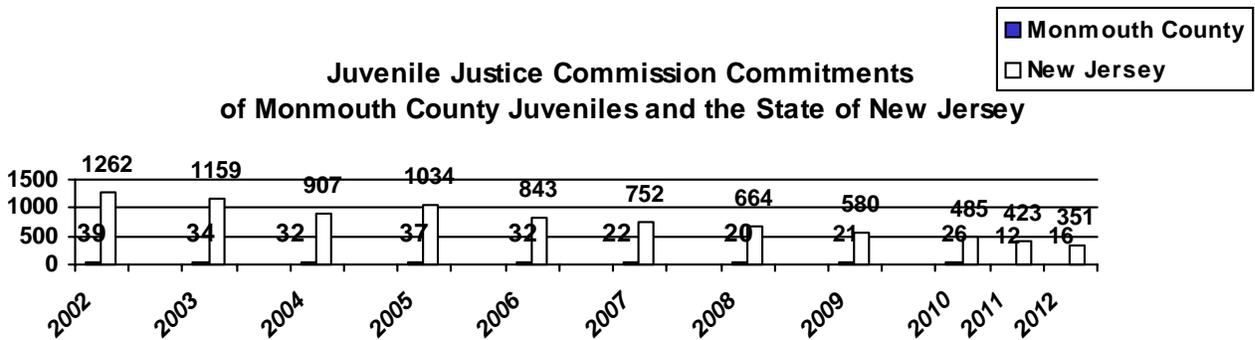
40. Insert into the chart below the “Total” column of Table 7 (Service Interventions Provided), the top ten service interventions provided to youth, as identified by the JAMS for calendar years 2009 and 2012.

Ranking of Service Interventions Provided					
2009			2012		
Rank	Service Interventions Provided	Total	Rank	Service Interventions Provided	Total
1			1		
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		
5			5		
6			6		
7			7		
8			8		

9			9		
10			10		

41. How has the ranking of Service Interventions Provided changed between 2009 and 2012? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Provided that have moved up in rank the most.

JAMS data is not available on how service interventions provided changed between 2009 and 2012. Fewer Monmouth County youth have been committed to the Juvenile Justice Commission in 2012 compared to 2009. Statewide there has also been a dramatic reduction. A reduction in the numbers allows for the opportunity to provide more individualized and innovative service interventions to address the specific needs of the juveniles being released.



IMPLICATIONS FOR REENTRY PLAN

Extent of Need

42. Using information from your answers to Question 17 (overall change in probationers released to probation) and Question 26 (overall change in committed juveniles released to parole), describe how your County's need for reentry programs has changed in recent years.

The Office of Juvenile Parole & Transitional Services provides parole supervision to these juvenile offenders and assists them as they transition to home, their neighborhoods and schools through a gradual, planned and purposeful "step-down" parole process. This process seeks to hold parolees accountable for their behavior while simultaneously maximizing opportunities to engage each parolee in a re-entry process that facilitates: family reunification; furthers the parolee's education; leads to the development of marketable skills; and the development of those normative skills, such as self-disciplined positive goal directed behavior, and moral values that will enable him or her to become a productive, contributing member of the community.

"Inside – Outside" Programs and Services-Helping a juvenile prepare for re-entry and community parole supervision begins pre-release and involves a multi-system effort to ensure the individualized re-entry plan considers the risks to public safety and needs of the parolee to succeed on parole. When possible, juveniles are involved pre-release in vocational and employment training opportunities that will transfer outside of the JJC facility. The juvenile and his or her family are encouraged to participate in the re-entry planning process either in person or through the use of video-teleconferencing.

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.

Nature of Need

43. Based on the answers to Question 10 (summary of the nature of probationers released to probation in 2012), Question 25 (summary of the nature of committed juveniles released to parole in 2012), Question 17 (summary of the change in probationers released between 2009 and 2012), Question 33 (summary of the changed in committed juveniles released between 2009 and 2012), Question 35 (characteristics of youth released to probation or parole vs. characteristics of youth admitted to reentry programs), and Question 36 and 37 (top ten problem areas and change in problem areas), what are the characteristics of youth that seem reasonable to address programmatically through your County's reentry plan?

Monmouth County has dedicated its limited resource dollars to turn around troubled youth before they reach the doors of a Commission facility. The majority of Monmouth County juveniles released, either on committed or probation status are males. Due to an over representation of minorities in the juvenile justice system, a high number of the Monmouth County juveniles released, either on committed or probation status are Black. The ages of juveniles on committed or probation status tend to be older and aging out of the juvenile system. The age of juveniles on committed or probation status greatly impacts the type of services and discharged planning needed to make a successful transition to the community. The needs of the parolees include but are not limited to substance abuse treatment, anger management / mental health counseling, vocational training / employment opportunities and in some cases housing. Re-entry into school districts was stated as a concern for some of the parolees.

Other Data Reviewed for Extent and Nature of Need – Reentry

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

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

Juvenile Justice Commission

2009-2012 Statistics on Monmouth County Juveniles

Source: NJ Juvenile Justice Commission

	2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Monmouth County	New Jersey						
Probationer Intakes- Residential Programs	13	331	7	267	2	209	1	198
Commitments	21	580	26	485	12	423	16	351
Commitment Intakes	19	555	23	466	14	413	16	326
Total Violator Intakes	6	215	12	163	15	172	11	162
Total Intakes of Youth on Committed Status	25	770	35	629	29	585	27	488

The needs of youth returning to Monmouth County from the JJC Parole perspective include the top five (5) problem areas and service needs indicated below.

Service Needs

1. Increase the availability of treatment resources for substance abuse, mental health, and sex offender therapy.
2. Expand the availability of transportation to and from required services and employment.
3. Increase employment and vocational opportunities for returning youth.
4. Develop positive recreational activities for use during leisure time.
5. Develop post-secondary educational opportunities for returning youth.

Problem Areas

1. Substance Abuse Treatment
2. Sex Offender Therapy
3. Vocational Training/Employment
4. Transportation
5. Education

RECOMMENDATIONS

45. Looking at your answers to Questions 42, 43 and 44, state the need and/or service gap to be addressed. Cite the data that supports the need and/or service gap. List your recommendations for your County’s reentry plan?

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that supports the need and/or service gap	Recommendations for Reentry plan
<p>There is a need to keep youth out of the deep end of the juvenile justice system.</p>	<p><u>No Place for Kids-The Case for Reducing Juvenile Incarceration</u> published by the Annie E. Casey Foundation indicates: “The outcomes of correctional confinement are poor. Recidivism rates are almost uniformly high, and incarceration in juvenile facilities depresses youths’ future success in education and employment.”</p>	<p>Commitment to a juvenile corrections facility should be reserved for youth who have committed serious offenses and pose a clear and demonstrable risk to public safety.</p> <p>A broad continuum of high-quality services, supervision programs, and dispositional options to supervise and treat youthful offenders in their home communities is needed.</p> <p>Large institutions should be replaced with small, treatment oriented facilities for the dangerous few.</p>
<p>There is a need to provide intensive pre-release services and programming.</p>	<p>“The more intense the pre-release services and programming, the greater the likelihood that young people will show up and remain engaged in activities that keep them from recidivating.” Begin re-entry planning at entry. Undertake actions that build trust (communities reported that the ability to build a trusting relationship prior to release had the greatest impact on keeping youth engaged and progressing after release). Offer onsite intake,</p>	<p>To further enhance and refine efforts to ensure that JJC’s youth are provided with treatment and rehabilitative services that juvenile justice research and literature have identified as evidence-based, best practices or promising approaches.</p> <p><i>Source: The Juvenile Justice Reentry Plan</i></p>

	<p>assessment and individual case management services (screen youth for eligibility for various programs and services well before a youth's release). Offer on-site programming (i.e. job readiness training, career counseling, life skills, and GED and remedial tutoring). Provide off site passes to services to expose youth to the new positive environment before they are released. <i>Source: Linda Harris, Center for Law and Social Policy, "Making the Juvenile Justice - Workforce System Connection for Re-Entering Young Offenders" –A Guide for Local Practice.</i></p> <p>“Too often, youth return to the community unprepared for success; and families and communities are unprepared to receive them. Without long-term community support, youth often struggle to employ the skills and strategies they learned during their residential program, particularly if they return to the same environment that led to their initial delinquent behavior.” <i>Source: Michigan Youth Reentry Model Building a Reentry Framework for Youth, Families and Communities</i></p>	
<p>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</p>	<p>Youth and young adults who are in re-entry may need a multitude of services such as: safe and stable housing; transportation; job training and education; financial stability; life skills and other training to encourage positive</p>	<p>To increase the support and opportunities for probationers and youth on parole by sharing information on community resources.</p> <p>To enhance interagency partnerships with</p>

needs.	development; physical and mental health care; connections to caring adults to assist with life decision and provide emotional support; youth engagement activities in program and communities, and preparation for economic self-sufficiency, interdependence, and healthy life-styles.	<p>State and local key stakeholders.</p> <p>To encourage the Office of Parole and Transitional Services to utilize the NJ Department of Children and Families, Office of Adolescent Services whose mission is to support adolescents in the transition to adulthood.</p> <p>Information will be shared with JJC Parole on the community resources that are available in Monmouth County. The Inventory of Resources for Monmouth County Youth, the Family Guide to Juvenile Justice and the Guide to Monmouth County Resources for Youth Transitioning to Adulthood outline various community resources. Monmouth Resource Net also can be accessed online to find services.</p>
There is a need to increase awareness and utilization of the resources available through the Division of Employment and Training.	Youth on probation and parole supervision can experience difficulty finding and retaining employment.	<p>To enhance the effectiveness of pre and post release strategies to maximize the likelihood that youth released from the JJC will achieve their pro-social career and academic goals.</p> <p>To expand career exploration and employment readiness skills training to youth with the intent to increase post-release employability. <i>Source: Juvenile Justice Re-Entry Plan</i></p>
Transitional & Supportive Housing Options are frequently a need of youth in re-entry.	“Youth re-entering their communities from out of home placement struggle to achieve housing stability. Factors contributing to high	To identify existing Independent Living Programs that are federally funded which provide educational opportunities, counseling,

	<p>mobility and residential displacement include sever and unresolved conflicts with parents, abuse from parents, homeless parents, overcrowding, lack of rental history, income levels insufficient to afford market rate rent, criminal history, and deficits in independent living skills. Some youth return to supportive homes while others do not. If a juvenile offender becomes homeless after discharge from secure placement, they experience higher risks for re-offending. Many times, youth are released from confinement only to return to families in which there is chemical dependency, physical or sexual abuse, or criminal activity. Unfortunately, detention facilities often fail to work with families of detained youth. Many youth released from detention return to families with severe internal conflicts and communities lacking in opportunities for positive youth development or employment”. <i>Source: Ashley Nellis, The Champion article entitled, “Addressing the Collateral Consequences of Convictions for Young Offenders” July/August 2011.</i></p>	<p>support services, training in daily living skills, outreach and a range of other services.</p> <p>The Guide to Monmouth County Resources for Youth Transitioning to Adulthood was compiled by the Monmouth County Office of Mental Health and the CIACC. Transitional & Supportive Housing Options are listed as well as, resources for help with basic needs, education, employment & training, health and wellness, legal services & youth advocacy. This information can be of assistance to probationers and youth on parole.</p>
<p>There is a need to determine why the average length of stay for Monmouth County committed juveniles released is longer than the statewide average.</p>	<p>The average length of stay for Monmouth County committed juveniles released in 2012 was 14.24 months. This was longer than the statewide average length of stay of 12.93</p>	<p>To explore factors contributing to the longer length of stay for Monmouth County committed juveniles through a records review of those cases with the assistance of the JJC</p>

	<p>months in 2012.</p> <p>The average length of stay for Monmouth County committed juveniles released in 2013 was 14.89 months. This was longer than the statewide average length of 13.29 months in 2013.</p>	<p>Research and Reform Specialist.</p>
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Comments:

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

Comments:

Reentry programming involves a comprehensive case management approach intended to assist offenders in acquiring the life skills needed to succeed in the community and become law-abiding citizens.

Section

10

COUNTY VISION

VISION

Monmouth County

6/24/14

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, an 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

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>Adolescent substance use needs to be identified and addressed as soon as possible.</p> <p>To enforce underage drinking laws through</p>	Yes	Yes	Yes

	compliance checks of retail alcohol outlets, crackdowns on false identification, programs to deter older youth or adults from providing alcohol to minors, party patrols to prevent drinking at large gatherings, "cops in shops" to keep minors from purchasing alcohol, youth-focused campaigns to enforce impaired driving laws, and investigations to determine the source of alcohol and hold the responsible party accountable for their role in alcohol related incidences. To support public education programs and innovative methods for reaching youth.			
5	Training and technical assistance, which is geared to Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) reduction strategies for juvenile justice system, law enforcement, and related personnel.	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	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. 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. There is a need for law enforcement to gain the cooperation of parent(s)/guardian(s) in conducting station house adjustments.	Yes	Yes	Yes
7	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. To encourage the development of diversion programs that engages parent(s) / guardian(s) and provides information on the resources that exist.	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	Yes	Yes	No

	delinquent behavior of at-risk youth.			
3	Wrap Around Services -community -based crisis intervention services which include an intensive in home counseling component for juveniles and families referred by the Family Crisis Intervention Unit. 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.	Yes	Yes	No
4	To educate families on mental health and/or substance abuse , and on how to effectively manage the problem. As well as, to advocate for families and assist them in navigating through the children's system of care.	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	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
6	Shelter/Host Home	Yes	Yes	Yes
7	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
8	There is a need to ensure that past trauma and other experiences, which may underlie or lead to status-offending behaviors, are identified and responded to with appropriate screening, assessment, treatment, services, and supports.	Yes	Yes	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 to juveniles, who have come to the attention of the Family Court, with minor offenses related to conduct disorder, anger management problems and/or alcohol and drug abuse issues.	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Juvenile Conference Committees (JCC's) identified the top services needed as: 1. Community Services Programs/Sites 2. More Drug Counseling Programs 3. Counseling for families	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	Delinquency prevention and intervention programs that focus on minority youth , their families, and communities.	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	There is a need for Juvenile Conference Committee volunteers to receive training and resource information on programs and services that exist in Monmouth County to serve youth.	Yes	Yes	Yes

DETENTION

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

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

DETENTION				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	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	Yes
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	Yes
3	There is a need to keep detained youth and their families connected and encourage stakeholder visits.	Yes	Yes	Yes

	There is a need to track the utilization of the transportation service to juvenile detention available through the family engagement in the juvenile justice system program.			
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	There is a need to Explore Strategies to Reduce Length of Stay (LOS) overall as well as Disparity in LOS. <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

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 Expansion, Shelter, Short Term Out of Home Placements Host Home, Detention Alternative Program)	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Identified service needs of juveniles on detention alternative status: 1.) Transportation to	Yes	Yes	Yes

	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.			
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	No
5	There is a need to oversee effective implementation of Innovations Funded Proposals and all detention alternatives.	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	<p>Dispositional option programs that serve juveniles on probation supervision are needed as well as, increased family involvement.</p> <p>(Fines, Community Service, Substance Abuse Treatment, Anger Management, In Community Services / Community Intervention Coaches, Day Program, Evening Reporting Center, JJC Residential, DCF Residential, Post Disposition Electronic Monitoring, JISP)</p>	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	<p>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.</p>	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	<p>A variety of offense specific dispositional option programs are recommended that increase supervision of juveniles after school, in the evenings and during the summer.</p> <p>There is a need for a multi-faceted approach to address the factors that contribute to crime and violence for there is no single solution to the problem.</p>	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	<p>Juvenile sex offense specific specialized counseling</p>	Yes	Yes	No
7	<p>Monmouth Vicinage Probation Division identified the top 5 service needs of juveniles on probation supervision as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Heroin Addiction Services 2. Dual Diagnosis Services 3. Psychiatric Services 4. Anger Management 5. Transportation 	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	<p>There is a need to improve the success of youth on probation who experience difficulty</p>	Yes	Yes	Yes

	complying with the basic rules of probation supervision and are at risk of violation for noncompliance.			
9	There is a need for the provision of individualized & specialized services for juveniles on probation supervision.	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	To develop a special focus on the needs of girls at various points of the juvenile justice system. To encourage the development of gender responsive programming.	Yes	Yes	Yes
11	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

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.

R E E N T R Y				
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>The needs of youth returning to Monmouth County from the JJC Parole perspective include the top five (5) service needs indicated below.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase the availability of treatment resources for substance abuse, mental health, and sex offender therapy. 2. Expand the availability of transportation to and from required services and employment. 3. Increase employment and vocational opportunities for returning youth. 4. Develop positive recreational activities for use during leisure time. 5. Develop post-secondary educational 	Yes	Yes	Yes

	opportunities for returning youth.			
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	Yes	Yes

Section

11

ATTACHMENTS

MONMOUTH COUNTY YOUTH SERVICES COMMISSION



DATA COMPILED BY THE MONMOUTH COUNTY
OFFICE OF YOUTH SERVICES PLANNING
FOR THE 2015-2017 MONMOUTH COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE YOUTH SERVICES PLAN

Ellen Cohen, Administrator, Youth Services Commission
(732) 866-3585

*Updated on 5-22-14

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Population and Demographic Facts	Monmouth County	New Jersey
Population, 2010 Census	630,380	8,791,894
Population, 2012 estimate	629,384	8,864,590
Population, percent change, April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2012	-0.2%	0.8%
White persons, percent, 2012 estimate ¹	85.1%	73.8%
Black persons, percent, 2012 estimate ¹	7.7%	14.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2012 estimate ¹	0.3%	0.6%
Asian persons, percent, 2012 estimate ¹	5.3%	9.0%
Native Hawaiian persons, percent, 2012 estimate ¹	0.0%	0.1%
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2012 estimate ¹	1.6%	1.9%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2012 estimate ²	10.0%	18.5%
Male population, percent, 2012 estimate	48.7%	48.8%
Female population, percent, 2012 estimate	51.3%	51.2%
Persons over 18 years old, percent, 2012 American Community Survey	77.1%	77.1%
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2012 American Community Survey	14.7%	14.1%
High school graduate or higher, 25 years and over (%), 2012 American Community Survey	92.6%	88.3%
Bachelor graduate or higher, 25 years and over (%), 2012 American Community Survey	41.4%	36.2%
Housing units (Number), 2012 American Community Survey	259,616	3,574,763
Homeownership rate (%), 2012 American Community Survey	75.3%	65.1%
Single family homes (number), 2012 American Community Survey	192,989	2,241,767

Households, 2012 American Community Survey	236,447	3,198,799
Average Household Size, 2012 American Community Survey	2.63	2.71
Family households, 2012 American Community Survey ³	165,144	2,211,642
Per capita money income, 2012 American Community Survey	\$40,824	\$34,885
Median household money income, 2012 American Community Survey	\$81,308	\$69,667
Persons below poverty (%), 2012 American Community Survey	7.2%	10.8%
Persons under 18 in poverty (%), 2012 American Community Survey	9.5%	15.4%
Business and Industry Facts	Monmouth County	New Jersey
Private sector establishments, 2012	19,185	253,000
Private sector employment by workplace, 2012	207,927	3,193,972
Private sector employment, percent change 2007-2012	-3.6%	-4.7%
Labor Force (2012 annual average)	334,808	4,595,500
Employed Residents (2012 annual average)	304,904	4,159,300
Unemployed Residents (2012 annual average)	29,904	436,200
Unemployment Rate (%) (2012 annual average)	8.9%	9.5%
Manufacturers shipments (\$1000), 2007	\$3,468,419	\$116,608,094
Retail sales (\$1000), 2007	\$11,225,081	\$124,813,580
Retail sales per capita, 2007	\$17,511	\$14,453
Minority-owned firms, 2007	6,000	182,583
Women-owned firms, 2007	14,817	213,284
Housing units authorized by building permits, 2012	1,034	17,939

Federal funds and grants (\$1000), 2010	\$630,380	\$8,791,894
Geographic Facts	Monmouth County	New Jersey
Land area in square miles, 2012	469	7,354
Persons per square mile, 2012 Estimate	1,343	1,205
Metropolitan Statistical Area/Division		
	Edison, NJ Metro Division	

Monmouth County Information is from the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, Bureau of Labor Market Information.

Sources:

Population & Demographic Facts derived from the 2010 Census of Population and Housing; 2011 American Community Survey, U.S. Bureau of the Census; Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census

Business and Industry Facts derived from NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development; 2007 Economic Census; 2007 Survey of Business Owners; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Manufacturing and Construction Division; and Consolidated Federal Funds Report.

Geographic Facts derived from the Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, US Office of Management and Budget.

2014 New Jersey Kids Count- Monmouth County Profiles

www.acnj.org

MONMOUTH COUNTY - DEMOGRAPHICS

- 2012 TOTAL POPULATION -629,384
- 2012 CHILD POPULATION -144,249

MONMOUTH COUNTY –FAMILY ECONOMICS

- 2012 PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN LIVING BELOW THE POVERTY LINE –9
- 2012 MEDIAN INCOME OF FAMILIES AND CHILDREN-\$103,445
- 2013 PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED-6.1
- 2012 PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS SPENDING MORE THAN 30% OF INCOME ON RENT-56
- 2012-13 PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN RECEIVING FREE OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL BREAKFAST-28

MONMOUTH COUNTY –HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 2010 PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN RECEIVING EARLY PRENATAL CARE-85%
- 2010 PERCENTAGE OF BIRTHS TO GIRLS 10-19- 4
- 2010 INFANT MORTALITY (RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS) -4
- 2012 CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT INVESTIGATIONS (RATE PER 1.000 CHILDREN UNDER 18) -38
- 2012 CHILDREN IN OUT OF HOME PLACEMENTS (RATE PER 1.000 CHILDREN UNDER 18)-2
- 2012 JUVENILE ARRESTS (RATE PER 1.000 CHILDREN UNDER 18)-15

MONMOUTH COUNTY –EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

- 2012 PERCENTAGE OF FAMILY INCOME SPENT ON LICENSED CHILD CARE FOR A FAMILY WITH ONE INFANT AND ONE PRESCHOOLER-21
- 2012-12 PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS PASSING 4TH GRADE TESTS-81
- 2012-13 PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS PASSING 8TH GRADE TESTS-83
- 2012-13 PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS PASSING 11TH GRADE TESTS-90

COMPARISON OF CRIME IN MONMOUTH COUNTY
TOP MUNICIPALITIES

	YEAR	MONMOUTH COUNTY	NEPTUNE TWP.	ASBURY PARK	LONG BRANCH	FREEHOLD TWP.	MIDDLETOWN TWP.
CRIME INDEX TOTAL	2012	13,197	1,524	1,252	931	890	806
	2011	14,957	2,014	1,540	804	1,130	881
	2010	15,237	1,805	1,491	939	1,100	930
	2009	14,773	1,904	1,370	989	989	863
	2008	14,848	1,644	1,265	940	1,050	1,128
	2007	13,579	1,534	1,070	795	970	892
	2006	13,993	1,540	1,305	978	957	862
	2005	13,826	1,598	1,313	959	1,035	743
	2004	14,065	1,539	1,429	889	1,019	764
	2003	13,929	1,372	1,293	923	957	840
	2002	14,775	1,445	1,260	1,050	1,043	859
VIOLENT CRIME	2012	1,107	152	247	124	36	45
	2011	1,147	171	260	131	37	36
	2010	1,271	132	344	112	37	46
	2009	1,335	191	353	129	39	51
	2008	1,342	185	319	112	56	45
	2007	1,318	166	351	112	54	56
	2006	1,431	161	387	174	36	55
	2005	1,240	151	346	138	56	40
	2004	1,366	136	360	147	44	66
	2003	1,338	112	378	139	49	38
	2002	1,344	120	347	143	51	47
NON-VIOLENT CRIME	2012	12,090	1,372	1,005	807	854	761
	2011	13,810	1,843	1,280	673	1,093	845
	2010	13,966	1,673	1,147	827	1,063	884
	2009	13,438	1,713	1,017	860	950	812
	2008	13,506	1,459	946	828	994	1,083
	2007	12,261	1,368	719	683	916	836
	2006	12,562	1,379	918	804	921	807
	2005	12,586	1,447	967	821	979	703
	2004	12,699	1,403	1,069	742	975	698
	2003	12,591	1,260	915	784	908	802
	2002	13,431	1,325	913	907	992	812

Crime Index – The total of the seven major offenses used to measure the extent, fluctuation and distribution of crime in a geographical area. The following crimes make up the index: Murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft; these offenses are referred to as Index offenses.

Violent Crime – Murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

Non-Violent Crime – Burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Monmouth County Juvenile Arrests by Year (Source: UCR, 2001 -2012)

Offenses	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Murder	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Rape	9	3	3	3	1	2	4	-	7	-	3	2
Robbery	57	78	60	75	75	86	71	86	98	38	47	28
Aggravated Assault	137	117	130	141	118	86	74	100	105	69	66	46
Burglary	145	191	94	131	111	184	133	135	142	78	55	59
Larceny-Theft	690	700	533	561	593	606	637	640	657	637	456	380
Motor Vehicle Theft	32	31	13	14	16	14	12	17	38	17	11	6
Subtotal: Index Offenses	1,070	1,121	834	925	916	978	931	980	1,048	839	638	521
Simple Assault	444	430	383	324	315	355	322	313	213	149	129	86
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving,	105	97	59	85	72	80	62	65	79	43	26	26
Criminal/Malicious Mischief	335	323	315	344	252	396	278	374	271	195	94	103
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	122	88	113	156	177	145	129	102	79	89	89	35
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape & Prostitution)	26	33	24	25	32	16	20	25	19	25	10	5
Drug Violations	587	488	503	518	490	618	499	476	516	414	482	475
Liquor Laws	393	338	304	337	439	573	549	437	338	236	268	195
Disorderly Conduct	472	579	499	557	521	548	363	459	317	219	204	161
Runaways	139	108	70	158	135	142	133	118	163	134	146	119
All Other Offenses except traffic	671	606	615	547	602	589	572	506	497	391	339	280
Curfew & Loitering Laws	207	203	137	162	356	385	326	395	300	297	166	128
Total Offenses	4,665	4,499	3,931	4,220	4,398	4,932	4,284	4,328	3,921	3,092	2,668	2,177

Non-index offenses only include the offenses where over 100 juveniles were arrested, and sex offenses and stolen property.

Monmouth County Juvenile Arrests by Offense Category
Comparison of 2009 and 2011
Uniform Crime Reports

Offense Category	2009 Number of Juvenile Arrests	2009 % of Total Juvenile Arrests	2011 Number of Juvenile Arrests	2011 % of Total Juvenile Arrests	% Change Between 2009 and 2011	Difference in # of Juvenile Arrests 2009 and 2011
Violent	424	10.81%	245	9.18%	-42.21%	-179
Weapons	79	2%	89	3.33%	12.65%	+10
Property	1,127	28.74%	662	24.81%	-41.25%	-465
Drug/Alcohol	892	22.74%	794	29.76%	-10.98%	-98
Special Needs	41	1.04%	23	.86%	-43.90%	-18
Public Order & Status Offenses	782	19.94%	516	19.34%	-34.01%	-266
All Other Offenses	497	12.67%	339	12.7%	-31.79%	-158
Total Juvenile Arrests	3,921	100%	2,668	100%	-31.95%	-1,253

Offense Category

Violent - Murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, manslaughter, simple assault

Weapons - Weapons only

Property -Burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, forgery & counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, criminal/malicious mischief

Drug/Alcohol - Drug abuse violations, driving under the influence, liquor laws

Special Needs - Arson, prostitution and commercialized vice, sex offenses (except forcible rape & prostitution), offenses against family and children

Public Order & Status Offenses - Gambling, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, curfew & loitering law violations, and runaways

All Other Offenses- All other offenses (except traffic)

**Monmouth County Juvenile Arrests
by Gender, Race, & Ethnic Origin**

Year	Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanics	Non-Hispanics
2012	1,556 71%	621 29%	1,414 64.95%	747 34.31%	0	16 .73%	167 7.67%	2,010 92.32%
2011	1,922 72%	746 28%	1,661 62%	987 37%	4	16	169 6%	2,499 94%
2010	2,171 70%	921 30%	1,954 63.2%	1,112 36%	5 .1%	21 .7%	229 7%	2,863 93%
2009	2,854 73%	1,067 27%	2,426 62%	1,479 38%	2 -	14 -	283 7%	3,638 93%
2008	3,125 72%	1,203 28%	2,876 66%	1,425 33%	-	27 1%	265 6%	4,063 94%
2007	3,086 72%	1,198 28%	2,822 66%	1,422 33%	2 .1%	38 .9%	320 7.5%	3,964 92.5%
2006	3,605 73%	1,327 27%	3,337 68%	1,556 31%	2 -	37 .8%	357 7%	4,575 93%
2005	3,195 73%	1,203 27%	2,878 65%	1,503 34%	1 -	16 .4%	251 6%	4,147 94%
2004	3,222 76%	998 24%	2,663 63%	1,527 36%	3 .3%	27 .7%	225 5%	3,995 95%
2003	2,885	1,046	2,636	1,256	4	35	244	3,687
2002	3,435	1,064	3,030	1,430	3	36	266	4,233
2001	3,532	1,133	3,111	1,509	8	37	288	4,377
2000	3,567	1,180	3,255	1,450	-	42	262	4,485

**POLICE DISPOSITIONS OF MONMOUTH COUNTY JUVENILES
TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY YEAR**

YEAR	Handled Within Department and released	Referred to Juvenile Court or Probation	Referred to Welfare Agency	Referred to other Police Agency	Referred to Criminal or Adult Court	Total Police Disposition of Juveniles
2012	665 30.5%	1,488 68.35%	1	1	22 1.0%	2,177
2011	725 27.2%	1,901 71.3%	2 0.1%	2 0.1%	38 1.4%	2,668
2010	937	2,123	-	1	31	3,092
2009	1,202	2,673	4	13	29	3,921
2008	1,498	2,783	4	8	35	4,328
2007	1,417	2,819	6	22	20	4,284
2006	1,505	3,341	8	14	64	4,932
2005	1,093	3,155	3	13	134	4,398
2004	982	3,195	7	5	31	4,220
2003	908	2,977	7	4	35	3,931
2002	1,213	3,242	3	3	37	4,499
2001	1,151	3,430	21	5	58	4,665

Monmouth County Juvenile Arrests / Ranking in the State of New Jersey

According to the 2012 Uniform Crime Report, Monmouth County ranked 5th in the State of New Jersey (following Camden, Bergen, Essex, and Passaic) with the highest number of Juvenile Arrests (2,177). According to the 2011 Uniform Crime Report, Monmouth County ranked 4th in the State of New Jersey (following Camden, Bergen and Essex) with the highest number of Juvenile Arrests (2,668).

YEAR	MONMOUTH COUNTY JUVENILE ARRESTS	NEW JERSEY JUVENILE ARRESTS	RANKING
2012	2,177	29,961	5 th
2011	2,668	33,893	4 th
2010	3,092	40,408	5 th
2009	3,921	48,923	3 rd
2008	4,328	52,458	2 nd
2007	4,284	57,480	3 rd
2006	4,932	62,263	3 rd
2005	4,398	60,680	5 th

Number of Juvenile Arrests by Municipality

MUNICIPALITY	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012
Aberdeen Twp.	80	54	60	53	37	24
Allenhurst	13	11	3	7	15	11
Allentown	8	11	8	7	14	5
Asbury Park City	367	352	298	299	160	90
Atlantic Highlands	22	48	40	23	17	9
Avon-By-The-Sea	9	-	-	4	7	2
Belmar	14	6	18	12	7	40
Bradley Beach	39	39	29	17	49	25
Brielle	5	30	69	12	22	6
Colts Neck Twp.	20	15	24	21	17	16
Deal	21	25	35	15	17	13
Eatontown	268	277	255	178	98	79
Englishtown	2	14	15	19	25	24
Fair Haven	51	37	40	25	44	16
Farmingdale	-	2	6	2	1	1
Freehold Borough	61	42	57	40	26	27
Freehold Twp.	205	197	191	203	147	111
Hazlet Twp.	77	76	28	28	22	18
Highlands	48	28	24	23	15	14
Holmdel Twp.	230	118	120	113	102	49
Howell Twp.	126	121	120	124	99	111
Interlaken	-	1	1	3	7	3
Keansburg	309	335	189	209	109	62
Keyport	122	83	45	10	32	32
Lake Como Boro	13	-	-	7	8	8
Little Silver	152	158	130	58	26	11
Loch Arbour Village	12	-	4	-	9	1
Long Branch City	150	183	128	120	138	94
Manalapan Twp.	73	84	63	62	43	23
Manasquan	46	39	15	35	18	48
Marlboro Twp.	92	146	96	101	55	65
Matawan	9	20	38	10	5	15
Middletown Twp.	218	280	216	163	175	145
Millstone Twp.	30	9	6	22	6	11
Monmouth Beach	18	8	13	18	18	8
Neptune Twp.	411	494	632	419	512	406
Neptune City	42	44	37	35	30	44
Ocean Twp.	306	229	230	113	120	117
Oceanport	25	39	49	20	29	7
Red Bank	121	125	79	61	76	82
Roosevelt	8	1	1	3	1	-
Rumson	42	45	30	12	17	15
Sea Bright	23	50	13	27	11	18
Sea Girt	18	18	27	15	9	36
Shrewsbury Borough	27	59	39	35	12	10
Shrewsbury Twp.	1	-	-	2	1	-
Spring Lake Boro	44	43	14	15	10	26
Spring Lake Heights	15	18	32	13	24	16
Tinton Falls	52	74	68	87	60	31
Union Beach	35	45	32	16	28	11
Upper Freehold Twp.	14	5	6	4	4	10
Wall Twp.	155	141	195	115	111	103
W. Long Branch	34	47	50	54	18	15
Monmouth County	4,284	4,328	3,921	3,092	2,668	2,177

2012 Juvenile Arrests in Monmouth County - Overview

Prepared by the Monmouth County Office of Youth Services Planning

Source: 2012 Municipal Juvenile Arrest Data - Uniform Crime Report

In 2012, there were 2,177 juvenile arrests in Monmouth County. The race data of the juvenile arrests indicates: 1,414 (64.95%) were White; 747 (34.31%) were Black and 16 (.73%) were Asian. The ethnicity data of the juvenile arrests indicates 167 (7.67%) were Hispanic and 2,010 (92.32%) were non Hispanic. Of the Black juvenile arrests in 2012 in Monmouth County, Neptune Township had the highest number at 326. Neptune Township's juvenile arrests reflected 43.64% of Monmouth County's total. The top 3 municipalities with the highest number of Hispanic juvenile arrests in 2012 were Long Branch (32); Red Bank (19) and Freehold Township (18).

The gender of the juvenile arrests in 2012 indicates 1,556 (71.47%) were male and 621 (28.52%) were female. The municipalities with the highest number of female juvenile arrests in 2012 were Neptune Twp (127), Freehold Township (59), Eatontown (48), Ocean Township (32), Wall Township (27) and Asbury Park (22). Three towns had more female juvenile arrests than male juvenile arrests (Eatontown, Freehold Township and Upper Freehold (6)).

The top ten municipalities in Monmouth County in 2012 with the highest number of juvenile arrests were Neptune Twp. (408), Middletown Twp. (145), Ocean Township (117), Freehold Township (111), Howell Township (111), Wall Township (103), Long Branch (94), Asbury Park (90), Marlboro Twp. (65) and Keansburg (62).

Neptune Township and Asbury Park accounted for 22.87% of the total juvenile arrests in Monmouth County in 2012.

The top three municipalities with the highest number of juvenile arrests for larceny-theft were Freehold Township (92), Eatontown (54) and Neptune Township (53).

The top six municipalities with the highest number of juvenile arrests for weapons in 2012 included Ocean Township and Neptune Township with 4 each and Asbury Park, Colts Neck, Red Bank and Wall Township with 3 each town.

The top three municipalities with the highest number of juvenile arrests for simple assault in 2012 were Howell Township (13), Neptune Township (11) and Keansburg (9).

The top four municipalities with the highest number of juvenile arrests with drug violations in 2012 include: Wall Township (46), Howell Township (43), Middletown Township (42) and Marlboro Township (40).

The top five municipalities with the highest number of juvenile arrests for liquor law violations in 2012 were Sea Girt (31), Middletown Twp. (26), Red Bank (16), Manasquan (15) and Ocean Township (11).

The top five municipalities with the highest number of juvenile arrests for disorderly conduct in 2012 were Neptune Twp. (28), Asbury Park (18), Spring Lake Heights (12), Keyport (11) and Middletown Twp. (10).

The top three municipalities with the highest number of juvenile arrests for curfew violations in 2012 were Ocean Township (46), Keansburg (33) and Neptune Twp. (21).

In 2012, Neptune Township comprised the highest total in the runaway category with 115 indicated.

2011 Juvenile Arrests in Monmouth County - Overview

Prepared by the Monmouth County Office of Youth Services Planning
Source: 2011 Municipal Juvenile Arrest Data - Uniform Crime Report

The top six municipalities in Monmouth County in 2011 with the highest number of juvenile arrests were Neptune Twp. (512), Middletown Twp. (175), Asbury Park (160), Freehold Township (147), Long Branch (138) and Ocean Township (120).

Neptune Township and Asbury Park accounted for 25% of the total juvenile arrests in Monmouth County during 2011.

The top three municipalities with the highest number of juvenile arrests for larceny-theft were Freehold Township (116), Neptune Township (82) and Eatontown (63). 57% of all Monmouth County juvenile arrests for larceny-theft in 2011 took place in these three municipalities.

The top four municipalities with the highest number of juvenile arrests for simple assault were Neptune Township (22), Red Bank (11), Keansburg (10) and Long Branch (10). 41% of all the Monmouth County juvenile arrests for simple assault in 2011 took place in these four municipalities.

The top municipalities with the highest number of juvenile arrests for weapons were Neptune Township (26), Asbury Park (5), Long Branch (5), and Manalapan Twp. (5). 46% of all the Monmouth County juvenile arrests for weapons in 2011 took place in these four municipalities.

The top three municipalities with the highest number of juvenile arrests for drug violations were Middletown Twp. (69), Howell Township (42) and Wall Township (34). 30% of all the Monmouth County juvenile arrests for drug violations in 2011 took place in these three municipalities.

The top three municipalities with the highest number of juvenile arrests for liquor law violations were Long Branch (26), Holmdel Twp. (25) and Middletown Township (22). 27% of all Monmouth County juvenile arrests for liquor law violations in 2011 took place in these three municipalities.

The top four municipalities with the highest number of juvenile arrests for disorderly conduct were Neptune Township (54), Middletown Township (19), Asbury Park (18) and Red Bank (17). 53% of all Monmouth County juvenile arrests for disorderly conduct in 2011 took place in these four municipalities.

The top two municipalities with the highest number of juvenile arrests for curfew violations were Keansburg (58) and Ocean Township (46). 63% of all Monmouth County juvenile arrests for curfew violations in 2011 took place in these two municipalities.

In 2011, Neptune Township comprised 90% of Monmouth County's total in the runaway category with 131 indicated.

Regarding gender, juvenile arrest data in Monmouth County in 2011 indicates that 1,922 (72%) were male and 746 (28%) were female.

The top five municipalities with the highest number of female juvenile arrests in 2011 were Freehold Township (74), Eatontown (48), Middletown (43), Keansburg (42) and Neptune Township (40). 33% of all female juvenile arrests in 2011 took place in these five municipalities.

Regarding race, juvenile arrest data in Monmouth County in 2011 indicates that 1,661 (62%) were White and 987 (37%) were Black. The top six municipalities with the highest number of Black juvenile arrests in 2011 were: Neptune Township (407), Asbury Park (137), Long Branch (78), Eatontown (50), Red Bank (42) and Ocean Township (40). 76% of Black juvenile arrests in 2011 took place in these six municipalities.

Regarding ethnicity, juvenile arrest data in Monmouth County in 2011 indicates that 2,499 (94%) were Non-Hispanic and 169 (6%) were Hispanic. The top five municipalities with the highest number of Hispanic juvenile arrests in 2011 were Neptune Township (30), Long Branch (24), Asbury Park (14), Eatontown (14) and Freehold Township (14). 57% of Hispanic juvenile arrests in 2011 took place in these five municipalities.

Monmouth County Station House Adjustments

Source: Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office

In 2013, there were a total of 237 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 2013 were: Eatontown (29); Brielle (21) and Long Branch (20).

In 2012, there were a total of 317 Station House Adjustments conducted by Monmouth County Law Enforcement that were reported to the Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office. This is the same number of Station House Adjustments that were conducted in 2011.

The top three police departments in Monmouth County with the highest number of Station House Adjustments in 2012 were: Eatontown (36); Red Bank (29) and Freehold Township (21).

The top three police departments in Monmouth County with the highest number of Station House Adjustments in 2011 were: Freehold Township (45); Eatontown (22); and Ocean Twp. (20).

The top three police departments in Monmouth County with the highest number of Station House Adjustments in 2010 were: Eatontown (88); Freehold Township (70) and Middletown Twp. (43).

The top three police departments in Monmouth County with the highest number of Station House Adjustments in 2009 were: Eatontown (149); Brielle (38) and Little Silver (37).

Monmouth County Station House Adjustments by Race/Ethnicity and Year

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
White	751(77.34%)	496 (75%)	344 (66.8%)	259 (81.70%)	233 (73.5%)	177 (74.68%)
Black	172(17.71%)	140 (21%)	136 (26.4%)	42 (13.24%)	52 (16.4%)	42 (17.72%)
Hispanic	32 (3.30%)	21 (3%)	32 (6.2%)	15 (4.73%)	21 (6.6%)	18 (7.60%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	14 (1.44%)	2	3 (.5%)	0		0
Other	2 (0.21%)	2	0	1 (.31%)	9 (2.8%)	0
Total	971 (100%)	661 (100%)	515 (100%)	317 (100%)	317 (100%)	237

Monmouth County Station House Adjustment Outcomes

Of the 237 Station House Adjustments conducted in 2013 by Monmouth County Law Enforcement, 230 (97%) were successfully completed and 7 (3%) committed new offense or did not complete the terms of the Station House Adjustment.

Of the 317 Station House Adjustments conducted in 2012 by Monmouth County Law Enforcement, 311 (98%) were successfully completed and 6 (2%) committed new offense or did not complete the terms of the Station House Adjustment.

Of the 317 Station House Adjustments conducted in 2011 by Monmouth County Law Enforcement, 317 (100%) were successfully completed.

Of the 515 Station House Adjustments conducted in 2010 by Monmouth County Law Enforcement, 514 were successfully completed and 1 committed a new offense or did not complete the terms of the Station House Adjustment.

Monmouth County Station House Adjustments by Town

MUNICIPALITY	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Aberdeen Twp.	7	0	2	4	2	0
Allenhurst	6	1	6	0	0	1
Allentown	1	8	0	4	0	0
Asbury Park City	32	26	27	18	15	3
Atlantic Highlands	16	9	7	5	4	6
Avon-By-The-Sea	0	0	0	3	0	0
Belmar	5	3	3	0	3	1
Bradley Beach	16	10	0	13	10	6
Brielle	0	38	1	14	3	21
Colts Neck Twp.	3	7	8	0	7	0
Deal	14	8	3	8	2	7
Eatontown	213	149	88	22	36	29
Englishtown	0	0	1	1	0	0
Fair Haven	6	15	10	18	4	9
Farmingdale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Monmouth	3	1	0	0	0	0
Freehold Borough	18	2	33	14	1	10
Freehold Twp.	71	20	70	45	21	17
Hazlet Twp.	28	17	2	4	3	1
Highlands	4	5	6	2	1	3
Holmdel Twp.	54	26	22	18	18	13
Howell Twp.	5	2	4	2	6	2
Interlaken	0	0	2	0	0	0
Keansburg	10	2	0	3	0	1
Keyport	16	8	5	3	1	0
Lake Como	2	0	0	1	0	1
Little Silver	18	37	24	1	0	0
Loch Arbour	0	0	0	0	0	0
Long Branch City	23	16	8	1	8	20
Manalapan Twp.	15	2	1	0	4	4
Manasquan	19	7	18	12	19	7
Marlboro Twp.	10	16	3	1	0	0
Matawan	11	7	3	0	0	0
Middletown Twp.	79	30	43	12	9	8
Millstone Twp.	0	2	0	0	0	0
Monmouth Beach	3	8	9	10	2	0
Monmouth Univ	3	0	0	2	0	3
Neptune City	3	4	1	8	14	1
Neptune Twp.	4	4	0	0	0	8
Ocean Twp.	53	30	28	20	13	12
Oceanport	11	4	7	6	4	2
Red Bank	53	23	21	5	29	6
Roosevelt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rumson	12	18	5	2	15	3
Sea Bright	20	0	0	1	5	10
Sea Girt	0	9	2	4	19	5
Shrewsbury Boro.	2	2	0	3	0	1
Shrewsbury Twp.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spring Lake	37	12	2	0	11	11
Spring Lake Hgts.	4	10	1	8	10	0
Tinton Falls	10	15	2	7	0	3
Union Beach	4	4	0	0	4	0
Upper Freehold	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wall Twp.	42	28	16	8	8	0
W. Long Branch	5	24	9	4	6	2
NJSP Hamiltion			2	0		
<i>Monmouth County Total</i>	971	661	515	317	317	237

MONMOUTH COUNTY
POLICE EMPLOYEE DATA

- The 2012 Uniform Crime Report indicates that Monmouth County had a combined total of 1,640 full-time municipal police employees. This represents 22 fewer municipal police employees from 2011. Of the 1,640 total municipal police employees in 2012, 1,326 were male, 71 were female and 243 were civilians.
- The 2011 Uniform Crime Report indicates that Monmouth County had a combined total of 1,662 full-time municipal police employees. Of the 1,662 total municipal police employees in 2011, 1,318 were male, 70 were female and 274 were civilians.
- Monmouth County had a combined total of 830 full-time county police employees in 2012 which was comprised of 263 from the Prosecutor's Office and 567 from the Sheriff's Office. This represents 56 fewer county police employees from 2011. Of the total full-time county police employees in 2012, 421 were male, 64 were female and 345 were civilians.
- Monmouth County had a combined total of 886 full-time county police employees in 2011 which was comprised of 282 from the Prosecutor's Office and 604 from the Sheriff's Office. Of the total full-time county police employees in 2011, 465 were male, 64 were female and 357 were civilians.
- In 2012, Brookdale Community College had a combined total of 20 full-time police employees and Monmouth University had 45.
- In 2011, Brookdale Community College had a combined total of 22 full-time police employees and Monmouth University had 46.

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	1,450	72	345	1,867
2008	1,457	77	326	1,860
2009	1,445	79	298	1,822
2010	1,388	74	287	1,749
2011	1,318	70	274	1,662
2012	1,326	71	243	1,640

MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS
TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES BY YEAR

Aberdeen Township

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	32	2	7	41
2008	33	2	7	42
2009	33	2	7	42
2010	32	2	7	41
2011	32	2	7	41
2012	32	1	7	40

Allenhurst

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	9	-	4	13
2008	9	-	4	13
2009	9	-	4	13
2010	9	-	4	13
2011	9	-	4	13
2012	9	-	4	13

Allentown

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	5	-	1	6
2008	4	-	1	5
2009	4	-	1	5
2010	4	-	1	5
2011	5	-	-	5
2012	5	-	1	6

Asbury Park

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	80	10	12	102
2008	79	10	13	102
2009	79	10	12	101
2010	82	11	10	103
2011	77	10	11	98
2012	75	10	4	89

Atlantic Highlands

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	15	-	5	20
2008	15	-	5	20
2009	14	1	5	20
2010	14	-	5	19
2011	14	-	5	19
2012	14	-	5	19

Avon By the Sea

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	12	-	-	12
2008	12	-	3	15
2009	11	-	-	11
2010	11	-	-	11
2011	11	-	-	11
2012	11	-	-	11

Belmar

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	20	1	5	26
2008	20	1	6	27
2009	19	1	6	26
2010	20	1	3	24
2011	18	1	6	25
2012	18	1	6	25

Bradley Beach

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	16	1	3	20
2008	17	1	4	22
2009	15	1	4	20
2010	14	1	4	19
2011	15	1	4	20
2012	15	1	4	20

Brielle

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	15	-	-	15
2008	15	-	-	15
2009	13	-	-	13
2010	14	-	-	14
2011	15	-	-	15
2012	14	-	-	14

Colts Neck Twp.

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	22	-	1	23
2008	22	-	1	23
2009	22	-	1	23
2010	20	-	1	21
2011	19	-	1	20
2012	20	-	3	23

Deal

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	16	-	4	20
2008	16	-	4	20
2009	16	-	4	20
2010	17	-	4	21
2011	17	-	4	21
2012	18	-	4	22

Eatontown

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	36	1	10	47
2008	36	1	10	47
2009	35	2	10	47
2010	35	2	10	47
2011	33	2	11	46
2012	34	2	9	45

Englishtown

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	8	-	-	8
2008	8	-	-	8
2009	8	-	-	8
2010	6	-	-	6
2011	6	-	-	6
2012	7	-	-	7

Fair Haven

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	12	1	4	17
2008	12	1	4	17
2009	12	1	-	13
2010	12	1	-	13
2011	12	1	-	13
2012	12	1	-	13

Farmingdale

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	-	-	-	0
2008	-	-	-	0
2009	-	-	-	0
2010	-	-	-	0
2011	-	-	-	0
2012	-	-	-	0

Freehold Boro

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	26	2	8	36
2008	30	3	7	40
2009	28	3	8	39
2010	28	3	6	37
2011	25	2	7	34
2012	26	2	3	31

Freehold Township

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	70	1	15	86
2008	69	1	16	86
2009	69	1	6	76
2010	67	-	4	71
2011	61	-	4	65
2012	61	-	4	65

Hazlet Twp.

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	43	3	8	54
2008	41	3	7	51
2009	40	3	5	48
2010	39	3	6	48
2011	35	3	6	44
2012	33	3	7	43

Highlands

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	13	-	4	17
2008	14	-	4	18
2009	14	-	4	18
2010	14	-	4	18
2011	13	-	3	16
2012	13	-	3	16

Holmdel Twp.

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	42	1	14	57
2008	42	1	10	53
2009	43	1	10	54
2010	40	1	9	50
2011	38	1	8	47
2012	35	1	8	44

Howell Township

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	86	8	17	111
2008	91	7	17	115
2009	88	7	17	112
2010	86	6	17	109
2011	79	4	17	100
2012	79	4	17	100

Interlaken

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	5	-	-	5
2008	4	1	-	5
2009	5	1	-	6
2010	-	-	-	0
2011	-	-	-	0
2012	-	-	-	0

Keansburg

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	32	3	8	43
2008	31	3	10	44
2009	31	3	8	42
2010	30	3	6	39
2011	28	3	5	36
2012	27	3	6	36

Keyport

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	16	1	5	22
2008	18	1	6	25
2009	18	1	6	25
2010	17	1	6	24
2011	15	1	3	19
2012	15	1	4	20

Lake Como

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	9	-	-	9
2008	11	-	-	11
2009	11	-	-	11
2010	10	-	-	10
2011	10	-	-	10
2012	10	-	-	10

Little Silver

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	16	-	5	21

2008	16	-	5	21
2009	16	-	5	21
2010	16	-	5	21
2011	15	1	4	20
2012	16	1	3	20

Loch Arbour Village

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	-	-	-	0
2008	-	-	-	0
2009	-	-	-	0
2010	-	-	-	0
2011	-	-	-	0
2012	-	-	-	0

Long Branch

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	96	6	18	120
2008	93	7	22	122
2009	93	7	19	119
2010	88	7	20	115
2011	74	6	20	100
2012	72	6	19	97

Manalapan Twp.

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	62	4	15	81
2008	62	4	15	81
2009	60	4	15	79
2010	57	4	13	74
2011	49	4	13	66
2012	48	4	5	57

Manasquan

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	18	-	6	24
2008	18	-	6	24
2009	18	-	6	24
2010	17	-	6	23
2011	16	-	6	22
2012	17	-	5	22

Marlboro Twp.

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	67	6	25	98
2008	66	6	19	91
2009	66	6	19	91
2010	65	6	19	90
2011	61	6	16	83
2012	61	6	20	87

Matawan

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	22	1	2	25
2008	22	1	2	25
2009	22	1	2	25
2010	22	1	2	25
2011	20	1	1	22
2012	20	1	2	23

Middletown Twp.

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	96	6	28	130
2008	97	6	28	131
2009	101	6	28	135
2010	99	6	26	131
2011	94	6	27	127
2012	99	6	28	133

Millstone Twp.

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	-	-	-	0
2008	-	-	-	0
2009	-	-	-	0
2010	-	-	-	0
2011	-	-	-	0
2012	-	-	-	0

Monmouth Beach

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	10	-	1	11
2008	10	-	1	11
2009	9	-	-	9
2010	9	-	-	9
2011	9	-	-	9
2012	9	-	-	9

Neptune City

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	15	1	5	21

2008	15	1	4	20
2009	15	1	4	20
2010	16	1	6	23
2011	16	1	2	19
2012	17	1	1	19

Neptune Twp.

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	72	2	20	94
2008	72	2	18	92
2009	73	2	19	94
2010	63	2	19	84
2011	69	2	16	87
2012	70	3	10	83

Ocean Twp.

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	59	2	16	77
2008	60	3	13	76
2009	60	3	13	76
2010	59	2	14	75
2011	58	2	12	72
2012	57	2	12	71

Oceanport

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	15	1	5	21
2008	14	1	5	20
2009	14	1	4	19
2010	14	-	3	17
2011	14	-	1	15
2012	14	-	1	15

Red Bank

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	39	2	6	47
2008	39	3	6	48
2009	39	3	6	48
2010	37	3	6	46
2011	34	3	7	44
2012	37	3	6	46

Roosevelt

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	-	-	-	0
2008	-	-	-	0
2009	-	-	-	0
2010	-	-	-	0
2011	-	-	-	0

2012	-	-	-	0
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Rumson

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	17	-	5	22
2008	17	-	5	22
2009	21	-	1	22
2010	16	-	5	21
2011	15	-	4	19
2012	16	-	4	20

Sea Bright Boro

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	11	-	1	12
2008	11	-	1	12
2009	10	-	1	11
2010	11	-	1	12
2011	11	1	-	12
2012	11	1	-	12

Sea Girt Boro

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	12	-	4	16
2008	11	-	3	14
2009	12	-	2	14
2010	12	-	2	14
2011	11	-	2	13
2012	11	-	-	11

Shrewsbury Boro

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	14	2	5	21
2008	14	2	5	21
2009	14	2	5	21
2010	14	2	5	21
2011	12	2	5	19
2012	14	2	5	21

Shrewsbury Twp.

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	-	-	-	0
2008	-	-	-	0
2009	-	-	-	0
2010	-	-	-	0
2011	-	-	-	0
2012	-	-	-	0

Spring Lake Boro

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	14	-	4	18
2008	14	-	4	18
2009	14	-	4	18
2010	13	-	3	16
2011	13	-	5	18
2012	13	-	-	13

Spring Lake Heights

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	12	-	-	12
2008	13	-	-	13
2009	13	-	-	13
2010	12	-	-	12
2011	12	-	-	12
2012	12	-	-	12

Tinton Falls

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	38	2	1	41
2008	38	2	1	41
2009	39	2	1	42
2010	32	2	1	35
2011	36	1	2	39
2012	34	1	2	37

Union Beach

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	15	1	4	20
2008	14	1	3	18
2009	13	1	4	18
2010	13	1	4	18
2011	13	1	4	18
2012	13	1	4	18

Upper Freehold Twp.

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	-	-	-	0
2008	-	-	-	0
2009	-	-	-	0
2010	-	-	-	0
2011	-	-	-	0
2012	-	-	-	0

Wall Twp.

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	71	-	30	101
2008	73	-	16	89
2009	67	-	17	84
2010	64	-	15	79
2011	60	-	15	75
2012	64	1	13	78

West Long Branch Boro

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	CIVILIAN	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
2007	19	1	4	24
2008	19	2	5	26
2009	19	2	5	26
2010	18	2	5	25
2011	19	2	6	27
2012	18	2	4	24

JUVENILE / FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT

Monmouth County Family Crisis Intervention Unit

Source: Mental Health Association of Monmouth County

YEAR	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
# OF CASES	392	393	348	251	331	283	274	275

Overview of the Family Crisis Intervention Unit in 2013

- There were 35 juveniles/families carried over from 2012 and 240 new cases added in 2013.
- Of the 240 new cases added, the gender of the youth indicates: 131(55%) male and 109 (45%) female.
- The race/ethnicity of the youth indicates: 118(49%) White; 43 (18%) Black; 39 (16%) Hispanic and 40 (17%) Other.
- 147 families or 54% received information and referral services.
- Serious conflict between a parent or guardian & a juvenile was the reason most frequently indicated in 117(49%) of the 240 new cases added, which was followed by truancy 43(18%).
- The top referral sources to the FCIU has been schools 110 (46%) followed by other social service agencies 24(10%).
- 20 juvenile/family crisis petitions and 16 out of home placement petitions were filed by the FCIU through 12/31/13.
- 1 voluntary placement and 22 involuntary placements of juveniles were made through 12/31/13.
- FCIU provided 801 direct service hours and 1,592 indirect service hours that included following up with referral linkages and clients through 12/31/13.

Overview of the Family Crisis Intervention Unit in 2012

- The Mental Health Association of Monmouth County operates the Juvenile Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU). During 2012, the FCIU served 274 juveniles and families, 201 of whom were new referrals.
- The highest % of new referrals to the FCIU was made by Schools (73 or 36%), Police (36 or 18%), and Family Members or Friends (27 or 13%). There was a 2% decreased in number of referrals received from Family Court, Mobile Response as well as other community and family based agencies due to the devastation of Hurricane Sandy.
- The gender of the juveniles involved with the FCIU in 2012 indicates that 56% are male and 44% are female.
- The ages of the juveniles involved with the FCIU in 2012 indicates that approximately 5% were 11 years of age or younger; 20% were 12 to 14 years of age; 65% were 15 to 17 years of age and 10% were 18 or older or their age was unknown.
- The highest % of referrals to the FCIU involved serious conflict between a parent or guardian and a juvenile (86 or 43%). The other top primary presenting problem areas identified by the FCIU in 2012 included truancy (29 or 14%); mental illness (38 or 19%) and substance abuse (19 or 9%).
- In 2012 there were 214 referrals that were closed. Of those, the majority (46% or 99) of the juvenile crisis intervention situations handled by the FCIU in were through telephone contacts only. In 45% of the cases (or 98), the FCIU provided 1-2 face to face counseling sessions. In (8% or 15) of the cases, the FCIU provided 3-5 face to face counseling sessions. Lastly, in 1% of the cases (or 2), the FCIU provided 6 or more counseling sessions.
- During 2012, the FCIU filed 5 Out of Home Placement petitions and 12 Family Crisis petitions. There were no voluntary placements of juveniles and 3 involuntary placements.
- In 2012, the FCIU referred 129 families to an outside agency. The highest % of referrals to an outside agency was made to Perform Care and/or Youth CM/CMO (55 or 43%), (34 or 26%) were referred to outside agencies, (5 or 4%) were referred or already involved with DYFS and (3 or 2%) were referred or already involved with Mobile Response.

Mental Health Association of Monmouth County Family Crisis Intervention Unit	2011	2012	2013
<u>I. Juvenile/Families Served</u>			
1. Beginning Pending	40	31	35
2. Juveniles/Families Added	243	215	240
(a) Serious threat to well-being & physical safety of juvenile	6	16	19
(b) Serious conflict between a parent or guardian & a juvenile	108	86	117
(c) Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours from his/her home	9	9	3
(d) Truancy	40	29	43
(e) Disorderly persons or petty disorderly persons offense diverted to CIU	16	17	1
(f) Mental Illness	36	38	25
(g) Substance abuse	20	19	11
(h) school issues with behavior and or performance	4	15	5
(i) custody issues	0	0	0
(J) Delinquency issues	1	3	2
(k) Other	3	9	14
(g) Total Cases Added (add items (a) through (J) from above).	243	226	240
NUMBER OF FAMILIES SERVED FOR THE YEAR	283	274	275
3. Juveniles/Families Disposed	235	214	217
4. Total Active Pending	48	35	544
<u>II. Information and/or Referral</u>			
1. Contacts during the month resulting in information and/or referral only	22	19	19
2. Total juvenile/families added and info/referral cases	265	209	363
<u>III. Juvenile/Families Disposed</u>			
1. Counseling sessions - DISPOSED only			
(a) Telephone contacts only	119	99	117
(b) 1 - 2 face-to-face counseling sessions	84	98	60
(c) 3 - 5 face-to-face counseling sessions	23	15	28
(d) 6 or more face-to-face counseling sessions	8	2	1
(e) Total cases DISPOSED	234	214	217
2. Referrals – DISPOSED only			
(a) Juveniles disposed where no family member was ever referred to an outside agency	114	86	40
(b) Juveniles disposed where a family member was referred to an outside agency	121	128	177
(c) Total	235	214	217
3. Petitions – DISPOSED only			
(a) Juveniles discharged where one or more Juvenile/Family Crisis or Out-of-Home	10	18	32
(b) Juveniles discharged where no Juvenile/Family Crisis or Out-of-Home Placement petitions was ever filed during the course of the case	225	196	165
(c) Total (This total should be the same as the total reported in Section 1.3.)	235	214	197
<u>IV. Placements</u>			
(a) Number of voluntary placements of juveniles.	0	0	1
(b) Number of involuntary placements	3	5	22
<u>V. Petitions</u>			
1. Juvenile / Family Crisis petitions filed	9	12	20
2. Out-of-Home Placement petitions filed	3	5	16
3. Total	12	17	36

Mobile Response and Stabilization Services

Source: CPC Behavioral Healthcare, Inc.

YEAR	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
# OF CALLS	619	561	726	954	857	1,118

2013 Overview of Mobile Response & Stabilization Services

CPC Mobile Response and Stabilization received a total of 1,118 calls in 2013, of which 1,085 (97%) involved a face to face response.

Referrals to CPC Mobile Response & Stabilization in 2013 came from: Schools 289 (27%); Family/Friend 294 (27%); DCP&P 128 (12%); Screening 107 (10%); Police 29 (3%); Emergency Room 34 (3%); and Other 104 (10%).

The risk behaviors presented included: School Problems 111 (10%); Parent Child Conflict 177 (16%); Emotional/Psychological 241 (22%); Physical Aggression 169 (16%); Suicidal Ideation/Threat 142 (13%); Runaway 15 (1%); and Other 230 (21%).

Crisis Stabilization Services were provided in 1,080 (99.5%) of the calls and a 72 hour response only was provided in 5 (0.5%).

CPC Mobile Response & Stabilization made referrals to: In-Home Therapy 627 (58%); Mental Health OP Services 239 (22%); In-Home Behavioral Assistance 94 (9%); and Family Support Organization 1,085 (100%).

2012 Overview of Mobile Response and Stabilization Services

CPC Mobile Response and Stabilization received a total of 857 calls in 2012, of which 812 (95%) involved a face to face response.

Referrals to CPC Mobile Response & Stabilization in 2012 came from: Schools 176 (22%); Family/Friend 322 (40%); DCP&P 113 (14%); Screening 84 (10%); Police 15 (2%); Emergency Room 10 (1%); and Other 102 (13%).

The risk behaviors presented included: School Problems 98 (12%); Parent Child Conflict 172 (21%); Emotional/Psychological 140 (17%); Physical Aggression 147 (18%); Suicidal Ideation/Threat 81 (10%); Runaway 44 (5%); and Other 121 (15%).

Crisis Stabilization Services were provided in 800 (99%) of the calls and a 72 hour response only was provided in 12 (2%).

CPC Mobile Response & Stabilization made referrals to: In-Home Therapy 418 (51%); Mental Health OP Services 159 (20%); In-Home Behavioral Assistance 76 (9%); and Family Support Organization 812 (100%).

2013 Overview of Monmouth Vicinage –Court Processing

Source: Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS)

In 2013, there were 1,118 juveniles docketed, 405 juveniles diverted and 769 juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage. In 2013 compared to 2012, there were 245 fewer juveniles docketed; 114 fewer juveniles diverted and 65 fewer juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage.

In 2013, there were 1,384 cases docketed, 416 cases diverted and 1,063 cases adjudicated delinquent. In 2013 compared to 2012, there were 333 fewer cases docketed, 116 fewer cases diverted and 109 fewer cases adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage.

In 2013, there were 2,679 offenses docketed, 582 offenses diverted and 2,349 offenses adjudicated delinquent. In 2013 compared to 2012 there were 662 fewer offenses docketed, 147 fewer offenses diverted and 247 fewer offenses adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage.

Consistently, the 15 -16 age category has the largest number and percentage of juveniles at the three points of court processing (docketed, diverted, adjudicated delinquent). The next highest number of juveniles was in the 17 year of age category, followed by 13 -14 years of age.

In 2013, Family Court dockets indicate that 813 (73%) were male and 305 (27%) were female. In 2012, Family Court dockets indicate that 982 (72%) were male and 381 (28%) were female.

In 2013, Family Court diversions indicate that 264 (65%) were male and 141 (35%) were female. In 2012, Family Court diversions indicate that 331 (64%) were male and 188 (36%) were female.

In 2013, males comprised 588 (76%) of the juveniles adjudicated delinquent and females comprised 181 (24%). In 2012, males comprised 639 (77%) of the juveniles adjudicated delinquent and females comprised 195 (23%).

Consistently a higher number and percentage of male juveniles are adjudicated delinquent than diverted by Monmouth Vicinage.

The race / ethnicity of the 2013 docketed juveniles indicates 661 (59.39%) were White; 349 (31.36%) were Black; and 74 (6.65%) were Hispanic. The race/ethnicity of the 2012 docketed juveniles indicates 808 (61.16%) were White; 401 (29.86%) were Black; and 98 (7.30%) were Hispanic.

The race / ethnicity of the 2013 diverted juveniles indicates 254 (63.18%) were White; 104 (25.87%) were Black; and 28 (6.97%) were Hispanic. The race/ethnicity of the 2012 diverted juveniles indicates 336 (66.4%) were White; 124 (24.51%) were Black; and 32 (6.32%) were Hispanic.

The race/ethnicity of the 2013 adjudicated delinquent juveniles indicates 463 (60.44%) were White; 249 (32.51%) were Black; and 38 (4.96%) were Hispanic. The race/ethnicity of the 2012 adjudicated delinquent juveniles indicates 467 (56.74%) were White; 298 (36.21%) were Black; and 37 (4.50%) were Hispanic.

Of the top ten new juvenile complaints docketed by Monmouth Vicinage in 2013, 2012 and 2011, the offense category with the highest number was possession of 50G or less of marijuana or 5G or less of hashish.

Of the top ten charges that resulted in Family Court Diversions in 2013, 2012 and 2011, the offense category with the highest number was possession of 50 G or less of marijuana or 5G or less of Hashish.

Of the top ten charges that resulted in Adjudicated Delinquent cases by Monmouth Vicinage in 2013, 2012 and 2011, the offense category with the highest number was possession of 50G or less of marijuana or 5G or less of hashish; which differed from 2010 when simple assault purposively / knowingly causes bodily injury was the offense category with the highest number of adjudicated delinquent cases.

Consistently, the lead disposition utilized by Monmouth Vicinage for juvenile adjudicated delinquent cases is probation. The second highest lead disposition utilized is a deferred disposition.

2012 Overview of Monmouth Vicinage –Court Processing

Source: Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS)

In 2012, there were 1,363 juveniles docketed, 519 juveniles diverted and 835 juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage. In 2012 compared to 2011, there were 326 fewer juveniles docketed; 236 fewer juveniles diverted and 95 fewer juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage.

In 2012, there were 1,717 cases docketed, 532 cases diverted and 1,172 cases adjudicated delinquent. In 2012 compared to 2011, there were 475 fewer cases docketed, 252 fewer cases diverted and 184 fewer cases adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage.

In 2012, there were 3,341 offenses docketed, 729 offenses diverted and 2,596 offenses adjudicated delinquent. In 2012 compared to 2011 there were 710 fewer offenses docketed, 347 fewer offenses diverted and 252 fewer offenses adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage.

Consistently, the 15 -16 age category has the largest number and percentage of juveniles at the three points of court processing (docketed, diverted, adjudicated delinquent). The next highest number of juveniles was in the 17 year of age category, followed by 13 -14 years of age.

In 2012, Family Court dockets indicate that 982 (72%) were male and 381 (28%) were female. In 2011, Family Court dockets indicate that 1,233 (73%) were male and 456 (27%) were female.

In 2012, Family Court diversions indicate that 331 (64%) were male and 188 (36%) were female. In 2011, Family Court diversions indicate that 521 (69.01%) were male and 234 (30.99%) were female.

In 2012, males comprised 639 (77%) of the juveniles adjudicated delinquent and females comprised 195 (23%). In 2011, males comprised 715 (77%) of the juveniles adjudicated delinquent and females comprised 214 (23%).

Consistently a higher number and percentage of male juveniles are adjudicated delinquent than diverted by Monmouth Vicinage.

The race/ethnicity of the 2012 docketed juveniles indicates 808 (61.16%) were White; 401 (29.86%) were Black; and 98 (7.30%) were Hispanic. The race / ethnicity of the 2011 docketed juveniles indicates 1,029 (61.18%) were White; 522 (31.03%) were Black; and 90 (5.35%) were Hispanic.

The race/ethnicity of the 2012 diverted juveniles indicates 336 (66.4%) were White; 124(24.51%) were Black; and 32(6.32%) were Hispanic. The race / ethnicity of the 2011 diverted juveniles indicates 508 (67.82%) were White; 174 (23.23%) were Black; and 43 (5.74%) were Hispanic.

The race/ethnicity of the 2012 adjudicated delinquent juveniles indicates 467 (56.74%) were White; 298 (36.21%) were Black; and 37 (4.50%) were Hispanic.

The race/ethnicity of the 2011 adjudicated delinquent juveniles indicates 533 (57.44%) were White; 345 (37.18%) were Black; and 35 (3.77%) were Hispanic.

Of the top ten new juvenile complaints docketed by Monmouth Vicinage in 2012 and 2011, the offense category with the highest number was possession of 50G or less of marijuana or 5G or less of hashish.

Of the top ten charges that resulted in Family Court Diversions in 2012 and 2011, the offense category with the highest number was possession of 50 G or less of marijuana or 5G or less of Hashish.

Of the top ten charges that resulted in Adjudicated Delinquent cases by Monmouth Vicinage in 2012 and 2011, the offense category with the highest number was possession of 50G or less of marijuana or 5G or less of hashish; which differed from 2010 when simple assault purposively / knowingly causes bodily injury was the offense category with the highest number of adjudicated delinquent cases.

Consistently, the lead disposition utilized by Monmouth Vicinage for juvenile adjudicated delinquent cases is probation. The second highest lead disposition utilized is a deferred disposition.

Monmouth Vicinage –Court Processing

Family Automated Case Tracking System

**Number of Juveniles, Cases & Offenses at
Three Points in Court Processing (2008 - 2013)**

<u>Juveniles</u>	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Docketed	2,019	1,921	1,943	1,689	1,363	1,118
Diverted	898	813	733	755	519	405
Adjudicated Delinquent	932	954	1,092	929	834	769
<u>Cases</u>	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Docketed	2,854	2,600	2,635	2,192	1,717	1,384
Diverted	941	839	752	784	532	416
Adjudicated Delinquent	1,365	1,386	1,546	1,356	1,172	1,063
<u>Offenses</u>	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Docketed	5,261	5,614	5,083	4,051	3,341	2,679
Diverted	1,228	1,128	947	1,076	729	582
Adjudicated Delinquent	1,678	1,795	1,922	2,848	2,596	2,349

Ages of Juveniles at Three Points in the System

Ages	Docketed Number Percentage 2013	Docketed Number Percentage 2012	Docketed Number Percentage 2011	Docketed Number Percentage 2010	Docketed Number Percentage 2009	Docketed Number Percentage 2008
6-10	6 .54%	13 .95%	9 .53%	17 .87%	20 1.04%	16 .79%
11-12	47 4.20%	52 3.82%	78 4.62%	73 3.76%	102 5.31%	80 3.96%
13 –14	178 15.92%	188 13.79%	255 15.11%	304 15.65%	333 17.33%	359 17.78%
15- 16	464 41.50%	576 42.26%	698 41.35%	830 42.72%	773 40.24%	816 40.42%
17	423 37.84%	534 39.18%	648 38.39%	719 37%	693 36.07%	748 37.05%
Total	1,118	1,363	1,688	1,943	1,921	2,019
Out of Range	0	0	1 .06	0	0	0
Grand Total	1,118	1,363	1,689	1,943	1,921	2,019

Ages	Diversions Number Percentage 2013	Diversions Number Percentage 2012	Diversions Number Percentage 2011	Diversions Number Percentage 2010	Diversions Number Percentage 2009	Diversions Number Percentage 2008
6-10	5 1.23%	4 .77%	6 .80%	9 1.23%	18 2.21%	10 1.11%
11-12	21 5.19%	27 5.20%	36 4.77%	39 5.32%	64 7.87%	55 6.12%
13 –14	77 19.01%	100 19.27%	121 16.05%	140 19.10%	143 17.59%	180 20.04%
15- 16	179 44.20%	206 39.69%	305 40.45%	307 41.88%	309 38.01%	366 40.76%
17	123 30.37%	182 35.07%	286 37.93%	238 32.47%	279 34.32%	282 31.96%
Total	405	519	754	733	813	898
Out of Range	0	0	1	0	0	0
Grand Total	405	519	755	733	813	898

Ages	Adjudicated Delinquent Number Percentage 2013	Adjudicated Delinquent Number Percentage 2012	Adjudicated Delinquent Number Percentage 2011	Adjudicated Delinquent Number Percentage 2010	Adjudicated Delinquent Number Percentage 2009	Adjudicated Delinquent Number Percentage 2008
6-10	6 .78%	6 .77%	2 .24%	4 .44%	3 .37%	3 .36%
11-12	33 4.29%	22 2.82%	36 4.33%	26 2.89%	27 3.32%	28 3.41%
13 –14	107 13.91%	103 13.22%	132 15.88	143 15.91%	142 17.47%	150 18.25%
15- 16	316 41.09%	345 44.29%	385 46.33%	408 45.38%	371 45.63%	349 42.46%
17	307 39.92%	303 38.90%	276 33.21%	318 35.37%	270 33.21%	292 35.52%
Total	769	779	831	899	813	822
Out of Range	0	55	98 10.55%	193	141 14.78%	110 11.80%
Grand Total	769	834	929	1,092	954	932

Gender of Juveniles at Three Points in the System

Gender	Docketed Number Percentage 2013	Docketed Number Percentage 2012	Docketed Number Percentage 2011	Docketed Number Percentage 2010	Docketed Number Percentage 2009	Docketed Number Percentage 2008
Males	813 72.72%	982 72.05%	1,233 73%	1,356 69.79%	1,350 70.28%	1,466 72.61%
Females	305 27.28%	381 27.95%	456 27%	587 30.21%	571 29.72%	553 27.39%
Total	1,118	1,363	1,689	1,943	1,921	2,019

Gender	Diversions Number Percentage 2013	Diversions Number Percentage 2012	Diversions Number Percentage 2011	Diversions Number Percentage 2010	Diversions Number Percentage 2009	Diversions Number Percentage 2008
Males	264 65.19%	331 63.78%	521 69.01%	452 61.66%	519 63.84%	602 67.04%
Females	141 34.81%	188 36.22%	234 30.99%	281 38.34%	294 36.16%	296 32.96%
Total	405	519	755	733	813	898

Gender	Adjudicated Delinquent Number Percentage 2013	Adjudicated Delinquent Number Percentage 2012	Adjudicated Delinquent Number Percentage 2011	Adjudicated Delinquent Number Percentage 2010	Adjudicated Delinquent Number Percentage 2009	Adjudicated Delinquent Number Percentage 2008
Males	588 76.46%	639 76.62%	715 76.96%	834 76.37%	736 77.15%	754 80.90%
Females	181 23.54%	195 23.38%	214 23.04%	258 23.63%	218 22.85%	178 19.10%
Total	769	834	929	1,092	954	932

Race/Ethnicity of Juveniles at Three Points in the System

Race / Ethnicity	Docketed Number Percentage 2013	Docketed Number Percentage 2012	Docketed Number Percentage 2011	Docketed Number Percentage 2010	Docketed Number Percentage 2009	Docketed Number Percentage 2008
White	661 59.39%	808 60.16%	1,029 61.18%	1,245 64.98%	1,232 64.60%	1,234 62.07%
Black	349 31.36%	401 29.86%	522 31.03%	525 27.40%	537 28.16%	608 30.58%
Hispanic	74 6.65%	98 7.30%	90 5.35%	104 5.43%	108 5.66%	115 5.78%
Asian or Pacific Islander	12 1.08%	19 1.41%	18 1.07%	25 1.30%	14 .73%	15 .75%
American Indian	0 0%	1 .07%	3 .18%	0 0%	2 .10%	2 .10%
Alskn Native	0 0%	2 .15%	1 .06%	1 .05%	4 .21%	1 .05%
Other	17 1.53%	14 1.04%	19 1.13%	16 .84%	10 .52%	13 .65%
Total	1,113	1,343	1,682	1,916	1,907	1,988
Not Indicated	5	20 1.47%	7	27 1.39%	14 .73%	31 1.54%
Grand Total	1,118	1,363	1,689	1,943	1,921	2,019

Race / Ethnicity	Diversions Number Percentage 2013	Diversions Number Percentage 2012	Diversions Number Percentage 2011	Diversions Number Percentage 2010	Diversions Number Percentage 2009	Diversions Number Percentage 2008
White	254 63.18%	336 66.4%	508 67.82%	514 71.69%	605 75.06%	619 70.58%
Black	104 25.87%	124 24.51%	174 23.23%	152 21.20%	142 17.62%	198 22.58%
Hispanic	28 6.97%	32 6.32%	43 5.74%	33 4.60%	41 5.09%	43 4.90%
Asian or Pacific Islander	8 1.99%	8 1.58%	11 1.47%	9 1.26%	8 .99%	11 1.25%
American Indian	0 0%	0 0%	2 .27%	0 0%	1 .12%	0
Alskn Native	0 0%	1 .20%	1 .13%	0 0%	2 .25%	0
Other	8 1.99%	5 .99%	10 1.34%	9 1.26%	7 .87%	6 .68%
Total	402	506	749	717	806	877
Not Indicated	3 .74%	13 2.50%	6 .79%	16 2.18%	7 .86%	21 2.34%
Grand Total	405	519	755	733	813	898

Race / Ethnicity	Adjudicated Delinquent Number Percentage 2013	Adjudicated Delinquent Number Percentage 2012	Adjudicated Delinquent Number Percentage 2011	Adjudicated Delinquent Number Percentage 2010	Adjudicated Delinquent Number Percentage 2009	Adjudicated Delinquent Number Percentage 2008
White	463 60.44%	467 56.74%	533 57.44%	650 60.07%	504 53.33%	506 54.82%
Black	249 32.51%	298 36.21%	345 37.18%	346 31.98%	369 39.05%	345 37.38%
Hispanic	38 4.96%	37 4.50%	35 3.77%	63 5.82%	59 6.24%	60 6.50%
Asian or Pacific Islander	5 .65%	11 1.34%	6 .65%	15 1.39%	8 .85%	5 .54%
American Indian	1 .13%	1 .12%	1 .11%	0 0%	0 0%	2 .22%
Alskn Native	0 0%	2 .24%	0 0%	1 .09%	2 .21%	1 .11%
Other	10 1.31%	7 .85%	8 .86%	7 .65%	3 .32%	4 .43%
Total	766	823	928	1,082	945	923
Not Indicated	3 .39%	11 1.32%	1 .11%	10 .92%	9 .94%	9 .97%
Grand Total	769	834	929	1,092	954	932

Top Ten New Juvenile Complaints Docketed For Monmouth County
January 1-2013 -December 31, 2013

# of Charges	<u>Offense Title</u>	Statute	Degree
320	Possession of 50G or Less of Marijuana or 5G or Less of Hashish	2C:35-10A (4)	D
263	Use or Possession with Intent to Use Drug Paraphernalia	2C:36-2	D
127	Simple Assault-Purposely / Knowingly Causes Bodily Injury	2C:12-1A (1)	D
104	Possession or Consumption of Alcoholic Beverage in Public / MV	2C:33-15A	D
95	Shoplifting Less Than \$200	2C:20-11C (4)	D
83	Criminal Mischief - \$500 to \$2,000 (4 th) / Under \$500 (DP)	2C:17-3B (2)	D
72	Engages in Fighting or Threatening or in Violent Behavior	2C:33-2A (1)	P
60	Harassment-Verbal Conduct/Communication	2C:33-4A	P
58	Theft by Unlawful Taking or Disposition-Movable Property	2C:20-3A	D
54	Defiant Trespasser	2C:18-3B	P

Top Ten New Juvenile Complaints Docketed For Monmouth County
January 1-2012 -December 31, 2012

# of New Complaints	<u>Offense Title</u>	Statute	Degree
432	Possession of 50G or Less of Marijuana or 5G or Less of Hashish	2C:35-10A (4)	D
298	Use or Possession with Intent to Use Drug Paraphernalia	2C:36-2	D
153	Possession or Consumption of Alcoholic Beverage in Public / MV	2C:33-15A	D
148	Simple Assault-Purposely / Knowingly Causes Bodily Injury	2C:12-1A (1)	D
141	Shoplifting Less than \$200	2C:20-11C (4)	D
101	Criminal Mischief - \$500 to \$2,000 (4 th) / Under \$500	2C:17-3B(2)	D
87	Burglary – Entering a Research Facility or Structure	2C:18-2(A)1	3
83	Harassment – Verbal Conduct / Communication	2C:33-4A	P
80	Theft by Unlawful Taking or Disposition – Movable Property	2C:20-3	D
71	Possession of a Weapon Other Than a Firearm	2C:39-5D	4

Top Ten New Juvenile Complaints Docketed For Monmouth County

January 1-2011 -December 31, 2011

# of New Complaints	<u>Offense Title</u>	Statute	Degree
445	Possession of 50G or Less of Marijuana or 5G or Less of Hashish	2C:35-10A (4)	D
285	Use or Possession with Intent to Use Drug Paraphernalia	2C:36-2	D
209	Simple Assault-Purposely / Knowingly Causes Bodily Injury	2C:12-1A (1)	D
202	Shoplifting Less than \$200	2C:20-11C (4)	D
199	Possession or Consumption of Alcoholic Beverage in Public / MV	2C:33-15A	D
176	Improper Behavior-Fighting-Creates a Hazardous Condition	2C:33-2A	P
123	Possession of a Weapon Other Than a Firearm	2C:39-5D	4
113	Criminal Mischief - \$500 to \$2,000 (4 th) / Under \$500	2C:17-3B(2)	D
107	Burglary (Possibly with Bodily Injury and a Weapon)	2C:18-2	3
102	Theft by Unlawful Taking or Disposition	2C:20-3	D

Use of Diversion Mechanisms

Top Ten Charges- Diversions in Monmouth County

January 1, 2013 – December 31, 2013

# of Charges	<u>Offense Title</u>	Statute	Degree
120	Possession of 50G or Less of Marijuana or 5G or Less of Hashish	2C:35-10A(4)	D
95	Use or Possession with Intent to Use Drug Paraphernalia	2C:36-2	D
53	Shoplifting Less than \$200	2C:20-11C(4)	D
40	Possession or Consumption of Alcoholic Beverage in Public/MV	2C:33-15A	D
36	Simple Assault-Purposely/Knowingly Causes Bodily Injury	2C:12-1A (1)	D
28	Criminal Mischief-\$500 to \$2000 (4 th) / Under \$500 (DP)	2C:17-3B (2)	D
21	Defiant Trespasser	2C:18-3B	P
16	Shoplifting/Under-Ring	2C:20-11B (5)	D
14	Harassment-Verbal Conduct/Communication	2C:33-4A	P
12	Engages in Fighting or Threatening or in Violent Behavior	2C:33-2A (1)	P

During 1/1/13-12/31/13, Monmouth Vicinage diverted a total of 416 cases.

Use of Diversion Mechanisms

Top Ten Charges- Diversions in Monmouth County

January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012

# of Charges	<u>Offense Title</u>	Statute	Degree
147	Possession of 50 G or Less of Marijuana or Less of Hashish	2C:35-10A (4)	D
106	Use or Possession with Intent to Use Drug Paraphernalia	2C:36-2	D
72	Shoplifting Less Than \$200	2C:20-11C (4)	D
68	Possession or Consumption of Alcoholic Beverage in Public/MV	2C:33-15A	D
41	Simple Assault-Purposely/Knowingly Causes Bodily Injury	2C:12-1A (1)	D
29	Any Local Ordinance	00.00	(DP/PDP/No Degree)
24	Harassment-Verbal Conduct/Communication	2C:33-4A	P
20	Criminal Mischief-\$500 to \$2,000 (4 th)/Under \$500 DP	2C:17-3B(2)	D
19	Criminal Trespass – Home/ Structure/ School/ Research Facility	2C:18-3A	4
18	Theft By Unlawful Taking or Disposition – Movable Property	2C:2-3A	D

During 1/1/12-12/31/12, Monmouth Vicinage diverted a total of 532 cases. Juvenile Conference Committees (JCC) was the diversion mechanism utilized in 460 cases representing 86.47% of all diversions during 2012. Intake Service Conference was the diversion mechanism used for 72 cases representing 13.53% of all diversions in 2012.

Use of Diversion Mechanisms

Top Ten Charges- Diversions in Monmouth County

January 1, 2011 – December 31, 2011

# of Charges	<u>Offense Title</u>	Statute	Degree
223	Possession of 50 G or Less of Marijuana or Less of Hashish	2C:35-10A (4)	D
144	Use or Possession with Intent to Use Drug Paraphernalia	2C:36-2	D
114	Shoplifting Less Than \$200	2C:20-11C (4)	D
112	Possession or Consumption of Alcoholic Beverage in Public/MV	2C:33-15A	D
77	Simple Assault-Purposely/Knowingly Causes Bodily Injury	2C:12-1A (1)	D
54	Improper Behavior-Fighting Creates a Hazardous Condition	2C:33-2A	P
36	Harassment-Verbal Conduct/Communication	2C:33-4A	P
29	Defiant Trespasser	2C:18-3B	P
27	Any Local Ordinance	00.00	(DP/PDP/No Degree)
24	Criminal Mischief-\$500 to \$2,000 (4 th)/Under \$500 DP	2C:17-3B(2)	D

During 1/1/11-12/31/11, Monmouth Vicinage diverted a total of 784 cases. Juvenile Conference Committees (JCC) was the diversion mechanism utilized in 688 cases representing 87.76% of all diversions during 2011. Intake Service Conference was the diversion mechanism used for 95 cases representing 12.12% of all diversions in 2011.

Top Ten Charges for Adjudicated Delinquent Cases in Monmouth County
January 1, 2013 – December 31, 2013

# of Charges	<u>Offense Title</u>	Statute	Degree
211	Possession of 50G or Less of Marijuana or Less of Hashish	2C:35-10A (4)	D
190	Use or Possession with Intent to Use Drug Paraphernalia	2C:36-2	D
70	Possession or Consumption of Alcoholic Beverage in Public/MV	2C:33-15A	D
65	Engages in Fighting or Threatening or in Violent Behavior	2C:33-2A (1)	P
57	Any CDS Classified in Schedules I, II, III or IV	2C:35-10A (1)	3
54	Loitering for the Purpose of Possessing/Selling CDS	2C:33-2.1	D
47	Possessing CDS in a Motor Vehicle	39:4-49.1	D
44	Conspiracy	2C:5-2	3
43	Harassment-Verbal Conduct/Communication	2C:33-4A	P
42	Possession of a Weapon Other than a Firearm	2C:39-5D	4

Top Ten Charges for Adjudicated Delinquent Cases in Monmouth County
January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012

# of Charges	<u>Offense Title</u>	Statute	Degree
268	Possession of 50G or Less of Marijuana or Less of Hashish	2C:35-10A (4)	D
187	Use or Possession with Intent to Use Drug Paraphernalia	2C:36-2	D
116	Simple Assault- Purposely/Knowingly Causes Bodily Injury	2C:12-1A(1)	D
85	Criminal Mischief-\$500 to \$2000 (4 th) /Under \$500 (DP)	2C:17-3B (2)	D
72	Possession of a Weapon Other than a Firearm	2C:39-5D	4
72	Possession or Consumption of Alcoholic Beverage in Public/MV	2C:33-15A	D
68	Harassment – Verbal Conduct/Communication	2C:33-4A	P
65	Shoplifting Less Than \$200	2C:20-11C(4)	D
47	Burglary – Entering A Research Facility or Structure	2C:18-2A(1)	3
47	Any CDS Classified in Schedules I, II, III or IV	2C:35-10A(1)	3

Top Ten Charges for Adjudicated Delinquent Cases in Monmouth County
January 1, 2011 – December 31, 2011

# of Charges	<u>Offense Title</u>	Statute	Degree
225	Possession of 50G or Less of Marijuana or Less of Hashish	2C:35-10A (4)	D
142	Improper Behavior-Fighting-Creates a Hazardous Condition	2C:33-2A	P
139	Simple Assault-Purposely/Knowingly Causes Bodily Injury	2C:12-1A(1)	D
137	Use or Possession with Intent to Use Drug Paraphernalia	2C:36-2	D
106	Possession of a Weapon Other than a Firearm	2C:39-5D	4
93	Criminal Mischief-\$500 to \$2000 (4 th) /Under \$500 (DP)	2C:17-3B (2)	D
91	Burglary (Possibly with Bodily Injury and a Weapon	2C:18-2	3
89	Shoplifting Less Than \$200	2C:20-11C(4)	D
72	Theft by Unlawful Taking or Disposition	2C:20-3	D
70	Possession or Consumption of Alcoholic Beverage in Public/MV	2C:33-15A	D

Monmouth Vicinage
Lead Disposition for Juvenile Adjudicated Delinquent Cases

FACTS Lead Disposition Category Number	Lead Disposition Categories	# of Cases 2012	# of Cases 2011	# of Cases 2010	# of Cases 2009
00	Waivers	4	21		
1	JJC Incarceration	32	17	26	18
12	JJC –Incarceration (Suspended)	6	12	4	
3	JJC-Residential	2			
4	DYFS Residential		4	1	
11	DYFS (Unspecified)	1			1
6	Other Residential	7	14		
7	Non-Residential Program JJC		8		
10	Other Remedial Non-Residential	1	2	3	
13	Probation	373	488	738	697
14	Probation (Suspended)	2	2		1
15	Restitution	14	18	26	48
16	Community Service	34	54	109	115
18	Fine	20	18	52	31
19	Deferred Disposition	259	277	444	376
20	Other Conditional	8	8	11	6
21	Continue with Prior Disposition	1	1	1	
23	Suspended (Conditional)				
26	Anti Shoplifting Program	1	1		
37	Court Tours		1		
50	Diversion from the Bench -JCC	47	54	27	25
51	Diversion from the Bench-ISC	9	16	4	9
64	Charge Dismissed	256	291		
70	Bench Warrant	6	2	9	9
86	Other	23	42	58	25
99	Catch All (includes Non Residential Day, JISP or Violation of JISP and Release from In-Home Detention or from Detention Center)	4	5	7	17
	Total	1,110	1,356	1,546	1,386

Monmouth Vicinage- Probation Division	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total # of Juveniles Supervised and Monitored	922	640	715	627	441	317	429
# and % on Probation Supervision	543 (59%)	365 (57%)	398 (56%)	325 (52%)	298 (68%)	216 (68%)	274 (64%)
# and % on Deferred Disposition	379 (41%)	275 (43%)	317 (44%)	302 (48%)	143 (32%)	101 (32%)	155 (36%)
Average Officer Caseload	77	58	71.5	69.6	44	31.7	61.2
Number of Juvenile Probation Officers	12	11	10	9	10	10	7
Total Number of Violations of Probation filed	283	256	224	256	191	122	97
Violation of the standard conditions of probation	126 (45%)	91 (36%)	86 (38%)	169 (66%)	140 (73%)	77 (63.1%)	73 (75%)
Violation due to a new offense	65 (23%)	68 (27%)	78 (35%)	50 (19.5%)	34 (18%)	32 (26.2%)	15 (15%)
Program violation	37 (13%)	53 (21%)	60 (27%)	37 (14.5%)	17 (9%)	13 (10.6%)	9 (10%)

Monmouth Vicinage-Probation Division

In 2013, there were 429 juvenile cases monitored by the Probation Division Staff. Of those juveniles, 274 (64%) were on probation supervision, while 155 (36%) were Deferred Dispositions. There were a total of 97 Violations of probation filed during 2013. Of the 97 VOP's, 73 (75%) involved violation of the standard conditions of probation, 15 (15%) were new offenses and 9 (10%) were program violations.

2013 Breakdown of Violations by Town (97 Total)

Aberdeen	1
Asbury Park	8
Atlantic Highlands	2
Barnegat	1
Belmar	1
Bridgeton	1
Colts Neck	3
Deal	2
Eatontown	2
Englishtown	1
Farmingdale	2
Freehold	8
Hazlet	2
Highlands	2
Holmdel	1
Howell	3
Keansburg	7
Long Branch	13
Manalapan	4
Matawan	3
Middletown	1
Millstone	1
Morganville	1
Neptune	21
Neptune City	1
Ocean	1
Red Bank	1
Spring Lake Heights	1
Union Beach	2

*For those juveniles with deferred dispositions, specific court ordered conditions are put in place, which they must satisfy. The juvenile does not have to report to probation but the case is monitored. If the juvenile meets the conditions, the charges are dismissed.

Monmouth County Juvenile Detention Alternatives

Source: Monmouth County Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives

Monmouth County Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives operates a Home Detention/Electronic Monitoring Program that serves juveniles referred by the Monmouth Vicinage, Family Division Judiciary. The County of Monmouth funds the Home Detention Program. The Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives oversees all youth placed in the continuum of detention alternatives (as listed below). They ensure that the youth appears in court, as well as address program non compliance.

House Arrest is a detention alternative utilized at the Judge's discretion. It allows a juvenile to be released from the detention center to a parent or guardian under specific restrictions. It also offers an option to the Judge when a juvenile appears before him on a serious charge, who is not retained, to allow the juvenile to remain at home without posing a threat to the community. The juvenile is not allowed to leave the home without a parent or guardian except to attend school or work. The local Police Department is notified of the juvenile's specific House Arrest conditions. The juvenile and his/her family are informed any violation of the House Arrest conditions will result in the juvenile's arrest and possible return to the Youth Detention Center.

➤ **House Arrest A:**

Supervision is primarily the responsibility of the youth's parent/caregiver. DA staff will have bi-weekly face to face contacts and weekly phone contact for House Arrest A. Youth may leave the house to go to school, work, and all other approved activities with the company of a parent/caregiver. There is not program capacity in terms of the number of youth served. The expected average LOS on House Arrest A is 45-60 days.

➤ **House Arrest B:**

House Arrest A plus daily random phone contacts and weekly face to face contacts conducted by the Department of Human Services/Division of Juvenile Detention Alternative staff throughout the day. Up to 4 random calls per day -If youth is compliant, phone calls may be reduced over time.

Home Detention Program (HDP) is a detention alternative program utilized at the Judge's discretion. It affords the juvenile to be released from the detention center, under the supervision of the Home Detention Program Officer, to return home on an electronic monitor. The juvenile is monitored 24 hours a day through an electronic monitoring bracelet. The juvenile is given "windows" of time which are pre-documented as specific timeframes he/she will be out of the home to attend school, organized sports, church etc.. The juvenile must be in their home at all other times. Special requests may be made to the HDP Officer for additional windows for family related functions. These additional timeframes are at the discretion of the HDP Officer. The juvenile's behavior, attitude and level of supervision while exercising the "window" will all be deciding

factors. A violation of the Home Detention Program could result in the immediate return of the juvenile to the detention center based on the severity of the violation.

Electronic Monitoring (EM) Expansion –GPS/Wireless EM

The goal of the Electronic Monitoring (EM) Expansion program is to provide electronic supervision that allows juveniles to remain in the community as opposed to being incarcerated in the youth detention center. Members of the Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives rotate after hours on call to provide 24 hour a day 7 day per week coverage to respond to municipal police departments to install GPS/Wireless ankle units for juveniles deemed eligible by the court in lieu of secure detention. The Family Court Intake Officer utilizes the Risk Screening Tool to determine eligibility. Initially the youth is placed on a GPS unit and is required to attend a court hearing on the next business day, which at that time will have a wireless cellular ankle unit installed for electronic monitoring for approximately 3-5 days pending screening for placement on the traditional landline Home Detention EM program.

Home Detention –Electronic Monitoring

There were 25 juveniles on the Home Detention Electronic Monitoring Program in 2013, which was an increase of 7 participants from 2012.

Home Detention / Electronic Monitoring Program

YEAR	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Participants	55	44	58	44	41	18	25
Successful Terminations	40	38	52	33	32=86%	14=78%	22=92%
Non-successful Terminations	11	4	6	6	5=14%	4=22%	2=8%
Still Active At Year End	4	6	4	5	4	0	1
Gender							
Male	54 = 98%	43 = 98%	54= 93%	41=93%	36 =88%	11=73%	23=92%
Female	1 = 2%	1= 2%	4 = 7%	3=7%	5 = 12%	4=27%	2=8%
<i>Total</i>	55= 100%	44= 100%	58= 100%	44=100%	41= 100%	15=100%	25=100%
Race/Ethnicity							
African American	32 = 58%	26=59.1%	40 =69%	21=48%	25 = 61%	13=87%	16=64%
White	17 = 31%	9 =20.5%	11 =19%	20=45%	11= 27%	2=13%	6=24%
Hispanic	4 = 7%	5 =11.4%	6 = 10%	2=5%	4 = 10%	0=0%	3=12%
Other	2 = 4%	4 =9%	1 =2%	1=2%	1 = 2%	0=0%	0=0%

Electronic Monitoring Expansion – Wireless/GPS

The Electronic Monitoring Expansion Wireless/GPS Program started in 2010. There were 21 admissions / 2 rollovers on Wireless/GPS monitoring in 2013.

<u>Electronic Monitoring Expansion – Wireless / GPS</u>	2010	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	9	22	34	21
TOTAL DEPARTURES	9	20	34	23
RACE/ETHNICITY				
AFRICAN AMERICAN	7=78%	13 = 59%	21=62%	10=48%
CAUCASIAN	2=22%	6 = 27%	11=32%	7=33%
HISPANIC	0=0%	2 = 9%	2=6%	4=19%
OTHER	0=0%	1 = 5%	0=0%	0=0%
GENDER				
MALE	9=100%	19 = 86%	24=71%	20=95%
FEMALE	0=0%	3 = 14%	10=29%	1=5%
SUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS	9=100%	20 – 100%	33=97%	21=91%
UNSUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS	0=0%	0 = 0%	1=3%	2=9%
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION	5.60	1.1	4.1	2.0
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	10 DAYS	19.9 DAYS	36.9 DAYS	36 DAYS

House Arrest A

There were 20 admissions / 3 rollovers on House Arrest A in 2013, which is an increase of 8 participants from 2012.

<u>House Arrest A</u>	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	38	12	26	12	20
TOTAL DEPARTURES	38	15	24	11	23
RACE/ETHNICITY					
AFRICAN AMERICAN	23 =60%	5 =42%	12 = 46%	6=50%	8=40%
CAUCASIAN	8 =21%	7 =58%	12 = 46%	5=42%	7=35%
HISPANIC	5=13%	0=0%	0 = 0%	1=8%	4=20%
OTHER	2=5%	0=0%	2 = 8%	0=0%	1=5%
GENDER					
MALE	34=89%	9=75%	24 = 92%	10=83%	19=95%
FEMALE	4=10%	3=25%	2 = 8 %	2=17%	1=5%
SUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS	34=89%	11=73%	21 = 87%	10=91%	20=87%
UNSUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS	4=11%	4=27%	3 = 13%	1=9%	3=13%
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION	6.1	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.7
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	41.7 DAYS	36.26 DAYS	22.5 DAYS	10.6 DAYS	36 DAYS

House Arrest B

There were 10 admissions / 1 rollover on House Arrest B in 2013, which is a decrease of 4 participants from 2012.

<u>House Arrest B</u>	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	57	38	29	14	10
TOTAL DEPARTURES	48	38	29	15	11
RACE/ETHNICITY					
AFRICAN AMERICAN	27 =47%	19 =50%	16 = 55.3%	9=64%	7=70%
CAUCASIAN	24 =42%	15=39%	12 = 41.3%	5=36%	3=30%
HISPANIC	2=4%	3=8%	0 =0%	0=0%	0=0%
OTHER	4=7%	1=3%	1 = 3.4%	0=0%	0=0%
GENDER					
MALE	54=95%	33=87%	25 = 86%	8=57%	10=100%
FEMALE	3=5%	5=13%	4 = 14%	6=43%	0=0%
SUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS	37 =77%	35=91.9%	27 = 93%	13=87%	10=91%
UNSUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS	11=23%	3=8.1%	2 = 7%	2=13%	1=9%
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION	6.1	4.8	3.0	1.2	1.0
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	35.8 DAYS	37 DAYS	42.9 DAYS	22.1 DAYS	34 DAYS

Shelter

The Shelter became available as a Detention Alternative Program in May 2012. We had 17 admissions/2 rollovers in 2013. This is an increase of 10 admissions from 2012.

<u>Shelter</u>	2012	2013		
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	7	17		
TOTAL DEPARTURES	5	19		
RACE/ETHNICITY				
AFRICAN AMERICAN	3=43%	11=65%		
CAUCASIAN	4=57%	3=17%		
HISPANIC	0=0%	2=12%		
OTHER	0=0%	1=6%		
GENDER				
MALE	5=71%	11=65%		
FEMALE	2=29%	6=35%		
SUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS	5=100%	17=89%		
UNSUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS	0=%	2=11%		
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION	.53	.4		
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	27.7 DAYS	30 DAYS		

Monmouth County Admissions to Juvenile Detention

Source: Monmouth County Sheriff's Department

(Overview comparison of 2013 admissions to 2012)

There were 100 admissions of Monmouth County juveniles to the Middlesex County Juvenile Detention Center in 2013. This represents 1 fewer Monmouth County juvenile admissions to secure juvenile detention than in 2012.

The average length of stay in juvenile detention for Monmouth County juveniles in 2013 was 41.8 days, which represents an increase of 11.3 days from 2012.

The number of child care days provided to Monmouth County juveniles at the Middlesex County Juvenile Detention Facility in 2013 was 4,185. This represents an increase of 1,095 child care days from what was provided in 2012.

The total average daily population of Monmouth County juveniles detained at the Middlesex County Juvenile Detention facility in 2013 was 10.8. This reflects an increase of 2.3 juveniles in the total average daily population from 2012.

The total number of Monmouth County Black juvenile admissions to the Middlesex County Juvenile Detention facility in 2013 was 53; which represents a decrease of 11 admissions from 2012.

The total number of Monmouth County White juvenile admissions to the Middlesex County Juvenile Detention facility in 2013 was 28; which represents an increase of 3 admissions from 2012.

The total number of Monmouth County Hispanic juvenile admissions to the Middlesex County Juvenile Detention Facility in 2013 was 14; which is an increase of 5 admissions from 2012.

In 2013, the gender of the Monmouth County admissions to the juvenile detention indicates that 87 or 87% are male and 13 or 13% are female. There were 7 more Monmouth County males admitted to juvenile detention in 2013 compared to 2012 and 7 less female admissions.

The municipalities with the highest number of admissions of Monmouth County juveniles to the Middlesex County Juvenile Detention Facility in 2013 were Asbury Park (22); Neptune Township (17) and Long Branch (17). Asbury Park had 2 more admissions to juvenile detention in 2013 compared to 2012. Neptune Township had 11 fewer admissions to juvenile detention in 2013 compared to 2012. Long Branch had 8 more admissions to juvenile detention in 2013 compared to 2012.

*In 2013, there were 2 Monmouth County male juveniles (1 Black and 1 Hispanic) on a short term commitment status at the Middlesex County Juvenile Detention Facility that resulted in 86 additional child care days provided at the facility.

Youth Detention Center

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Admissions	340	286	271	181	135	101	100
Average Length of Stay	23.7	30.6	34.5	37.33	29.2	30.5	41.8
# of Child Care Days	7,973	10,213	9,363	6,757	4,471 +121*	3,090 +209	4,185 +86
Minimum Average Daily Population	16	23	18 December	9 December	8.5 December and May	2 December	5 Jan/April/ Dec
Total Average Daily Population	22	29	25.32	18.6	12.2	8.5	10.8
Maximum Average Daily Population	26	40 August	35.07 May	26 February	16.4 February	16 September August	22 Aug

**In 2013, there were 2 Monmouth County male juveniles (1 Black and 1 Hispanic) on a short term commitment status at the Middlesex County Juvenile Detention Facility that resulted in 86 additional child care days provided at the facility.*

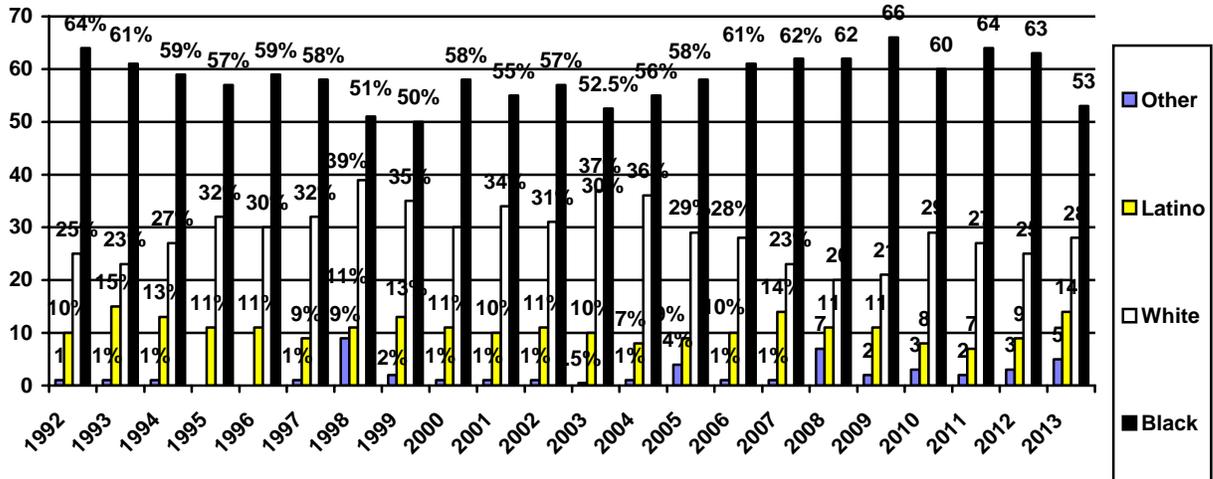
Please note that the 2010 data presented includes the combined total for Monmouth County youth detained at the Monmouth County Youth Detention Center (1/1/10- 6/30/10) and the Middlesex County Juvenile Detention Facility (7/1/10- 12/31/10).

The Racial / Ethnic Composition of Monmouth County Admissions to Juvenile Detention

Please note that the 2010 data presented includes the combined total for Monmouth County youth detained at the Monmouth County Youth Detention Center (1/1/10-6/30/10) and the Middlesex County Juvenile Detention Facility (7/1/10- 12/31/10).

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Black	209 = 62%	177 = 62%	179 = 66%	108=60%	86 =64%	64=63.3%	53=53%
White	79 = 23%	57 = 20%	56 = 21%	53=29%	36 =27%	25=24.7%	28=28%
Hispanic	48 =14%	33 = 11%	31 = 11%	14=8%	10 =7%	9=8.9%	14=14%
Other	4 = 1%	19 = 7%	5 = 2%	6=3%	3 = 2%	3=2.9%	5=5%

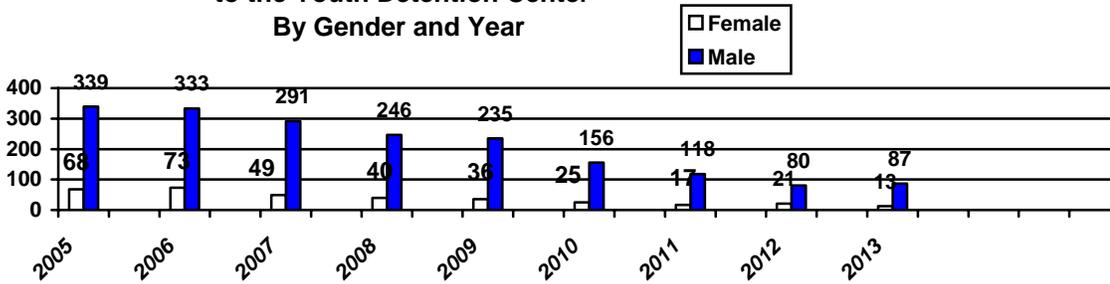
Percentage of Monmouth County Juvenile Admissions to the Youth Detention Center by Race / Ethnicity and Year



The Gender of the Monmouth County Admissions to Juvenile Detention

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
MALES	291 = 86%	246 = 86%	235 = 87%	156=86%	118 =87%	80=79.2	87=87%
FEMALES	49 = 14%	40 =14%	36 = 13%	25=14%	17 =13%	21=20.8	13=13%

Number of Monmouth County Juvenile Admissions to the Youth Detention Center By Gender and Year



Admissions to the Youth Detention Center by Municipality

2010 Data presented includes the combined total for Monmouth County youth detained at the Monmouth County Youth Detention Center (1/1/10-6/30/10) and the Middlesex County Juvenile Detention Facility (7/1/10- 12/31/10).

MUNICIPALITY	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Aberdeen Twp.	0	3	0	0	0	2
Allenhurst	0	0	0	0	0	0
Allentown	0	2	2	0	2	0
Asbury Park City	70	82	50	38	20	22
Atlantic Highlands	1	2	0	0	0	0
Avon-By-The-Sea	0	0	0	0	1	0
Belmar	2	0	0	2	0	0
Bradley Beach	1	0	0	0	0	1
Brielle	0	0	0	0	1	0
Colts Neck Twp.	0	0	0	1	3	2
Deal	0	1	0	0	0	0
Eatontown	5	4	6	2	2	0
Englishtown	2	0	0	0	0	1
Fair Haven	1	0	0	1	1	1
Farmingdale	1	6	1	1	0	0
Freehold Borough	1	1	4	3	2	4
Freehold Twp.	4	12	2	0	3	1
Hazlet Twp.	3	1	3	3	0	1
Highlands	0	2	1	0	0	0
Holmdel Twp.	2	4	0	4	1	0
Howell Twp.	4	13	6	3	1	1
Interlaken	0	0	1	0	0	0
Keansburg	28	8	11	9	6	9
Keyport	3	1	2	2	1	1
Lake Como	0	0	0	0	0	0
Little Silver	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loch Arbour	0	0	0	0	0	0
Long Branch City	44	32	20	21	9	17
Manalapan Twp.	3	5	6	1	0	3
Manasquan	0	1	0	0	0	1
Marlboro Twp.	4	6	5	0	1	0
Matawan	4	2	3	4	0	3
Middletown Twp.	5	6	8	5	0	3
Millstone Twp.	1	0	1	0	0	0
Monmouth Beach	0	0	0	0	0	0
Neptune City	0	0	0	0	0	0
Neptune Twp.	40	30	19	22	28	17
Ocean Twp.	13	9	6	6	5	3
Oceanport	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red Bank	5	9	6	0	1	1
Roosevelt	2	0	0	0	0	0
Rumson	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sea Bright	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sea Girt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shrewsbury Boro.	0	0	2	0	0	0
Shrewsbury Twp.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spring Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spring Lake Hgts.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tinton Falls	3	0	2	2	1	0
Union Beach	2	0	1	0	1	1
Upper Freehold	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wall Twp.	0	3	1	1	1	1
W. Long Branch	2	0	1	0	0	2
<i>Out of County</i>	30	24	11	4	10	1
TOTAL	286	271	181	135	101	100

**Number and Percentage of total Admissions
to the Youth Detention Center by Home Address
Top Three Municipalities**

	Asbury Park	Long Branch	Neptune Twp.	3-Town Total	County Total
2000	113 (21.2%)	41 (7.6%)	59 (11.1%)	213 (40%)	533 (100%)
2001	162 (25.4%)	67 (10.5%)	68 (10.7%)	297 (46.6%)	637 (100%)
2002	144 (23.4%)	60 (9.7%)	71 (11%)	275 (44.6%)	616 (100%)
2003	120 (23.6%)	52 (10.2%)	47 (9.3%)	219 (43.1%)	508 (100%)
2004	131 (23.1%)	70 (12.3%)	59 (10.4%)	260 (45.9%)	569 (100%)
2005	108 (27%)	40 (10%)	48 (12%)	196 (49%)	400 (100%)
2006	130 (32%)	53 (13%)	43 (11%)	226 (56%)	406 (100%)
2007	87 (26%)	49 (14%)	48 (14%)	184 (54%)	340 (100%)
2008	70 (24%)	44 (15%)	40 (14%)	154 (54%)	286 (100%)
2009	82 (30%)	32 (12%)	30 (11%)	144 (53%)	271 (100%)
2010	50 (28%)	20 (11%)	19 (10%)	89 (49%)	181 (100%)
2011	38 (28%)	21 (16%)	22 (16%)	81 (60%)	135 (100%)
2012	20 (20%)	9 (9%)	28 (28%)	57 (56%)	101 (100%)
2013	22 (22%)	17 (17%)	17 (17%)	56 (56%)	100 (100%)

Asbury Park, Long Branch and Neptune Township have consistently had the highest number of admissions to the Youth Detention Center. These three municipalities represent 56% of the total admissions to the Youth Detention Center in 2013.

MONMOUTH COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS WITH THE HIGHEST ENROLLMENT

Source: New Jersey Department of Education

Districts with the Highest Student Enrollment						
School Years	2011-2012	2010-2011	2009-2010	2008-2009	2007-2008	2006-2007
Freehold Regional	11,310	11,865	11,648	11,556.5	11,703	11,524.0
Middletown Township	9,934.5	10,263	10,288	10,093.5	10,142	10,130.0
Howell Township	6,522	6,641	6,761	6,896	7,059	7,252.0
Long Branch	5,331	5,351	5,109.5	4,889.5	4,825	4,853.0
Manalapan-Englishtown Regional	5,161	5,276	4,922	4,966	4,980	5,446.0
Marlboro Township	4,557	5,737	5,921	6,024	6,072	6,129.0
Neptune Township	4,307.5	4,462.5	4,438	4,418.5	4,432	5,033.0
Monmouth County	101,036	103,965.5	105,552.5	106,680	106,911	108,730

Source: New Jersey Department of Education

Monmouth County's Total 2012-2013 School Enrollment was 101,588.

- The public school enrollment consisted of 52,033 (51%) males and 49,555 (49%) females.
- The race/ethnicity data indicates: 72,269 or 71% White; 9,168.5 or 9% Black; 12,851.5 or 13% Hispanic; 102 Native American; 5,998 or 6% Asian; 184 Hawaiian Native; and 1,015 or 1% Two or More Races.
- Monmouth County ranked 4th out of the 21 counties with the highest school enrollment in New Jersey.
- Of the total school enrollment, 18,522 were indicated as receiving the free lunch program and 3,648 the reduced lunch program.

Monmouth County Public School Enrollment

DISTRICT		Total 2010-11	DISTRICT		Total 2010-11
ACADEMY CHARTER HIGH SCHOOL			MARLBORO TWP.		5,737
ASBURY PARK CITY		1,889	MATAWAN ABERDEEN REG.		3,824
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS BORO		312	MIDDLETOWN TWP.		10,262
AVON BORO		164	MILLSTONE TWP.		1,528
BAYSHORE JOINTURE COMM		28	MONMOUTH BEACH BORO.		304
BELMAR BORO		551	MONMOUTH- OCEAN ED SER		17
BRADLEY BEACH BORO		290	MONMOUTH CO VOC.		1,613
BRIELLE BORO		672	MONMOUTH REGIONAL		1,058
COLTS NECK TWP.		1,218	NEPTUNE CITY		392
DEAL BORO		99	NEPTUNE TWP.		4,462
EATONTOWN BORO		1,060	OCEAN TWP.		3,985
FAIR HAVEN BORO		1,017	OCEANPORT BORO		651
FARMINGDALE BORO		156	RED BANK BORO		993
FREEHOLD BORO		1,413	RED BANK CHARTER		
FREEHOLD REGIONAL		11,865	RED BANK REGIONAL		1,009
FREEHOLD TWP.		4,350	ROOSEVELT BORO		64
HAZLET TWP.		3,269	RUMSON BORO		967
HENRY HUDSON REGIONAL		403	RUMSON-FAIR HAVEN REG		958
HIGHLANDS BORO		206	SEA GIRT BORO		171
HOLMDEL TWP.		2,421	SHORE REGIONAL		677
HOPE ACADEMY CHARTER			SHREWSBURY BORO		489
HOWELL TWP.		6,639	SPRING LAKE BORO		268
KEANSBURG BORO		1,706	SPRING LAKE HTS.BORO		348
KEYPORT BORO		1,142	TINTON FALLS		1,565
LITTLE SILVER BORO		804	UNION BEACH		737
LONG BRANCH CITY		5,265	UPPER FREEHOLD REG		2,333
MANALAPAN-ENGLISHTOWN REG.		5,276	WALL TWP		4,098
MANASQUAN BORO		1,690	WEST LONG BRANCH BORO		528
			MONMOUTH COUNTY TOTAL		103,965.5

Enrollment by Program Participants	2011-2012	<u>Students with Disability</u>	
		Count of Students	% of Enrollment
District	School		
Asbury Park	Asbury Park High	89	23%
Freehold Regional	Colts Neck High	160	11%
Freehold Regional	Freehold Borough High	226	15%
Freehold Regional	Freehold Twp. High	297	14%
Freehold Regional	Howell High	306	13%
Freehold Regional	Manalapan High	233	12%
Freehold Regional	Marlboro High	191	10%
Hazlet Township	Raritan High	160	16%
Henry Hudson Regional	Henry Hudson Reg.	89	25%
Holmdel Township	Holmdel High	117	11%
Keansburg	Keansburg High	56	16%
Keyport	Keyport High	86	19%
Long Branch	Long Branch High	160	15%
Manasquan	Manasquan High	118	12%
Matawan-Aberdeen	Matawan Regional High	122	12%
Middletown Township	Middletown High North	241	16%
Middletown Township	Middletown High South	212	16%
Monmouth County Vocational	Allied Health & Science	0	0%
Monmouth County Vocational	Biotechnology High	1	0%
Monmouth County Vocational	Career Center	-	-
Monmouth County Vocational	Class Academy	2	3%
Monmouth County Vocational	Communications High	1	0%
Monmouth County Vocational	High Tech High School	-	-
Monmouth County Vocational	KIVA High School	-	-
Monmouth County Vocational	M.A.S.T.	1	0%
Monmouth County Vocational	Voc Tech High School	273	39%
Monmouth Regional	Monmouth Reg. High	128	13%
Neptune Township	Neptune High	258	21%
Ocean Township	Ocean Twp. High	198	16%
Red Bank Regional	Red Bank Regional High	150	13%
Rumson-Fair Haven	Rumson-Fair Haven Reg.	142	16%
Shore Regional	Shore Regional High	73	12%
Upper Freehold	Allentown High	165	14%
Wall Township	Wall High	154	13%

Source: NJ School Performance Report –State of New Jersey-Department of Education

Monmouth County Public High Schools - Students with Disabilities

Percent of students with IEPs (Individualized Education Program) regardless of placement/programs

District	School	2012-13	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
Asbury Park	Asbury Park High	23%	23.6%	20.2%	20.7%
Freehold Regional	Colts Neck High	13%	14.3%	11.9%	10.6%
Freehold Regional	Freehold Borough	16%	16.0%	14.4%	13.9%
Freehold Regional	Freehold Twp.	15%	16.0%	14.2%	13.9%
Freehold Regional	Howell High	14%	14.6%	13.3%	12.9%
Freehold Regional	Manalapan High	9%	11.1%	10.6%	9.8%
Freehold Regional	Marlboro High	11%	9.7%	9.5%	9.5%
Hazlet Township	Raritan High	16%	15.0%	13.9%	14.5%
Henry Hudson Regional	Henry Hudson Reg.	24%	23.8%	22.3%	21.6%
Holmdel Township	Holmdel High	12%	11.5%	10.4%	9.2%
Keansburg	Keansburg	24%	18.8%	19.1%	20.8%
Keyport	Keyport High	19%	21.2%	18.9%	19.5%
Long Branch	Long Branch	14%	17.6%	15.7%	14.1%
Manasquan	Manasquan	14%	13.5%	14.2%	14.9%
Matawan-Aberdeen Regional	Matawan Regional High	12%	12.2%	9.2%	8.8%
Middletown Township	Middletown HS North	16%	17.8%	16.4%	17.2%
Middletown Township	Middletown HS South	16%	17.1%	14.6%	14.7%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Allied Health & Science	0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Biotechnology High	0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Career Center	97%	-		
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Class Academy		0.0%		0.0%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Communications High	0%	0.7%		0.3%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	High Tech High	0%			0.4%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	M.A.S.T.	0%	0.0%		0.0%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Voc Tech High School	37%	5.8%		31.6%
Monmouth Regional	Monmouth Regional	17%	16.8%	16.8%	17.1%
Neptune Township	Neptune High	21%	21.2%	20.7%	21%
Ocean Township	Ocean Twp. High	16%	13.3%	12.6%	11.4%
Red Bank Regional	Red Bank Regional	15%	15.8%	14%	13.7%
Rumson-Fair Haven Regional	Rumson-Fair Haven Reg.	14%	14.6%	14.2%	14.2%
Shore Regional	Shore Reg. High	12%	11.4%	11.9%	12.6%
Upper Freehold	Allentown High	15%	14.7%	14.9%	14.2%
Wall Township	Wall High	16%	14.8%	13.2%	13.4%

Students with Disabilities – Shown is the total number of resident students with Individualized Education Programs (IEP), regardless of placement, as a percent of the total school enrollment in October. An IEP is a written plan that is developed by members of the local school district child study team, a teacher who has knowledge of the child, and the parent(s) or guardian. It describes how a child currently performs in school, specifies the child's educational needs, includes goals and objectives the parents and staff believe the child can achieve during the school year, details the child's special education program, specifies why the child is receiving these special education services, and provides an organized way for school staff and parents to conduct an appropriate educational program for the child. The special education and related services are provided after the parent and school staff determines the child's needs.

Economically Disadvantaged Students

District	School	Count of Students 2012-13	% of Enrollment 2012-13	Count of Students 2011-12	% of Enrollment 2011-12
Asbury Park	Asbury Park High	312	86.3%	288	73.3%
Freehold Regional	Colts Neck High	114	7.8%	89	6.2%
Freehold Regional	Freehold Borough High	342	21.9%	262	17.6%
Freehold Regional	Freehold Twp. High	233	11%	184	8.6%
Freehold Regional	Howell High	218	9.2%	158	6.6%
Freehold Regional	Manalapan High	145	7.2%	96	4.9%
Freehold Regional	Marlboro High	86	4.4%	61	3.2%
Hazlet Township	Raritan High	126	12.6%	102	10.3%
Henry Hudson Regional	Henry Hudson Reg.	99	27.8%	83	23.1%
Holmdel Township	Holmdel High	27	2.6%	20	2.0%
Keansburg	Keansburg High	224	62%	219	62.4%
Keyport	Keyport High	196	39.2%	189	40.8%
Long Branch	Long Branch High	655	58.1%	636	60.7%
Manasquan	Manasquan High	107	11.4%	108	11.1%
Matawan Aberdeen	Matawan Regional High	263	25%	253	24.2%
Middletown Township	Middletown High North	252	17.1%	201	13.6%
Middletown Township	Middletown High South	78	5.6%	74	5.4%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Allied Health & Science	9	3.2%	16	5.7%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Biotechnology High	4	1.3%	5	1.6%
Monmouth Co. Voc.	Career Center	100	41%	-	-
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Class Academy			35	44.3%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Communications High	1	0.3%	3	0.9%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	High Tech High School	1	0.4%	0	0.0%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Academy of Law & Public Safety	0	0%	-	-
Monmouth Co. Vocational	M.A.S.T.	6	2.1%	6	2.0%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Voc Tech High School	78	24%	165	23.5%
Monmouth Regional	Monmouth Reg. High	121	12.1%	96	10.1%
Neptune Township	Neptune High	740	55.7%	594	47.5%
Ocean Township	Ocean Twp. High	204	16.8%	208	17.3%
Red Bank Regional	Red Bank Regional High	286	24.2%	172	15.2%
Rumson-Fair Haven	Rumson-Fair Haven Reg.	7	0.8%	6	0.7%
Shore Regional	Shore Regional High	26	4.0%	15	2.4%
Upper Freehold	Allentown High	77	6.4%	72	6.1%
Wall Township	Wall High	143	11.8%	26	2.2%

Enrollment by Program Participants	2011-2012	<u>Limited English Proficient Students</u>	
District	School	Count of Students	% of Enrollment
Asbury Park	Asbury Park High	64	16.3%
Freehold Regional	Colts Neck High	62	4.3%
Freehold Regional	Freehold Borough High	4	0.3%
Freehold Regional	Freehold Twp. High	0	0.0%
Freehold Regional	Howell High	1	0.0%
Freehold Regional	Manalapan High	0	0.0%
Freehold Regional	Marlboro High	0	0.0%
Hazlet Township	Raritan High	7	0.7%
Henry Hudson Regional	Henry Hudson Reg.	1	0.3%
Holmdel Township	Holmdel High	7	0.7%
Keansburg	Keansburg High	2	0.6%
Keyport	Keyport High	5	1.1%
Long Branch	Long Branch High	53	5.1%
Manasquan	Manasquan High	10	1.0%
Matawan-Aberdeen	Matawan Regional High	9	0.9%
Middletown Township	Middletown High North	4	0.3%
Middletown Township	Middletown High South	2	0.2%
Monmouth County Vocational	Allied Health & Science	0	0.0%
Monmouth County Vocational	Biotechnology High	0	0.0%
Monmouth County Vocational	Career Center	-	-
Monmouth County Vocational	Class Academy	0	0.0%
Monmouth County Vocational	Communications High	0	0.0%
Monmouth County Vocational	High Tech High School	0	0.0%
Monmouth County Vocational	KIVA High School	-	-
Monmouth County Vocational	M.A.S.T.	0	0.0%
Monmouth County Vocational	Voc Tech High School	7	1.0%
Monmouth Regional	Monmouth Reg. High	12	1.3%
Neptune Township	Neptune High	28	2.2%
Ocean Township	Ocean Twp. High	31	2.6%
Red Bank Regional	Red Bank Regional High	24	2.1%
Rumson-Fair Haven	Rumson-Fair Haven Reg.	1	0.1%
Shore Regional	Shore Regional High	0	0.0%
Upper Freehold	Allentown High	3	0.3%
Wall Township	Wall High	5	0.4%

**NJ Dept. of Education Graduation Rates –
Monmouth County High Schools**

District	School	2012 Adjusted Cohort Grad Rate	2011 Adjusted Cohort Grad Rate
Asbury Park	Asbury Park High	49.02%	59.46%
Freehold Regional	Colts Neck High	94.44%	94.74%
Freehold Regional	Freehold Borough	93.57%	90.96%
Freehold Regional	Freehold Twp.	94.07%	93.68%
Freehold Regional	Howell High	96.39%	96.66%
Freehold Regional	Manalapan High	96.96%	96.66%
Freehold Regional	Marlboro High	97.81%	97.24%
Freehold Regional	District Total	95.71%	95.18%
Hazlet Township	Raritan High	98.36%	97.05%
Henry Hudson Regional	Henry Hudson Reg.	91.18%	89.89%
Holmdel Township	Holmdel High	97.55%	99.26%
Keansburg	Keansburg	78.07%	82.84%
Keyport	Keyport High	77.69%	85.95%
Long Branch	Long Branch	85.48%	83.12%
Manasquan	Manasquan	91.79%	91.89%
Matawan-Aberdeen Regional	Matawan Regional High	91.25%	89.10%
Middletown Township	Middletown HS North	91.61%	94.50%
Middletown Township	Middletown HS South	94.16%	97.37%
Middletown Township	District Total	92.85%	95.90%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Allied Health & Science	96.88%	100%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Biotechnology High	100%	97.30%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Class Academy	61.82%	74.58%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Communications High	100%	100%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	High Tech High	100%	100%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	M.A.S.T.	100%	98.59%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	District Total	94.32%	95.79%
Monmouth Regional	Monmouth Regional	93.38%	89.30%
Neptune Township	Neptune High	76.44%	83.76%
Ocean Township	Ocean Twp. High	91.86%	94.44%
Red Bank Regional	Red Bank Regional	93.51%	94.55%
Rumson-Fair Haven Regional	Rumson-Fair Haven Reg.	98.78%	96.51%
Shore Regional	Shore Reg. High	94.86%	97.59%
Upper Freehold	Allentown High	94.77%	97.61%
Wall Township	Wall High	95.07%	96.39%

Student Mobility Rate

District	School	2010-11 State Average 8.9%	2009-10 State Average 9.7%	2008-09 State Average 9.6%
	Academy Charter High		16.0%	14.6%
Asbury Park	Asbury Park High	41.8%	Not indicated	45.7%
Freehold Regional	Colts Neck High	4.3%	3.6%	2.5%
Freehold Regional	Freehold Borough High	3.7%	6.2%	2.4%
Freehold Regional	Freehold Twp. High	4.1%	3.9%	2.8%
Freehold Regional	Howell High	2.5%	2.6%	3.5%
Freehold Regional	Manalapan High	2.0%	1.9%	2.4%
Freehold Regional	Marlboro High	1.4%	1.2%	2.9%
Hazlet	Raritan High	4.8%	5.8%	3.2%
Henry Hudson Reg.	Henry Hudson Reg.	6.1%	7.3%	3.9%
Holmdel Twp.	Holmdel High	2.6%	0.5%	0.8%
Keansburg	Keansburg High	17.1%	11%	15.9%
Keyport	Keyport High	11.3%	10.5%	8.8%
Long Branch	Long Branch High	12.0%	12.6%	13.1%
Manasquan	Manasquan High	4.8%	5.5%	5.0%
Matawan-Aberdeen Reg.	Matawan Regional High	6.2%	5.2%	9.4%
Middletown Township	Middletown High North	5.5%	5.4%	6.2%
Middletown Township	Middletown High South	3.3%	3.6%	4.4%
Monmouth Regional	Monmouth Regional	5.6%	7.0%	6.8%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Allied Health & Science	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Biotechnology High	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Career Center	-	0.0%	0.0%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Class Academy	0%	-	
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Communications High	0.7%	1.1%	0.0%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	High Tech High School	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	KIVA High School	0%	12.0%	13.5%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	M.A.S.T.	1.0%	0.4%	0.0%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Voc Tech High School	15.3%	0.0%	3.0%
Neptune Township	Neptune High	14.5%	13.4%	11.1%
Ocean Township	Ocean Twp. High	5.9%	11.0%	5.5%
Red Bank Regional	Red Bank Regional High	0.0%	6.1%	6.1%
Rumson-Fair Haven Reg.	Rumson-Fair Haven Reg.	6.9%	2.0%	2.0%
Shore Regional	Shore Regional High	0.0%	4.2%	6.9%
Upper Freehold Reg.	Allentown High	3.8%	2.8%	2.3%
Wall Twp.	Wall High	3.5%	4.9%	8.0%

SOURCE: NJ State Department of Education

Student Mobility Rate – Percentage of students who entered and left during the school year.

***PLEASE NOTE THAT THE STUDENT MOBILITY RATE STATE AVERAGE FOR VOCATIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN 2009-10 WAS 5.1%**

MONMOUTH COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL DROPOUTS
BY RACIAL/ETHNIC ORIGIN

Racial Ethnic Origin YEAR	White		Black		Hispanic		Native American		Asian		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
2011/2012	147	(39%)	113	(30%)	111	(29%)	0	(0.0%)	5	(1%)	378
2010/2011	134	(44.37%)	86	(28.47)	70	(23.17%)	0	(0.0%)	8	(2.64%)	302
2009/2010	95.5	(33%)	109	(37%)	67	(23%)	0	(0.0%)	4	(1%)	292.5*
2008/2009	81.5	(45.5%)	40	(22.3%)	56.5	(31.6%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(.6%)	179
2007/2008	55.5	(46.4%)	34	(28.7%)	28	(23.6%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.8%)	118.5
2006/2007	70	(41.9%)	43	(25.7%)	48	(28.7%)	0	(0.0%)	6	(3.6%)	167
2005/2006	78	(38.0%)	82	(40.0%)	40	(19.5%)	1	(0.5%)	4	(2.0%)	205
2004/2005	116	(55.0%)	50	(23.0%)	38	(18.0%)	8	(4.0%)	0	(0.0%)	212
2003/2004	156.5	(51.1%)	98	(32.0%)	49.5	(16.2%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.6%)	306
2002/2003	190.5	(56.5%)	84	(25.1%)	61	(18.1%)	1	(0.3%)	0	(0.0%)	336.5
2001/2002	254	(55.8%)	134	(29.4%)	62.5	(13.7%)	1	(0.2%)	4	(0.9%)	455.5
2000/2001	283	(61.5%)	123	(26.7%)	50	(10.9%)	4	(0.9%)	0	(0.0%)	460

***Two or more races comprised 2 (.5%) of the public school dropouts in Monmouth County in 2011/2012.**

Monmouth County comprised 4% of the total number of 9,283 dropouts in New Jersey reported in the 2011-2012 school year.

*Two or more races comprised 4 (1.3%) of the public school dropouts in Monmouth County in 2010/2011.

*Two or more races comprised 17 (6%) of the public school dropouts in Monmouth County in 2009/2010.

NJ School Performance Report	2012-13	Overall Graduation Rate	Dropout Rate	Student Suspension Rate
		Statewide Targets 75%	Statewide Targets 2%	
DISTRICT	SCHOOL			
	Academy Charter High			
Asbury Park	Asbury Park High	51%	4.4%	63.2%
Freehold Regional	Colts Neck High	94%	0.3%	4.3%
Freehold Regional	Freehold Borough	93%	0.9%	13.2%
Freehold Regional	Freehold Twp.	96%	0.5%	5.4%
Freehold Regional	Howell High	96%	0.2%	5.4%
Freehold Regional	Manalapan High	95%	0.4%	6.8%
Freehold Regional	Marlboro High	99%	0%	5.5%
Hazlet Township	Raritan High	96%	0.1%	6.8%
Henry Hudson Regional	Henry Hudson Reg.	94%	0.0%	5.6%
Holmdel Township	Holmdel High	96%	0.0%	11%
Keansburg	Keansburg	76%	3.2%	45.8%
Keyport	Keyport High	85%	1.2%	8.0%
Long Branch	Long Branch	92%	1.2%	20.2%
Manasquan	Manasquan	90%	1.4%	5.7%
Matawan-Aberdeen Reg.	Matawan Regional High	91%	0.7%	3.3%
Middletown Township	Middletown HS North	92%	0.0%	6.3%
Middletown Township	Middletown HS South	95%	0.0%	6.5%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Allied Health & Science	100%	0.0%	1.8%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Academy of Law & Public Safety			12.5%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Biotechnology High	100%	0.0%	0.6%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Career Center			0.8%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Communications High	100%	0.0%	0.6%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	High Tech High School	100%	0.0%	1.1%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	M.A.S.T.	100%	0.0%	2.4%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Voc Tech High School			7.8%
Monmouth Regional	Monmouth Regional	91%	1.1%	12.2%
Neptune Township	Neptune High	77%	1.8%	24.6%
Ocean Township	Ocean Twp. High	92%	0.4%	5.7%
Red Bank Regional	Red Bank Regional	97%	0.6%	2.2%
Rumson-Fair Haven Reg.	Rumson-Fair Haven Reg.	98%	0.0%	3.1%
Shore Regional	Shore Regional High School	96%	0.3%	2.3%
Upper Freehold	Allentown High	95%	0.2%	5.8%
Wall	Wall High	96%	0.2%	8.3%

Graduation Rate-This rate calculates the percentage of students who are awarded a regular, high school diploma within four years of becoming a first-time ninth grader. The rate is adjusted to account for students who 'transfer-in' and for students who are verified as 'transfers-out'.

Dropout Rates- are calculated from student-level data submitted by districts for students officially classified as dropouts. The dropout rate is the count of students who dropout in an academic year divided by the school's total enrollment.

Student Suspension Rate - the percentage of students who were suspended one or more times during the school year

School's Academic Achievement When Compared to Schools Across the State

NJ School Performance Report	2012-13	Very High	High	About Average	Lags	Significantly Lags
DISTRICT	SCHOOL					
Asbury Park	Asbury Park High					X
Freehold Regional	Colts Neck High		X			
Freehold Regional	Freehold Borough		X			
Freehold Regional	Freehold Twp.	X				
Freehold Regional	Howell High		X			
Freehold Regional	Manalapan High		X			
Freehold Regional	Marlboro High	X				
Hazlet Township	Raritan High		X			
Henry Hudson Regional	Henry Hudson Reg.		X			
Holmdel Township	Holmdel High		X			
Keansburg	Keansburg				X	
Keyport	Keyport High				X	
Long Branch	Long Branch				X	
Manasquan	Manasquan		X			
Matawan-Aberdeen Reg.	Matawan Regional			X		
Middletown Township	Middletown HS North			X		
Middletown Township	Middletown HS South		X			
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Allied Health & Science	X				
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Biotechnology High	X				
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Communications High	X				
Monmouth Co. Vocational	High Tech High School	X				
Monmouth Co. Vocational	M.A.S.T.	X				
Monmouth Regional	Monmouth Regional			X		
Neptune Township	Neptune High					X
Ocean Township	Ocean Twp. High		X			
Red Bank Regional	Red Bank Regional		X			
Rumson-Fair Haven Reg.	Rumson-Fair Haven	X				
Shore Regional	Shore Regional High	X				
Upper Freehold	Allentown High			X		
Wall	Wall High					X

Academic Achievement measures the content knowledge students have in language arts literacy and math. For high schools, this includes measures of the school's proficiency rate on both the Language Arts Literacy and Math sections of the New Jersey High School Proficiency Assessment (HSPA). A proficiency rate is calculated by summing the count of students who scored either proficient or advanced proficient on the assessment and dividing by the count of valid test scores.

- Very High Performance is defined as being equal to or above the 80th percentile.
- High Performance is defined as being between the 60th and 79.9th percentiles.
- Average Performance is defined as being between the 40th and 59.9th percentiles.
- Lagging Performance is defined as being between the 20th and 39.9th percentiles.
- Significantly Lagging Performance is defined as being equal to or below the 19.9th percentile.

School's College & Career Readiness When Compared to Schools Across the State

NJ School Performance Report	2012-13	Very High	High	About Average	Lags	Significantly Lags
DISTRICT	SCHOOL					
Asbury Park	Asbury Park High				X	
Freehold Regional	Colts Neck High		X			
Freehold Regional	Freehold Borough		X			
Freehold Regional	Freehold Twp.			X		
Freehold Regional	Howell High			X		
Freehold Regional	Manalapan High		X			
Freehold Regional	Marlboro High		X			
Hazlet Township	Raritan High			X		
Henry Hudson Regional	Henry Hudson Reg.			X		
Holmdel Township	Holmdel High		X			
Keansburg	Keansburg				X	
Keyport	Keyport High			X		
Long Branch	Long Branch			X		
Manasquan	Manasquan		X			
Matawan-Aberdeen Reg.	Matawan Regional		X			
Middletown Township	Middletown HS North		X			
Middletown Township	Middletown HS South		X			
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Allied Health & Science	X				
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Biotechnology High	X				
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Communications High		X			
Monmouth Co. Vocational	High Tech High School	X				
Monmouth Co. Vocational	M.A.S.T.	X				
Monmouth Regional	Monmouth Regional			X		
Neptune Township	Neptune High				X	
Ocean Township	Ocean Twp. High		X			
Red Bank Regional	Red Bank Regional		X			
Rumson-Fair Haven Reg.	Rumson-Fair Haven	X				
Shore Regional	Shore Regional High		X			
Upper Freehold	Allentown High		X			
Wall	Wall High			X		

College and Career Readiness measures the degree to which students are demonstrating behaviors that are indicative of future attendance and/or success in college and careers. For high schools, this includes measures of participation in college readiness tests such as the SAT, ACT or PSAT and in rigorous coursework as defined by participation in AP or IB courses in English, math, social studies and science.

- Very High Performance is defined as being equal to or above the 80th percentile.
- High Performance is defined as being between the 60th and 79.9th percentiles.
- Average Performance is defined as being between the 40th and 59.9th percentiles.
- Lagging Performance is defined as being between the 20th and 39.9th percentiles.
- Significantly Lagging Performance is defined as being equal to or below the 19.9th percentile.

School's Graduation and Post Secondary Rate When Compared to Schools Across the State

NJ School Performance Report	2012-13	Very High	High	About Average	Lags	Significantly Lags
DISTRICT	SCHOOL					
Asbury Park	Asbury Park High					X
Freehold Regional	Colts Neck High		X			
Freehold Regional	Freehold Borough			X		
Freehold Regional	Freehold Twp.		X			
Freehold Regional	Howell High		X			
Freehold Regional	Manalapan High			X		
Freehold Regional	Marlboro High	X				
Hazlet Township	Raritan High		X			
Henry Hudson Regional	Henry Hudson Reg.		X			
Holmdel Township	Holmdel High	X				
Keansburg	Keansburg					X
Keyport	Keyport High				X	
Long Branch	Long Branch				X	
Manasquan	Manasquan				X	
Matawan-Aberdeen Reg.	Matawan Regional			X		
Middletown Township	Middletown HS North		X			
Middletown Township	Middletown HS South	X				
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Allied Health & Science	X				
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Biotechnology High	X				
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Communications High	X				
Monmouth Co. Vocational	High Tech High School	X				
Monmouth Co. Vocational	M.A.S.T.	X				
Monmouth Regional	Monmouth Regional				X	
Neptune Township	Neptune High					X
Ocean Township	Ocean Twp. High			X		
Red Bank Regional	Red Bank Regional		X			
Rumson-Fair Haven Reg.	Rumson-Fair Haven	X				
Shore Regional	Shore Regional High		X			
Upper Freehold	Allentown High		X			
Wall	Wall High		X			

Graduation and Postsecondary- measures the rate at which students who begin high school four years earlier graduate within four years. Also included is a measure of the rate at which students in a particular school drop out of school.

- Very High Performance is defined as being equal to or above the 80th percentile.
- High Performance is defined as being between the 60th and 79.9th percentiles.
- Average Performance is defined as being between the 40th and 59.9th percentiles.
- Lagging Performance is defined as being between the 20th and 39.9th percentiles.
- Significantly Lagging Performance is defined as being equal to or below the 19.9th percentile.

PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO DROPPED OUT

DISTRICT	SCHOOL	2010-11 State Average 1.5%	2009-10 State Average 1.7%	2008-09 State Average 1.7%	2007-08 State Average 1.7%
	Academy Charter High		1.1%	0.5%	0.5%
Asbury Park	Asbury Park High	2.1%	16.5%	7.1%	4.2%
Freehold Regional	Colts Neck High	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%
Freehold Regional	Freehold Borough	1.4%	0.8%	0.9%	0.4%
Freehold Regional	Freehold Twp.	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Freehold Regional	Howell High	0.6%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%
Freehold Regional	Manalapan High	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%
Freehold Regional	Marlboro High	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Hazlet Township	Raritan High	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Henry Hudson Regional	Henry Hudson Reg.	1.4%	1.4%	0.7%	1.0%
Holmdel Township	Holmdel High	-	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%
Keansburg	Keansburg	3.4%	0.8%	2.2%	1.0%
Keyport	Keyport High	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Long Branch	Long Branch	1.6%	1.9%	3.9%	0.9%
Manasquan	Manasquan	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%	0.2%
Matawan-Aberdeen Reg.	Matawan Regional High	0.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%
Middletown Township	Middletown HS North	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Middletown Township	Middletown HS South	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Allied Health & Science	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Biotechnology High	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Career Center		-		
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Class Academy	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Communications High	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	High Tech High School	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	KIVA High School	-			
Monmouth Co. Vocational	M.A.S.T.	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Voc Tech High School	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Monmouth Regional	Monmouth Regional	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%
Neptune Township	Neptune High	2.8%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ocean Township	Ocean Twp. High	-	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%
Red Bank Regional	Red Bank Regional	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%
Rumson-Fair Haven Reg.	Rumson-Fair Haven Reg.	-	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%
Shore Reg.	Shore Reg. High	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Upper Freehold	Allentown High	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%
Wall	Wall High	0.4%	0.7%	1.1%	0.0%

SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Education –School Report Cards

Dropout Rate – Shown are the percents of student dropouts, calculated by dividing the number of students in Grades 9 through 12 who dropped out of school during the period July to June of each school year by the October enrollment reported for Grades 9 through 12. A student who dropped out and returned, but who subsequently dropped out is only counted once.

These dropout rates are based upon self-reported data from school districts.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT SUSPENSIONS

District	School	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11 State Average 13%	2009-10 State Average 14%
	Academy Charter High				25%
Asbury Park	Asbury Park High	63.2%	26.7%	44%	49%
Freehold Regional	Colts Neck High	4.3%	6.0%	8%	6%
Freehold Regional	Freehold Borough High	13.2%	20.9%	16%	15%
Freehold Regional	Freehold Twp. High	5.4%	5.7%	4%	5%
Freehold Regional	Howell High	5.4%	9.8%	9%	8%
Freehold Regional	Manalapan High	6.8%	11.3%	8%	11%
Freehold Regional	Marlboro High	5.5%	7.1%	7%	7%
Hazlet Township	Raritan High	6.8%	9.7%	5%	9%
Henry Hudson Regional	Henry Hudson Reg.	5.6%	6.1%	4%	6%
Holmdel Township	Holmdel High	11%	6.2%	8%	4%
Keansburg	Keansburg High	45.8%	20.6%	26%	86%
Keyport	Keyport High	8.0%	18.4%	18%	18%
Long Branch	Long Branch High	20.2%	53.9%	14%	8%
Manasquan	Manasquan High	5.7%	8.0%	9%	15%
Matawan-Aberdeen Reg.	Matawan Regional High	3.3%	10.6%	13%	10%
Middletown Township	Middletown High North	6.3%	7.8%	9%	14%
Middletown Township	Middletown High South	6.5%	7.4%	9%	7%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Allied Health & Science	1.8%	0.7%	0%	0%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Academy of Law & Public Safety	12.5%			
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Biotechnology High	0.6%	0.6%	0%	0%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Career Center	0.8%	-	-	0%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Class Academy	-	7.6%	9%	3%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Communications High	0.6%	0.9%	0%	1%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	High Tech High School	1.1%	0.9%	1%	1%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	KIVA High School	-	-	76%	96%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	M.A.S.T.	2.4%	1.0%	3%	0%
Monmouth Co. Vocational	Voc Tech High School	7.8%	2.3%	6%	6%
Monmouth Regional	Monmouth Reg. High	12.2%	17.0%	20%	25%
Neptune Township	Neptune High	24.6%	24.8%	44%	20%
Ocean Township	Ocean Twp. High	5.7%	9.8%	6%	5%
Red Bank Regional	Red Bank Regional High	2.2%	2.6%	6%	5%
Rumson-Fair Haven Reg.	Rumson-Fair Haven Reg.	3.1%	5.0%	11%	8%
Shore Regional	Shore Regional High	2.3%	4.6%	2%	3%
Upper Freehold	Allentown High	5.8%	7.0%	10%	9%
Wall Township	Wall High	8.3%	9.4%	10%	11%

Source: NJ State Department of Education

Student Suspension Rate- the percentage of students who were suspended one or more times during the school year

Violence, Vandalism and Substance Abuse in Monmouth County Schools

Source: Violence, Vandalism and Substance Abuse in New Jersey Public Schools;
New Jersey Department of Education

School Year	Incidents of Violence	Incidents of Vandalism	Incidents of Weapons	Incidents of Substance Abuse	Incidents of Harassment Intimidation and Bullying (HIB)	*Total School Based Incidences
2012-2013	508	99	53	319	678	1,630
2011-2012	578	126	72	302	1,044	2,078
2010-2011	822	151	76	376		1,396
2009-2010	673	132	57	302		1,138
2008-2009	761	186	56	292		1,279
2007-2008	823	220	83	306		1,410
2006-2007	865	275	82	234		1,429
2005-2006	854	350	92	273		1,545
2004-2005	979	247	110	316		1,633
2003-2004	951	236	113	251		1,528
2002-2003	797	311	89	263		1,432
2001-2002	950	326	78	238		1,567
2000-2001	967	323	101	334		1,695

*Please note that the total reflects an unduplicated count of incidences. It may not sum to the total of the four categories. 2011-2012 is the first year that Harassment, Intimidation and Bullying incidents were included.

Monmouth County ranked 2nd in New Jersey (following Middlesex County) with the highest number of school based incidences reported in the 2012-2013 school year. Monmouth County ranked 3rd in New Jersey (following Camden & Bergen) with the highest number of school based incidences reported in the 2011-2012 school year. Monmouth County ranked 2nd in New Jersey (following Middlesex County) with the highest number of school based incidences reported in the 2010-2011 school year.

The top three districts with the highest number of violence incidents reported in the 2012 -2013 school year were Freehold Regional (86), Asbury Park (64) and Middletown Twp (62). The top three districts with the highest number of violence incidents reported in the 2011 -2012 school year were Freehold Regional (105) Middletown Twp (91); and Asbury Park (79).The top three districts with the highest number of violence incidents reported in the 2010 -2011 school year were Middletown Twp (126); Freehold Regional (122) and Asbury Park (57).

The top three districts with the highest number of vandalism incidents reported in the 2012-2013 school year were Hazlet Twp. (11); Freehold Regional (9);) and Matawan-Aberdeen Regional (9).The top three districts with the highest number of vandalism incidents reported in the 2011-2012 school year were Hazlet Twp. (32); Freehold Regional (15);) and Ocean Township (11). The top three districts with the highest number of vandalism incidents reported in the 2010-2011 school year were Hazlet Twp. (31); Freehold Regional (22);) and Middletown Twp. (13).

The top districts with the highest number of weapons incidents reported in the 2012-2013 school year were Freehold Regional (7), Asbury Park (6); and Neptune Twp. (6).The top districts with the highest number of weapons incidents reported in the 2011-2012 school year were Asbury Park (10); Neptune Twp. (10) and Freehold Regional (9).The top districts with the highest number of weapons incidents reported in the 2010-2011 school year were Freehold Regional (11); Neptune Twp. (7) and Asbury Park, Long Branch and Matawan-Aberdeen Regional each at (5).

The top three districts with the highest number of substance abuse incidents reported in the 2012-2013 were Freehold Regional (109); Keansburg (29) and Neptune Twp (24).The top three districts with the highest number of substance abuse incidents reported in the 2011-2012 were Freehold Regional (129); Middletown Twp (24) and Wall Twp. (19).The top three districts with the highest number of substance abuse incidents reported in the 2010-2011 were Freehold Regional (99); Middletown Twp (47) and Neptune Twp. (24).

The top three districts with the highest number of (HIB) harassment, intimidation and bullying incidents reported in the 2012-2013 were Long Branch (103), Asbury Park (97) and Manalapan-Englishtown Reg. (66).The top three districts with the highest number of (HIB) harassment, intimidation and bullying incidents reported in the 2011-2012 were Long Branch (123); Manalapan-Englishtown Regional (94) and Middletown Township (79).

Monmouth County Annual Average Labor Force Estimates

Source: New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development and the U.S. Department of Labor -Bureau of Labor Statistics

YEAR	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
2013	328,905	304,385	24,520	7.5%
2012	334,808	304,904	29,904	8.9%
2011	329,571	301,254	28,317	8.6%
2010	333,370	304,741	28,629	8.6%
2009	335,835	307,367	28,468	8.5%
2008	334,570	318,336	16,234	4.9%
2007	330,899	318,562	12,337	3.7%
2006	332,931	319,313	13,618	4.1%
2005	328,107	315,126	12,981	4.0%
2004	323,444	309,140	14,304	4.4%
2003	334,410	316,821	17,589	5.3%
2002	330,019	312,651	17,368	5.3%
2001	313,950	302,585	11,365	3.6%

2013 NJ Annual Average Labor Force Estimates by Municipality*
(2013 Benchmark)

Name/County/Municipality	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Monmouth County Annual Average	328,905	304,385	24,520	7.5
Aberdeen township	10,282	9,429	853	8.3
Allenhurst borough	300	278	23	7.6
Allentown borough	1,022	970	52	5.1
Asbury Park city	8,222	7,172	1,050	12.8
Atlantic Highlands borough	2,589	2,404	185	7.2
Avon-by-the-Sea borough	1,012	917	95	9.4
Belmar borough	3,543	3,267	276	7.8
Bradley Beach borough	2,772	2,609	163	5.9
Brielle borough	2,376	2,229	148	6.2
Colts Neck township	4,491	4,352	139	3.1
Deal borough	419	393	25	6.1
Eatontown borough	7,247	6,625	622	8.6
Englishtown borough	947	887	60	6.4
Fair Haven borough	2,892	2,776	116	4.0
Farmingdale borough	747	701	45	6.1
Freehold borough	6,490	6,032	457	7.0
Freehold township	19,185	17,948	1,237	6.4
Hazlet township	10,614	9,714	900	8.5
Highlands borough	2,981	2,643	339	11.4
Holmdel township	7,376	6,987	388	5.3
Howell township	27,280	25,214	2,066	7.6
Interlaken borough	409	382	26	6.4
Keansburg borough	5,131	4,619	512	10.0
Keyport borough	4,113	3,871	242	5.9
Lake Como borough	1,048	905	143	13.7
Little Silver borough	2,945	2,807	138	4.7
Loch Arbour village	144	139	4	3.0
Long Branch city	15,428	14,087	1,341	8.7
Manalapan township	19,586	18,208	1,378	7.0
Manasquan borough	3,022	2,874	149	4.9
Marlboro township	20,573	19,359	1,214	5.9
Matawan borough	4,880	4,471	408	8.4
Middletown township	35,420	32,923	2,497	7.0
Millstone township	5,568	5,259	310	5.6
Monmouth Beach borough	1,865	1,822	43	2.3
Neptune City borough	2,745	2,432	313	11.4
Neptune township	14,638	13,172	1,466	10.0
Ocean township	14,697	13,624	1,073	7.3
Oceanport borough	3,007	2,613	394	13.1
Red Bank borough	7,071	6,442	629	8.9
Roosevelt borough	410	377	32	7.9
Rumson borough	3,087	2,948	139	4.5
Sea Bright borough	868	790	78	9.0
Sea Girt borough	838	784	53	6.4
Shrewsbury borough	1,900	1,852	48	2.5
Shrewsbury township	588	540	47	8.0
Spring Lake borough	1,103	1,009	94	8.6
Spring Lake Heights borough	2,320	2,167	153	6.6
Tinton Falls borough	9,152	8,364	787	8.6
Union Beach borough	3,253	2,970	283	8.7
Upper Freehold township	3,218	2,986	232	7.2
Wall township	13,792	12,832	960	7.0
West Long Branch borough	4,299	3,919	380	8.8

**2012 Monmouth County Annual Average
Labor Force Estimates by Municipality**

2012 Annual Average	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Monmouth County	334,808	304,904	29,904	8.9
Aberdeen Township	10,199	9,477	722	7.1
Allenhurst	385	363	22	5.7
Allentown	1,136	1,049	88	7.7
Asbury Park	7,910	6,291	1,619	20.5
Atlantic Highlands	2,778	2,450	328	11.8
Avon-by-the-Sea	1,269	1,159	109	8.6
Belmar	3,709	3,337	372	10.0
Bradley Beach	2,933	2,561	372	12.7
Brielle	2,413	2,238	175	7.3
Colts Neck	4,879	4,507	372	7.6
Deal	375	353	22	5.8
Eatontown	7,905	7,249	656	8.3
Englishtown	923	857	66	7.1
Fair Haven	2,847	2,672	175	6.1
Farmingdale	881	837	44	5.0
Freehold	6,252	5,464	788	12.6
Freehold Township	19,427	17,999	1,428	7.4
Hazlet	11,364	10,314	1,050	9.2
Highlands	3,124	2,752	372	11.9
Holmdel Township	7,481	7,088	394	5.3
Howell Township	27,671	25,199	2,472	8.9
Interlaken	497	454	44	8.8
Keansburg	5,662	4,809	853	15.1
Keyport	4,259	3,821	438	10.3
Lake Como	1,128	1,018	109	9.7
Little Silver	3,080	2,883	197	6.4
Loch Arbour	173	151	22	12.6
Long Branch	15,802	14,123	1,679	10.6
Manalapan Township	19,670	18,045	1,625	8.3
Manasquan	3,452	3,277	175	5.1
Marlboro Township	20,763	19,357	1,406	6.8
Matawan	5,210	4,728	481	9.2
Middletown Township	36,235	33,025	3,210	8.9
Millstone Township	4,440	4,265	175	3.9
Monmouth Beach	2,070	1,895	175	8.5
Neptune Township	14,998	13,195	1,803	12.0
Neptune City	2,781	2,541	241	8.7
Ocean Township	14,964	13,664	1,300	8.7
Oceanport	2,884	2,752	131	4.6

**2012 Annual Average
continued**

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Red Bank	6,805	6,039	766	11.3
Roosevelt	528	484	44	8.3
Rumson	3,169	2,994	175	5.5
Sea Bright	1,291	1,159	131	10.2
Sea Girt	971	928	44	4.5
Shrewsbury	1,697	1,653	44	2.6
Shrewsbury Township	765	655	109	14.3
Spring Lake	1,585	1,432	153	9.7
Spring Lake Heights	2,341	2,188	153	6.5
Tinton Falls	8,536	7,813	722	8.5
Union Beach	3,672	3,256	416	11.3
Upper Freehold Township	2,336	2,248	88	3.7
Wall Township	14,045	12,871	1,174	8.4
West Long Branch	3,381	3,075	306	9.1

Monmouth County Cases of Active Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Cases who are Not Active Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients

YEAR	TOTAL CASES	IM CHILDREN	IM ADULTS
2013	116	80	48
2012	144	204	55
2011	132	185	44
2010	176	262	72
2009	173	234	62
2008	151	195	52
2007	185	268	52
2006	208	299	54
2005	235	347	59
2004	148	228	69
2003	296	449	74
2002	320	460	69

Monmouth County Total Cases of Active SNAP – Not Active TANF

YEAR	TOTAL CASES	FS CHILDREN	FS ADULTS
2013	16,188	13,777	16,067
2012	15,862	13,731	15,924
2011	13,429	11,618	13,678
2010	12,128	11,603	12,337
2009	8,884	7,751	8,966
2008	5,724	4,819	5,838
2007	6,165	4,944	6,461
2006	6,085	4,832	6,425
2005	6,322	4,935	6,689
2004	5,652	4,448	6,050
2003	5,502	4,416	5,907
2002	5,236	3,843	5,650

Monmouth County Total Cases Of Active SNAP –Active TANF

YEAR	TOTAL CASES	FS CHILDREN	FS ADULTS	IM CHILDREN	IM ADULTS
2013	602	1,207	615	1,055	513
2012	827	1,684	838	1,455	708
2011	894	1,821	897	1,546	754
2010	941	1,926	945	1,631	790
2009	1,000	2,012	971	1,719	808
2008	1,025	2,073	1,029	1,759	865
2007	1,192	2,183	1,105	1,976	894
2006	1,190	2,124	1,071	1,938	840
2005	1,415	2,628	1,279	2,376	1,049
2004	1,227	2,529	1,217	2,153	1,026
2003	1,279	2,663	1,260	2,240	1,084
2002	1,272	2,707	1,291	2,296	1,057

Source: Monmouth County Division of Social Services

Monmouth County Municipalities with the Highest Total Cases of Active Temporary Assistance To Needy Families (TANF) Cases who are Not Active Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients

2013

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL CASES	IM CHILDREN	IM ADULTS
<i>1. Asbury Park</i>	19	29	19
<i>2. Neptune Twp.</i>	12	15	5
<i>3. Long Branch</i>	9	12	5
<i>4. Howell</i>	8	13	6
<i>5. Ocean</i>	8	14	3
MONMOUTH COUNTY	116	80	48

2012

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL CASES	IM CHILDREN	IM ADULTS
<i>1. Asbury Park</i>	23	28	12
<i>2. Neptune Twp.</i>	14	20	7
<i>3. Middletown</i>	11	14	3
<i>4. Long Branch</i>	9	12	3
<i>5. Neptune City</i>	8	10	2
MONMOUTH COUNTY	144	204	55

2011

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL CASES	IM CHILDREN	IM ADULTS
<i>1. Asbury Park</i>	19	24	7
<i>2. Neptune Twp.</i>	13	15	5
<i>3. Middletown</i>	9	11	2
<i>4. Long Branch</i>	8	11	3
<i>5. Neptune City</i>	8	10	2
MONMOUTH COUNTY	132	185	44

Monmouth County Municipalities with the Highest Total Cases of Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP)– Not Active TANF

2013

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL CASES	FS CHILDREN	FS ADULTS
<i>1. Asbury Park</i>	2,167	1,897	2,049
<i>2. Long Branch</i>	1,843	2,208	1,547
<i>3. Neptune Twp.</i>	1,612	1,266	1,669
<i>4. Freehold Boro</i>	895	1,019	656
<i>5. Keansburg</i>	802	657	921
MONMOUTH COUNTY	16,188	13,777	16,067

2012

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL CASES	FS CHILDREN	FS ADULTS
<i>1. Asbury Park</i>	2,201	1,922	2,095
<i>2. Long Branch</i>	1,774	2,056	1,530
<i>3. Neptune Twp.</i>	1,477	1,257	1,549
<i>4. Freehold Boro</i>	920	1,046	669
MONMOUTH COUNTY	15,862	13,731	15,924

2011

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL CASES	FS CHILDREN	FS ADULTS
<i>1. Asbury Park</i>	1,887	1,683	1,814
<i>2. Long Branch</i>	1,468	1,725	411
<i>3. Neptune Twp.</i>	1,217	1,141	1,308
<i>4. Freehold Boro</i>	865	954	628
<i>5. Middletown</i>	623	473	711
MONMOUTH COUNTY	13,429	11,618	13,678

**Monmouth County Municipalities With The
Highest Total Cases Of Active SNAP –Active TANF**

2013

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL CASES	FS CHILDREN	FS ADULTS	IM CHILDREN	IM ADULTS
1. Asbury Park	129	255	124	124	108
2. Neptune Twp.	82	186	90	160	73
3. Long Branch	66	141	64	128	53
4. Keansburg	34	67	37	57	31
5. Tinton Falls	32	52	33	46	32
MONMOUTH COUNTY	602	1,207	615	1,055	513

2012

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL CASES	FS CHILDREN	FS ADULTS	IM CHILDREN	IM ADULTS
1. Asbury Park	179	365	179	299	149
2. Long Branch	94	211	91	187	73
3. Neptune Twp.	94	192	95	168	79
4. Keansburg	55	131	61	113	50
5. Eatontown	40	76	43	69	36
MONMOUTH COUNTY	827	1,684	838	1,455	708

2011

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL CASES	FS CHILDREN	FS ADULTS	IM CHILDREN	IM ADULTS
1. Asbury Park	191	402	187	323	158
2. Long Branch	119	271	114	234	94
3. Neptune Twp.	97	198	109	167	81
4. Keansburg	62	132	67	112	56
5. Eatontown	37	68	39	57	33
MONMOUTH COUNTY	894	1,821	897	1,546	754

Monmouth County-Top Municipalities with Highest Reported Incidents of Domestic Violence

MUNICIPALITY	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Keansburg	651	671	724	712	758	613	587
Neptune Twp.	551	578	459	488	430	370	474
Long Branch	385	424	404	366	391	449	385
Howell Twp.	334	375	342	282	373	292	
Asbury Park	316	352	340	379	317	424	420
Middletown Twp.	311	320	300	269	335	265	
Freehold Township	243	284	301	295			
Monmouth County	5,196	5,506	5,317	5,284	5,650	5,403	5,353

Source: Uniform Crime Report

Monmouth County's Top Municipalities with the Highest Number of Total Admissions to New Jersey Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Programs (2012 –2006)

MUNICIPALITY	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Asbury Park	493	500	489	509	497	430	474
Middletown Twp.	575	547	474	450	431	368	307
Neptune Twp.	405	392	414	425	365	327	315
Long Branch City	377	462	446	356	309	261	246
Keansburg	381	358	350	336	297	265	251
Howell Twp.	367	447	376	289	206	238	228
Monmouth County	7,276	7,338	6,748	6,215	5,377	4,868	4,620

In 2012, Monmouth County ranked # 1 among all 21 counties, with the highest number of admissions of residents to substance abuse treatment programs in New Jersey. Of the 7,276 substance abuse treatment admissions of Monmouth County residents in 2012, the primary drug of abuse at time of admission indicates: 2,679 (37%) for alcohol; 353 (5%) for cocaine; 3,120 (43%) for heroin & opiates; 965 (13%) for marijuana and 150 (2%) for Other. The 7,276 admissions of Monmouth County residents to substance abuse treatment programs in 2012 comprised 10% of the total 73,643 admissions in New Jersey. Of the 7,276 admissions of Monmouth County residents to alcohol and drug treatment programs in 2012, 436 or 6% were under the age of 18 and 965 or 13% were 18 -21 years of age. The highest age categories of admissions were 25-29 and 35-44. The race/ethnicity data of the 2012 admissions to substance abuse treatment programs for Monmouth County residents indicates the majority, 78% White (non-Hispanic); 14% Black (non-Hispanic); 8% of Hispanic Origin and 1% Other.

Of the 7,338 Monmouth County residents admitted to New Jersey Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Programs in 2011, 482 or 7% of the total admissions were youth under 18 years of age. The Monmouth County municipalities with the highest number of youth under 18 admitted to a NJ Alcohol and Drug

Abuse Treatment Program in 2011 were Middletown Twp. (64), Asbury Park (37), Ocean Twp (37), Long Branch (33), Howell Twp. (30), Red Bank (24), Keansburg (21) and Neptune Twp. (21).

Sources: New Jersey Substance Abuse Monitoring System (NJ-SAMS) - Substance Abuse Treatment Admission Records; New Jersey Department of Human Services, Division of Mental Health and Addiction Services, Office of Research, Planning, Evaluation, Information Systems and Technology, Trenton, New Jersey –June 2013

Juvenile Justice Commission

2009-2012 Statistics on Monmouth County Juveniles

Source: NJ Juvenile Justice Commission

	2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Monmouth County	New Jersey						
Probationer Intakes- Residential Programs	13	331	7	267	2	209	1	198
Commitments	21	580	26	485	12	423	16	351
Commitment Intakes	19	555	23	466	14	413	16	326
Total Violator Intakes	6	215	12	163	15	172	11	162
Total Intakes of Youth on Committed Status	25	770	35	629	29	585	27	488

Probationer Intakes-Residential Programs reflects the number of Probationers newly admitted to JJC residential programs (both JJC operated and JJC contracted programs). New admissions are those resulting from a new disposition order issued by the Family Court.

Commitments include new Commitments, Recommitments from Parole/PI, and Recommitments from Recall.

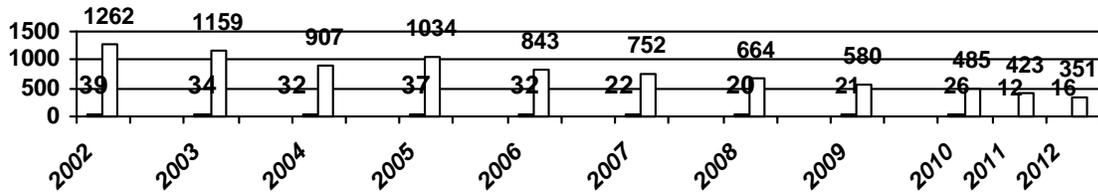
Commitment Intakes reflects the number of Commitments that became Intakes to the JJC (it does not include intakes to county facilities). It is based on the date the juvenile enters the JJC reception facility.

Total Violator Intakes reflects the total number of Technical Parole Violators and Technical Post-Incarceration Violators admitted to the JJC. It only includes intakes to JJC facilities.

Total Intakes of Youth on Committed Status reflects the total number of Commitments (New Commitments, Recommitments from Parole/PI, and Recommitments from Recall) and Violators that became Intakes to the JJC (it does not include county facilities).

**Juvenile Justice Commission Commitments
of Monmouth County Juveniles and the State of New Jersey**

■ Monmouth County
□ New Jersey



New Jersey Division of Child Protection and Permanency

2013 Monmouth County DCP&P Referrals	Child Protective Services	Child Welfare Services	Total Referrals
DCP&P District Office North	1,946	446	2,392
DCP&P District Office South	1,536	395	1,931
Monmouth County Total	3,482	841	4,323

On average, Monmouth County has approximately 358 children in placement per month. In 2013, there were 3,482 Monmouth County total case investigations of child abuse and neglect of which 419 or 12% of the investigations were substantiated.

2012 Monmouth County DCP&P Referrals	Child Protective Services	Child Welfare Services	Total Referrals
DCP&P District Office North	1,828	446	2,274
DCP&P District Office South	1,482	353	1,835
Monmouth County Total	3,310	799	4,109

On average, Monmouth County has approximately 332 children in placement per month. In 2012, there were 3,310 Monmouth County total case investigations of child abuse and neglect of which 405 or 12% of the investigations were substantiated.

New Jersey - Department of Children and Families
 Division of Child Protection and Permanency

**Abuse/Neglect Report and Substantiation Data by Municipality
 Calendar Year 2012 - All CPS Reports**

County of Incident ⁽¹⁾	Municipality of Incident ⁽¹⁾	Number of Children ⁽²⁾	Number Substantiated	Percent Substantiated
MONMOUTH	Aberdeen Township	126	13	10.32%
	Allenhurst Borough	3	0	0.00%
	Allentown Borough	15	0	0.00%
	Asbury Park City	555	58	10.45%
	Atlantic Highlands	40	8	20.00%
	Avon By The Sea Borough	4	0	0.00%
	Belmar Borough	56	5	8.93%
	Bradley Beach Borough	30	5	16.67%
	Brielle Borough	9	0	0.00%
	Colts Neck Township	46	5	10.87%
	Deal Borough	1	0	0.00%
	Eatontown Borough	165	27	16.36%
	Englishtown Borough	40	5	12.50%
	Fair Haven Borough	20	3	15.00%
	Farmingdale Borough	83	19	22.89%
	Freehold Borough	337	21	6.23%
	Hazlet Township	120	19	15.83%
	Highlands Borough	65	15	23.08%
	Holmdel Township	44	7	15.91%
	Howell Township	290	15	5.17%
	Keansburg Borough	485	75	15.46%
	Keyport Borough	122	17	13.93%
	Lake Como (South Belmar Borough)	6	0	0.00%
	Little Silver Borough	11	2	18.18%
	Long Branch City	444	71	15.99%
	Manalapan Township	124	6	4.84%
	Manasquan Township	48	1	2.08%
	Marlboro Township	135	18	13.33%
	Matawan Borough	125	16	12.80%
	Middletown Township	386	43	11.14%
	Millstone Township	19	0	0.00%
	Monmouth Beach Borough	6	2	33.33%
	Neptune City Borough	82	12	14.63%
	Neptune Township	432	44	10.19%
Ocean Township	248	27	10.89%	
Oceanport Borough	84	8	9.52%	
Red Bank Borough	173	33	19.08%	
Roosevelt Borough	4	0	0.00%	
Rumson Borough	17	1	5.88%	

New Jersey - Department of Children and Families
 Division of Child Protection and Permanency

**Abuse/Neglect Report and Substantiation Data by Municipality
 Calendar Year 2012 - All CPS Reports**

County of Incident ⁽¹⁾	Municipality of Incident ⁽¹⁾	Number of Children ⁽²⁾	Number Substantiated	Percent Substantiated
MONMOUTH	Sea Bright Borough	15	5	33.33%
	Sea Girt Borough	13	0	0.00%
	Shrewsbury Borough	13	3	23.08%
	Shrewsbury Township	1	0	0.00%
	Spring Lake Borough	42	2	4.76%
	Tinton Falls Borough	142	21	14.79%
	Union Beach Borough	97	13	13.40%
	Upper Freehold Township	22	1	4.55%
	Wall Township	98	3	3.06%
	West Long Branch Borough	35	2	5.71%
	Monmouth County Total		5,478	651

THE YOUTH VOICE FOCUS GROUP QUESTIONS / SURVEY

Summary of 11 youth surveys

(4 FCIU; 4 youth in detention; 3 youth Mercy Center –Coaches program)

What resources do you feel are needed in your community to prevent and reduce juvenile crime, gang involvement and violence?

1. None because we have resources in my community. People just don't use them like they should if they need them.
3. None
4. Not a lot
5. More organized sports
6. More police
7. Activities – skating rink, things to do
8. Somewhere safe for everyone to go hang out, good male influences.
9. Be in the Program
10. Have more activities for the youth, more positive and productive things to look forward to.
11. Legalize weed

What do you see as the top problem areas facing youth in your community?

1. Gang, Violence and Drugs.
2. Alcohol
3. Gang Involvement
4. Bullying
5. Smoking weed, gangs, crime- shootings, “Always have to look over your back”.
6. Housing for families
7. Nothing to do but gang bang, kill, sell drugs
8. Gangs
9. A lot of shooting and violence
10. Gang membership, violence
11. Illegal drugs

List the programs for youth that exist within your community.

1. YMCA, Boys and Girls Club
3. I don't know
4. YMCA
5. New Hope, Mercy Center
6. Not aware of any, Pop Warner football
7. Rutgers work program
8. Not sure of any
9. Mercy Program
10. Mercy Center, Football, Basketball
11. Boys and Girls Club

What do you like about them?

1. YMCA – Playing basketball in the gym and going to the weight room.
5. Trips-getting away for a little bit
7. Work program helped me, but they stopped calling.
9. The fun trips we went on
10. Keeps you focused on positive things instead of the negative ones.
11. Nothing

What do you not like about them?

1. YMCA – All the people that would be in the gym/weight room
6. Not enough recreation programs
10. Coaches. Sometimes they can be too hard on certain individuals.
11. Everything

How can they be improved?

1. A bigger facility
6. Focus on school work
9. Just go to the program
10. Get to know the person
11. Make it more teen appropriate and not just for little kids.

What types of programs are most effective to engage and reach youth?

1. Programs that kids like and can relate to and still be themselves and have fun.
4. Workshop about bullying
5. Sports programs
6. Sports programs that also help with homework.
7. Roller skating, activities, bowling alleys
8. Big Brothers, Big Sisters program
9. When I used to not show up
10. Things that can take them out of one area.
11. Sports

What services are needed for youth that do not currently exist?

1. None because we already have services that help out the youth a lot and can give them what they need.
2. Recreational programs/places for us to go to.
3. Mentor group
4. None
5. More programs like Mercy Center and more activities
6. Housing
7. More programs, things to do
8. Role models- males
9. No
10. Lots of After-School programs
11. More sports and jobs

THE YOUTH VOICE FOCUS GROUP QUESTIONS / SURVEY

Responses from YSC – KIV Group

(4 female youth – 4 male youth – ages 13 to 18 years old)

What resources do you feel are needed in your community to prevent and reduce juvenile crime, gang involvement and violence?

1. Nothing much can be done. Our community is safe and violence-free
2. They are good
4. I don't know
5. Anti-drug programs
7. More sports in schools
More programs to prevent violence
8. Resources that I feel are needed to prevent that are parks and places to hangout during the night.

What do you see as the top problem areas facing youth in your community?

1. Bad drugs
2. Drugs
5. Drugs and alcohol
6. Drugs, Music
7. Gang Violence
8. Drug Abuse, violence

List the programs for youth that exist within your community.

1. D.A.R.E.
2. D.A.R.E.
3. None that I know of
5. Don't know any. I would like to see an Alcohol Anonymous for Youth.
7. Prevention First
8. New Hope, probation

What do you like about them?

1. They are nice and educational.
2. They have nice people working
7. It shows you different ways to look at things
8. They help kids from getting into trouble and doing drugs

What do you not like about them?

1. They are only for a few weeks
8. I don't like that they are every week. Some of the instructors aren't kind.

How can they be improved?

1. More meetings
2. More meetings
7. Bigger classes to improve group conversations

8. By getting new and kinder mentors and giving us time in between every week before we meet.

What types of programs are most effective to engage and reach youth?

1. Youth talking to other youth or talking to.
3. None that I know of
5. Prevention First
6. Scared Straight
7. Ones that teaches them to cope with things differently and shows them other ways to motivate themselves.
8. Drug programs

What services are needed for youth that do not currently exist?

5. A place to go to talk to someone
8. Services to stop violence and crime.

THE YOUTH VOICE FOCUS GROUP QUESTIONS / SURVEY

Responses from YSC – KIV Group (3 male youth – 2 White 1 Other)

What resources do you feel are needed in your community to prevent and reduce juvenile crime, gang involvement and violence?

- A program that a youth can go to for guidance
- Fix the hard drug problems
- Better parenting
- YDC – Youth Detention Center

What do you see as the top problem areas facing youth in your community?

- Drugs
- Rap Music
- Gangs

List the programs for youth that exist within your community.

- Sports Teams
- TATU – Teens Against Tobacco Use
- Have no clue

What do you like about them?

- I like that they prevent kids from smoking
- Gives them something to do/exercise

What do you not like about them?

- Nothing
- Haven't seen or heard of any

How can they be improved?

- I think they are at their best

What types of programs are most effective to engage and reach youth?

- TATU

What services are needed for youth that do not currently exist?

- Not sure

THE YOUTH VOICE FOCUS GROUP QUESTIONS / SURVEY

Responses from AP – Project Vision Youth Group (8 male youth – 2 female)
5th – 7th grade

What resources do you feel are needed in your community to prevent and reduce juvenile crime, gang involvement and violence?

- Programs*
- Less people in gangs and “teaching to stop violence”
- Lock the bad people up in the gangs to reduce killing***
- Cameras – stop gangs selling

What do you see as the top problem areas facing youth in your community?

- Atkins Avenue, Elizabeth Avenue, Shooting Areas, Monroe Avenue*
- Gangs,
- Drugs
- Violence
- Selling of drugs
- Crime
- Killings
- Shootings,

List the programs for youth that exist within your community.

- Basketball, football, baseball – sports
- Project Vision****
- Academy
- Sister to Sister
- Boys to Men*
- Glee Club
- Brother to Brother
- Boys & Girls Club*

What do you like about them?

- Everything*
- Fun
- Good for you
- Makes people not do bad things
- It keeps you off the street and treats you as family*
- Basketball/Football part of it
- Programs keep us in check
- Gets you out the streets and helps you

What do you not like about them?

- Snitches
- That we get in trouble

- When people get hurt

How can they be improved?

- TV
- More activities*
- Trips*
- Getting better at getting more people to join***
- Snack
- If cops & FBI agents scare them to do the right thing

What types of programs are most effective to engage and reach youth?

- Beyond Scared Straight (TV SHOW)***
- Project Vision***
- Boys and Girls Club**
- “Project Vision and Boys and Girls because the teaching and the trips and the family like atmosphere”

What services are needed for youth that do not currently exist?

- Stop bullying
- Football camp
- A photography club
- Directing Club
- Talent Shows
- Photo Club
- Fashion Show
- Nurse
- Home

THE YOUTH VOICE FOCUS GROUP QUESTIONS / SURVEY

Responses from Youth Time To Shine (YTTS) Committee Meeting

March 24, 2014

Eleven (11) Neptune Male and Female Youth ages 12-17

What resources do you feel are needed in your community to prevent and reduce juvenile crime, gang involvement and violence?

- Speak to your parent, guidance counselor or anyone you
- More youth groups like YTTS for kids to come together
- For violence, you should do something as an outlet for your anger
- Youth meetings
- Church Programs
- Sports
- Jobs
- Travel clubs
- Teen dance clubs
- Free mentors
- AA/GPA meetings
- FREE sports that you don't have to try-out for

What do you see as the top problem areas facing youth in your community?

- Everybody wanting to fit in
- Drug use*
- Teen pregnancy!!!!
- Underage Drinking
- Smoking
- Prescription Drugs
- Robbery (because of lack of money)
- Boredom
- Home abuse
- Loneliness
- Kids raising one another
- Violence
- Verbal Abuse (judging one another)

List the programs for youth that exist within your community.

- Boys & Girls Club
- Youth Time To Shine
- Sports (Softball, Track, etc.)*
- Saturday School
- Youth programs at church*
- Prevention First*
- YMCA
- Boys & Girls Club*
- AA meetings
- Human Services
- Art Club
- Band

What do you like about them?

- YTTS - food, refreshments, social, CADCA, meet different people
- Sports - helps be active, discipline, anger outlet/management*, healthy, motivating

- Saturday School - education, extra help in school
- Youth programs at church – morals, positive, helps you cope with feelings, direction
- Trips
- Parties
- Prevention First – Learn new ways to help community, attend conferences, free refreshments, welcoming, nice, trips, loving, free
- YMCA – an all-around program
- Boys & Girls Club – inexpensive programs, after-school programs, helps with homework, activities
- Human Services – good counseling
- Art Club – can express yourself, fun
- Band – express yourself, uplifting

What do you not like about them?

- Sports – long and tiring practices
- Saturday School - early morning, six days of school instead of five
- Youth programs at church – boring
- YMCA – out of town, too far
- Boys & Girls Club – No structure, not a great environment
- Prevention First
- Human Services – strict

How can they be improved?

- More youth involvement
- Sports could have less practicing hours
- For Saturday school they should allow all students to attend
- Boys & Girls Club – cleaner, better environment
- YMCA – closer in distance, offer transportation
- Prevention First – more people
- Human Services – less strict
- Art Club – trips
- Band – FREE private lessons

What types of programs are most effective to engage and reach youth?

- Trips*
- Parties*
- Job programs
- Fashion
- Acting
- Something to show off your talents

What services are needed for youth that do not currently exist?

- Mentor Services *
- Planned Parenthood
- Job training
- Scholarship Services
- Counseling
- Give a ways (free resources)
- Confidential programs

THE YOUTH VOICE FOCUS GROUP QUESTIONS / SURVEY

Responses from New Hope Foundation

(4 youth in adolescent residential treatment from Monmouth County)

What resources do you feel are needed in your community to prevent and reduce juvenile crime, gang involvement and violence?

1. School Assemblies
3. More free and fun youth activities, more youth jobs
4. Youth with experience with these types of issues informing us more about the problem.

What do you see as the top problem areas facing youth in your community?

1. Drug Use
2. More youth jobs and recreational sports
3. The drug's and how many there are
4. Drug Use, Underage drinking

List the programs for youth that exist within your community.

1. Ocean Human Services IOP
2. Recreational Sports, Public School groups
3. School sports
4. Ocean Township Recreation Outpatient

What do you like about them?

1. Helps people with drug issues
2. It keeps you occupied with generally good people
3. Nothing
4. Confidentiality, kindness

What do you not like about them?

1. Most people don't take it seriously. Cheat drug tests.
2. The few bad kids
3. Everything
4. Lack of one-on-one counseling

How can they be improved?

1. I don't know
2. Adding more variety to activities
3. By adding more extra curricular activities
4. More staff

What types of programs are most effective to engage and reach youth?

2. R.O.T.C. is a huge one. Crisis can save lives
3. R.O.T.C. ; jobs and building and making stuff
4. D.A.R.E. Drug Education, High School assembly presentations

What services are needed for youth that do not currently exist?

2. Jobs/activities, recreational centers, parks
3. R.O.T.C. ; more jobs that hire young and making a sports complex
4. More Group Homes, (Employee work-related drug programs ex: job corp.

THE YOUTH VOICE FOCUS GROUP QUESTIONS
Summary of responses

The SPOT at Asbury Park High School –survey summary (27 youth)

1. What resources do you feel are needed in your community to prevent and reduce juvenile crime, gang involvement and violence?

A dance team more programs and activities to reduce the risk of juvenile crime gang involvement and violence; more programs and sports to reduce juvenile crime, gang violence and crime; Schools are a place where most problems facing youth lie; Getting the community more involved and making kids stop filling to violence; More programs and more events that the community can be interested in; getting teens involved in a lot of programs; More police officers and more activities for the juveniles; There should be police activities; Stronger figures to show us a better way to live; We need more sports activities because everyone would be busy with sports; I think more activities that keep kids busy, program that show the real life stuff and that kind of living isn't right; I think community centers could help to reduce crime;

2. What do you see as the top problem areas facing youth in your community?

violence, drugs and alcohol life styles, rappers that influence children, wanna be gang bangers, not enough teens getting involved in the youth programs; partying and fighting; gangs; crime; violence; guns; bullying and people afraid to be themselves; Asbury Park is one of the top problems facing youth in this community; schools might be the place where top problems facing kids lie; killing; video games, music and older role models; Gangs that are going around in Asbury

3. List the programs for youth that exist within your community.

The SPOT; TOP (a program of The SPOT); Project Vision and Boys and Girls Club; YMCA; sport- football, wrestling, soccer, baseball, cheerleading, theatre and the SPOT and band; keystone club and Dream Team Challenge (SPOT program); School-to-work program
Village Voices;
There are programs with officers that show the type of life you don't want to live;
Westside Community Center;

4. What do you like about them?

They're fun; they provide activities that help you in the future; they keep people active; help you make good decisions; keep you busy and out of trouble; I like TOP because its a great program that helps students and directs them to the right path. I like Keystone because it's also a great program that keeps juveniles off the streets; helps keep kids out of trouble; help you choose a better path in life; that they don't turn kids away because of their backgrounds; Keep you active and help you stay out of trouble; I like that they don't sugar coat anything. It's always the truth and they try their hardest to guide you to the right path. They are fun and keep me busy and out of trouble; they help you make good decisions; that they provide activities that prepare you for the future

5. What do you not like about them?

They don't have a lot for little kids; they need better workers, needs improvement; There are teens who do not take advantage of them; Not all kids go to them; People are not spending time to get involved; There is nothing I don't like about these programs; There's not one thing I don't like about them; Too much effort and time consuming; I don't like that they become contaminated by the wrong people; They have fun, I have a lot of fun, its never a problem

6. How can they be improved?

They can improve on the rules and the workers;
They can improve by advertising the programs more;
They don't have enough;
They can make kids active;
Provide more events;
Not all kids go to them;
Have parties or contests;
Just listening to what they say;
They can improve by having more sport parties;
More people;
By getting the kids more help in their lives
They can improve on getting the word out, communication is everything;
Need more kids to join them;
If more people get involved;
Less Effort;

7. What types of programs are most effective to engage and reach youth?

Boys and Girls Club works better than some of the other programs in the community
TOP, InterAct club is the most effective (SPOT program)
Girl's Group
Flag football and soccer to jeep the kids active;
None;
After school programs and summer programs;
Programs that keep children active;
Mostly all of them;
Programs that are straight up and honest;
Those that engage and teach youth about drugs , self esteem and sex ed programs;
Programs that relate to the issues;
A clone of The SPOT is needed to help the community even more;
Gang knowledge programs and what to do if there is crime;
The programs in The SPOT prepare you for real life;
I think The SPOT is the most effective youth program
I don't think any of them work;

8. What services are needed for youth that do not currently exist?

More restaurants, more grounds, more bowling alleys, a place just for teens;

Services most needed for youth are more mentoring programs

Arcades, roller rink, something indoors and safe;

Cops that mean well who do not think everyone is a criminal;

Fundraisers, family gatherings, family day;

Outreach programming;

Help for young adults get hired for jobs;

Dedicated Workers;

More beach activities;

The resources that are needed in my community are more police officers and more activities for the juveniles;

Need more drug/sex prevention that teaches juveniles about how these tow things can harm you; Better Education;

More adults and serious people that can be counted on;

Peer pressure and tolerance programs, drug prevention programs;

We need to put some money into this community.

THE YOUTH VOICE FOCUS GROUP QUESTIONS / SURVEY

Responses from 3 youth on detention alternative status /
Electronic Monitoring Expansion Program

What resources do you feel are needed in your community to prevent and reduce juvenile crime, gang involvement and violence?

1. Sports
2. Sports-AAU Sports (basketball) & (football)
3. I don't know of any- if there was more to do, no one would be on the streets.

What do you see as the top problem areas facing youth in your community?

1. Bored
2. Gangs & Drugs
3. No money; poor

List the programs for youth that exist within your community.

1. Don't know of any
2. YMCA
3. Youth Corp. – I currently attend

What do you like about them?

1. Don't know
2. Kept me busy, had something to do
3. Helpful to me and I'm off the streets

What do you not like about them?

1. Don't know
2. The season for the sport was too short
3. Uniform

How can they be improved?

1. Don't know
2. Longer season, more teams to play
3. Not sure. Some of the issues come from family.

What types of programs are most effective to engage and reach youth?

1. Going on trips
2. Sports are the best
3. The programs that keep youth off the streets. My mother can't leave Asbury Park. We need to -.

What services are needed for youth that do not currently exist?

1. Night time programs
2. Weight room & gym
3. More jobs and counseling programs.

THE YOUTH VOICE FOCUS GROUP QUESTIONS / SURVEY

3 responses from youth in the Probation Multi Treatment (PMT) Program

What resources do you feel are needed in your community to prevent and reduce juvenile crime, gang involvement and violence?

1. I suggest more police and enforcement in schools.
2. More rules or restrictions actually less because if it's restricted, people urge to do it even more.
3. Friday night dances

What do you see as the top problem areas facing youth in your community?

1. Drug abuse the top problem in my community.
2. Drug addiction; fighting
3. Too much free time

List the programs for youth that exist within your community.

1. IOP programs and behavioral programs in Neptune
2. I am not sure.
3. Nothing for High School kids

What do you like about them?

1. My IOP is pretty good, they help you.
2. I can't answer that
3. It's fun

What do you not like about them?

1. Nothing, they try their best to help if the help is wanted.
2. I can't answer that
3. It makes me a lot?

How can they be improved?

1. Nothing
2. I can't answer that
3. How can you improve something that doesn't exist?

What types of programs are most effective to engage and reach youth?

1. Drug programs.
2. Drug enforcement and ROPES
3. It's limited

What services are needed for youth that do not currently exist?

1. I'm not sure
2. Anger Management maybe or better resources to help deal with problems.
3. I am not interested.

THE YOUTH VOICE FOCUS GROUP QUESTIONS / SURVEY

Responses from 15 youth involved in the Probation Offender Program (POP)

- 15 (100%) male
- 9 (60%) Caucasian; 4 (27%) Hispanic and 2 (13%) Black
- 2 Atlantic Highlands, 1 Highlands, 1 Eatontown, 5 Freehold, 1 Manalapan, 2 Neptune, 1 Neptune City, 1 Red Bank, 1 Tinton Falls
- 4 youth were older than 18

What resources do you feel are needed in your community to prevent and reduce juvenile crime, gang involvement and violence?

1. Big Brother/Big Sister program
2. More police patrols
3. A treatment facility specializing in these things
4. More police, more cracking down
5. In Toms River, I do not believe there needs to be these resources. It does not really happen in this community.
6. More cops out on the streets
7. Police and more watch patrol
8. Cameras, alarms
9. I think less alcohol is needed to prevent crime
10. More laws, more curfew and crime watchers
11. We need more activities that kids can turn to instead of crime.
12. More cops, more crime watchers
13. I don't know
14. After school activities
15. Knock down abandoned houses; regular police presence; police Q & A school assembly.

What do you see as the top problem areas facing youth in your community?

1. Drugs
2. Violence
3. People judging kids in these programs
4. Drugs and violence
5. Bullying
6. Gang involvement
7. People smoking and using drugs
8. Drug abuse
9. Alcohol and Drugs
10. More younger juveniles are going to jail
11. I think drugs are the biggest problem
12. More younger people are getting in trouble
13. Alcohol
14. Failing school
15. N/A

List the programs for youth that exist within your community.

1. LA Fitness
2. IEP, boy scouts, girl scouts
3. IEP
4. IEP, POP, Boys and Girls Club, Scouts, YMCA, Recreation sports.
5. The YMCA and that is all I know.
6. Rec
7. Youth football and basketball
8. N/A
9. None (I don't know of any)
10. Prob. Program, 21st century
11. School clubs, school sports, recreational center, boy scouts
12. Football reaction and Boy Scouts of America
13. Don't know
14. None
15. N/A

What do you like about them?

1. They provide help and communication
2. They offer assistance to the youth of my community.
3. You get the proper help needed to change yourself.
4. They help engage kids in a more constructive things.
5. I was never a part of this program
6. They keep till a time and place
7. Keeps kid out of trouble
8. N/A
9. ?
10. They all help, they both give really good advice
11. They get kids doing other things
12. They keep me busy and they are fun to go to.
13. N/A
14. N/A
15. ----

What do you not like about them?

1. Very expensive
2. They are sometimes too strict.
3. N/A
4. Many people do not know or are just not interested
5. Not applicable- I have never joined
6. You have to pay to go in
7. Needs to be in the center of my community
8. N/A
9. ?
10. They finish too late
11. Sometimes stress kids out.

12. People older and younger than me.
13. N/A
14. N/A
15. -----

How can they be improved?

1. Lower monthly payment and make another basketball court because a lot of people go there.
2. More staff
3. Transportation
4. Make them more interesting
5. I'm not sure. I am not a recreation kind of person.
6. Make it cheaper
7. Transportation
8. N/A
9. ?
10. Make them more earlier
11. Focus less on competition and more on fun.
12. Make different age groups for other ages.
13. N/A
14. N/A
15. -----

What types of programs are most effective to engage and reach youth?

1. Athletics and more available side jobs to stay out of trouble.
2. Listed above
3. Treatment facilities
4. Ones that are very social in bigger groups
5. Programs that promote social gatherings and team-building.
6. Football
7. Sports and Boy scouts and girl scouts
8. Ones that show results
9. AA
10. The "Y" "YMCA", Boys Club. Where people are having fun.
11. Programs that keep them having fun and being involved.
12. Fun and the Y being involved.
13. N/A
14. Sports/Hobbies
15. Police question and answer school assemblies so youth and police get along.

What services are needed for youth that do not currently exist?

1. Football and basketball program, gym fitness program after school.
2. Year round soccer program; Boys and Girls Club
3. Boys and Girls Club

4. More drug knowledge
5. Science-based services for promoting people's interests.
6. Football
7. Boxing class
8. Nothing
9. AA
10. More services on how to become pro.
11. no answer
12. Ones that will improve them emotionally.
13. Don't know
14. A year round sports club.
15. -----

Monmouth County 2014 Law Enforcement Survey Results

To what extent do you agree with the following statements: Your local Juvenile Justice System

	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
a. Improves Public Safety?	17	6	4
b. Promotes rehabilitation?	18	3	5

Comments:

1. One Police Department did not provide a response to these statements.
2. Another qualified their response to whether the local juvenile justice system promotes rehabilitation by indicating "in some cases".
3. One Police Department circled "Agree" category only, but didn't reply to question.
4. Another Police Department said that their "local" JV resources are to identify and "prevent" those minimal offenders from the very beginning.

How would you rate your understanding of the following Juvenile Justice System components in Monmouth County?

	<u>Strong Understanding</u>	<u>Limited Understanding</u>	<u>No knowledge</u>
a. Juvenile Court	13	14	
b. Juvenile Prosecution*	9	17	
c. Juvenile Defense*	8	16	1
d. Diversion Options	9	17	1
e. Juvenile Detention	14	13	1
f. Detention Alternatives	2	12	1
g. Juvenile Probation	4	18	5

Comments:

1. One Police Dept. indicated juvenile prosecution and juvenile defense in the middle of strong understanding and limited understanding.
2. One Police Dept. did not rate juvenile defense.
3. One Police Department circled "Limited Understanding" category only, but wasn't specific regarding a.- g.
4. Another Police Department circled "Strong Understanding" category only, but wasn't specific regarding a-g.

In your community over the past five years how would you say the following has changed?

	<u>Increased</u>	<u>Decreased</u>	<u>Remained the Same</u>
a. Juvenile Crime	7	5	16
b. Your department's prioritization of resources to respond to juvenile crime	3	4	21
c. Your officers' preparedness to respond to juvenile crime	6	4	18
d. Your community's resources to respond to juvenile crime	4	4	20

Comment- *One Police Department circled "Increased" but was not specific regarding questions a. – d.*

In lieu of formally charging youth with a juvenile offense, do your officers have the option to divert juveniles through:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
a. Curbside adjustments (Officer able to review/discuss consequences/impact of their actions with the juvenile)	26	1	
b. Stationhouse adjustments (officers make final decision on sanctions)	27	1	
c. Referral to diversion program operated by police department	9	18	
d. Referral to diversion program operated by others	15	9	3

Comments –

- 1. One Police Department circled "Yes" category but wasn't specific regarding questions a. - d.*
- 2. One Police Department had n/a for both c. and d.*
- 3. Another Police Department said that for b. it's with supervisor's approval.*

Do the resources/options listed below exist in your community for juvenile offenders?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
a. Community Service (run by the police or another community agency)	15	11	1
b. Counseling/Mental Health Treatment	16	6	5
c. Drug Treatment and Education	13	8	5
d. Mentoring	7	15	5
e. Restorative Justice/Mediation	9	10	7
f. School Reengagement	9	12	6
g. Vocational Training Work Readiness & Employment Opportunities for Youth	5	16	6
h. Gang prevention	5	18	4

Comments –

1. One Police Department circled “Yes” category only, but wasn’t specific regarding questions a.- h.
2. One Police Dept. said for b. and c. they refer them to Dr. Ponton, Ocean Township by agreement.
3. For f. they have no local school.
4. Another Police Dept. said from question a. – h. does not apply –college campus.

How effective are the resources listed below at reducing recidivism?

	<u>Effective</u>	<u>Not Effective</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
a. Community Service	17	5	6
b. Counseling/Mental Health Treatment	16	1	4
c. Drug Treatment and Education	15	3	10
d. Mentoring	11	4	12

	<u>Effective</u>	<u>Not Effective</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
e. Restorative Justice/Mediation	6	5	16
f. School Reengagement	10	2	15
g. Vocational Training Work Readiness & Employment Opportunities for Youth	10	3	14
h. Gang Prevention	8	4	15

Comments –

1. One Police Dept. stated that DNA was effective regarding # a. – h.
2. Another Police Department circled “Effective” but wasn’t specific regarding questions a. - h.
3. Another Police Department had n/a for questions d. - h.
4. One P.D. said for b. and c. not widely used in Allenhurst; for h. they have very few gang problems locally.

Do you feel that these resources are readily available and adequately meet the Needs of your community?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
14	9	5

Comments-

1. One Police Department didn’t answer the above question.
2. Another Police Dept. said the services they have easy access to.

Does your department/agency have a juvenile unit whose sole responsibility is dedicated to handling juvenile offenses?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
11	17

Comment-

1. One N/A
2. One P.D. said several patrolmen/detectives trained in handling JV matters.
3. Another Police Dept. said their detectives handle it.

Does your department/agency have School Resource Officers (SROs)?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>In Some Schools</u>
a. In the High School(s)	4	22	
b. In the Middle School(s)	4	22	

Comment-

1. *One Police Department said they had one SRO but lost due to manpower.*
2. *Another Police Department circled "No" category only, but wasn't specific from a.- b.*
3. *One Police department did not answer a.*
4. *No Allenhurst schools*
5. *One P.D. stated "we have no schools".*
6. *Another Police Dept. said in the Middle School there is an SRO but not all the time.*

What do you feel is your biggest challenge to your agency/community handling juvenile delinquency?

- Knowing everything that is out there to divert JV's from doing crimes.
- The only Juvenile Officer in Eatontown and it is difficult to follow-up with JV Offenders due to the amount of JV's who are arrested for shoplifting at the Monmouth Mall.
- Not having a dedicated full time juvenile officer/SRO available to quickly follow-up on JV issues and to provide education and resources in the schools and community.
- Parental interference
- Getting the parents to come in for a meeting to hand-out the Station House adjustment requirements.
- Parents inability to accept that their child has done wrong.
- Consumption of time for patrol officers to spend on cases that will have small consequences.
- Our Agency doesn't have any real issues per say. As a mostly seasonal community our issues come in the summer months is when we come into contact with JV's from out of county. It's difficult to track and conduct SHA. As we have discussed in the past.
- Trying to reestablish positive juvenile contact. We stopped DARE and SRO's as a result of low man power. The only time we deal with JV's is on calls.
- The biggest challenge in our community has been drug issues.
- Man Power
- Cooperation of parents
- Dealing with parents
- I feel the court and process is way too lenient when it comes to JV's.
- Lack of programs and resources available in our community.
- We do not have an officer assigned full time in the school system. Juvenile delinquency (could be curtailed) and drug prevention issues could be handled by the officer in a classroom setting or school environment.
- Parents defending their children or minimizing the issue.
- Breaking down the barriers between law enforcement and youth. Officers need to become more well-rounded in community policing and actually interact with the youth.

- Parents thinking kids have not done anything wrong.
- Amount of time that occurs between date of incident and date of “punishment”.
- The limitation of Departmental resources available to assign to Juvenile Crime/delinquency/prevention.
- Drugs and computer crimes
- Having Resources available
- The parents
- Our manpower issues.
- Lack of Universal Data Box for Stationhouse adjustments. Time spent calling other agencies to see if they have had dealings.
- The lack of in town community service.

Comment –

1. One Police Department said there was very limited interaction with juveniles in their school community.

What resources do you feel should be developed in Monmouth County to prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency and juvenile crime?

- Countywide community service/mentoring programs that is known to the JV’s as well as JV officers from each dept.
- One Officer believes a centralized community service program and a “scared straight” program at the Monmouth County Jail would be beneficial.
- Help make resources/money available for SRO’s. Make SRO’s mandatory in larger school districts.
- Harder penalties for JCC, parenting education too.
- Media campaign to suspend/delay driving privileges for 1st/2nd offense.
- A zero tolerance approach to drugs-specifically marijuana- possibly a drug court type resource for JV offenders.
- The resources work fine for us. I would say possibly restructuring SHA.
- Having mandatory counseling as part of JCC. Most of the kids we see here, we deal with as adults.
- The penalties against juveniles need to be enhanced with harsher penalties.
- Better parenting
- Stricter penalties, Monmouth County is too easy on JV’s.
- Limited resources available for crime prevention and drug abuse
- Implement a County-wide community service program. Also gang awareness education program in our school. Additionally continue grants for drug education programs through the Municipal Drug Alliances.
- More funding to law enforcement to combat the rise of specific drugs like heroine and other habit-forming drugs. (I know this probably does not answer the question. Nothing else comes to mind at this time).
- Reopen the Monmouth County Youth Detention Center.

- Being a School Resource Officer, I believe a wilderness camp should be developed for problem youth. I've had several students who were going down the wrong path and were sent to one of these programs in Utah. It was amazing when they returned! No more problems and attitude and behavior issues.
- Working with groups like Prevention First.
- Better identification and follow-up of first-time offenders – more supervised probation of JV offenders who are classified or addressed, as more likely to re-offend.
- Resources that are available should be more known to parents/guardians. Increased education available to parents/guardians about computer crimes or just overall awareness.
- More community programs that involve active parent participation.
- Not sure
- A stricter punishment and a more immediate punishment.
- A universal community service program easily accessible to all departments.

Comment –

1. The biggest complaint this police department hears from his JV guys is that too much time goes between the date of the incident and the date when the subject has to formally address his/her delinquency.

Participating Police Departments

Aberdeen	Keyport
Allenhurst	Lake Como
Atlantic Highlands	Little Silver
Avon	Manalapan
Bradley Beach	Matawan
Brookdale College	Monmouth University
Colts Neck	Oceanport
Deal	Rumson
Eatontown	Sea Bright
Fair Haven	Sea Girt
Freehold Boro	Spring Lake
Freehold Twp.	Tinton Falls
Hazlet	Wall Twp.
Holmdel	West Long Branch
Howell	

Overview of the Law Enforcement Survey Results

- The majority of police departments who responded to the law enforcement survey agreed that the juvenile justice system improves public safety and promotes rehabilitation. A small number indicated that they disagreed or were not sure.
- The majority of police departments who responded to the law enforcement survey indicated a limited understanding of juvenile court, juvenile prosecution, juvenile defense, diversion options and juvenile probation. Juvenile detention and detention alternatives had an equal split of half the respondents indicating a strong understanding and the other half having a limited understanding. Juvenile probation was the area that indicated the most respondents (5) that had no knowledge.
- The majority indicated that juvenile crime, their department's prioritization of resources to respond to juvenile crime, their officer's preparedness to respond to juvenile crime and their community's resources to respond to juvenile crime has remained the same over the past five years. A smaller number of respondents indicated that these areas increased or decreased.
- Regarding resources/options that exist in their community for juvenile offenders, the majority of respondents indicated, "yes" on the following services: community service (run by the police or another community agency); counseling/mental health treatment and drug treatment and education. Although the majority indicated there was community service (run by the police or another community agency) and drug treatment and education, 10 respondents indicated there was not community service and 8 respondents indicated that there was not drug treatment and education. The majority indicated "no" on the following resources: mentoring, school re-engagement, vocational training, work readiness & employment opportunities for youth and gang prevention. Restorative justice/mediation was split among "yes", "no" and "not sure" responses. There was a range of 1 to 6 respondents in each resource option area that indicated that they were not sure if the resources/options existed in their community for juvenile offenders.
- The majority of respondents indicated the following resources as effective at reducing recidivism: community service, counseling/mental health treatment, and drug treatment and education. There were some responses that indicated that these resources were not effective or they were not sure. The responses for mentoring were split between being "effective" and "not sure". The majority of respondents indicated they were not sure if the following resources were effective at reducing recidivism: restorative justice/mediation, school reengagement, vocational training, work readiness & employment opportunities for youth and gang prevention. Of the resources indicated as not effective at reducing recidivism,

- community service and restorative justice/mediation had the highest number of respondents at 4 each. A significant number of respondents indicated that they were “unsure” if restorative justice/mediation, school re-engagement and gang prevention, vocational training, work readiness & employment opportunities for youth, and mentoring were effective at reducing recidivism.
- The majority (13) of respondents indicated that these resources were readily available and adequately meets the needs of the community; however, 8 indicate “no” and 5 indicated that they were “not sure”.
 - The majority (20) of respondents indicated that they do not have a School Resource Officer(s).
 - Based upon the survey responses, one of the biggest challenges experienced by law enforcement in handling juvenile delinquency from their perspective is parental interference, getting the parents to come in for a meeting to hand-out the station house adjustment requirements, parents inability to accept that their child has done wrong, cooperation of parents, dealing with parents, parents defending their children or minimizing the issue, and parents thinking kids have not done anything wrong.
 - Another challenge relates to “man power” and the limitation of department resources available to assign to juvenile crime/delinquency prevention, and their not having a dedicated full time juvenile officer/school resource officer available to quickly follow –up on juvenile issues and to provide education and resources in the schools and community. One respondent indicated they were trying to re-establish positive juvenile contact. “We stopped DARE and SROs as a result of low manpower. The only time we deal with juveniles is on call.” Another respondent indicated that “there is a need to break down the barriers between law enforcement and youth. Officers need to become more well rounded in community policing and actually interact with youth.”
 - Another challenge relates to having resources available, knowing everything that is out there to divert juveniles from doing crimes, and a lack of programs and resources available in the community. One respondent indicated, as a mostly seasonal community our issues come in the summer months is when we come into contact with JV’s from out of county. It is difficult to tract and conduct SHA.
 - Other big challenges identified relate to drugs, computer crimes, and juveniles who are arrested for shoplifting at the Monmouth Mall and the time needed to follow-up.
 - Other challenges identified related to the consumption of time for patrol officers to spend on cases that will have small consequences, feelings that the court and process is way too lenient when it comes to juveniles, and the amount of time that occurs between the date of incident and date of “punishment”.

- Resources that should be developed in Monmouth County to prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency and juvenile crime from the law enforcement perspective include: countywide community service/mentoring programs, resources/money available for School Resource Officers and making them mandatory in larger school districts, gang awareness education programs, more funding to combat the rise of specific drugs like heroin, a zero tolerance approach to drugs-possibly a drug court type resource for juvenile offenders, better identification and follow up on first time offenders and more supervised probation of juvenile offenders who are classified as more likely to re-offend, mandatory counseling as part of Juvenile Conference Committees and parenting education, and increased education to parents/guardians on resources that are available.

Inventory of Resources for Monmouth County Youth

Listing of 2014 Youth Services Contracts and Programs



**Compiled by the Monmouth County
Office of Youth Services Planning**

**Ellen Cohen, Administrator
Youth Services Commission
(732) 866-3585**

Monmouth County Human Services Department

YOUTH SERVICES CONTRACTS AND PROGRAMS

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Monmouth County Division of Workforce Development

732-683-8850

Youth Programs Pursuant to the Workforce Investment Act of 1998

Program Year 2014

July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015

In-School Youth Activities

Boys and Girls Club of Monmouth County

Contact: Kristy Crank (732) 775-7862 Asbury Park; (732) 530-0065 Red Bank
LOS 12 \$44,120

Boys and Girls Club of Monmouth County will serve 12 In-school youth through a program called Career Launch in the Asbury Park and Red Bank Center. In both locations, the Career Launch program will help give young people the support they need to make good choices, be resilient, and overcome obstacles to achieve their dreams. All Boys and Girls club programming is aimed at providing youth development and delinquency prevention programs to youth. Career Launch provides programming throughout the year. The comprehensive teen program has three components; Career exploration, Job Readiness and Wrap Around programming. The primary objective for the In-school Career Launch program is to improve academic success in school, provide exposure to employment opportunities, and provide valuable work experience in a supervised setting.

The Community YMCA

Contact: JoAnn Rountree (732) 671-5505 ext. 16
LOS 15 \$60,000

The Community YMCA will serve 15 In-School youth. The YMCA Achievers program is an extracurricular educational and teen mentoring program that focuses on high school students, engaging them in leadership training, career exploration, and character development. The YMCA program prepares teens for life beyond high school academically, socially and financially. This program has proposed to work with 15 high school juniors and seniors from Asbury Park, Long Branch, Middletown, Neptune, Tinton Falls, Keansburg and Red Bank school districts on an effective school-to-work or school-to-post secondary education program. There will be weekly in community meetings. Career cluster and specialty sessions are held on Saturdays for two hours. Youth will also be offered work experience after they have shown that they are ready to begin working. Most work experience will take place in the summer. Key features of the program include Annual College tour, Annual retreat with a related theme, team building workshops, SAT/ACT prep, guest speakers and mentors and the introduction to philanthropy through a youth led / fundraising community event.

Community Affairs and Resource Center

Contact: Beatriz Oesterheld (732) -774-3282

LOS 14 \$48,627

Community Affairs will offer an in school program at Red Bank Regional High School for 14 in school youth. The goal of the program is to prepare high school seniors to enter the workplace by teaching them fundamental job skills that will give them the confidence and knowledge to find an entry level job and maintain employment. The program will also enhance classroom learning by encouraging youth to stay in school and providing tutors that will offer further help to the youth who will be working after school. The key features of the program are to promote workplace readiness, offer tutoring to youth in the Red Bank area, promote college attendance, and provide additional support to youth. The target population with 12 grade youth enrolled at Red Bank Regional High School.

Keansburg School District

Contact: Heidi Wiczerzak (732) 787-2007 ext. 4361

LOS 17 \$45,526

The Keansburg School District (KSD) will provide 17 in-school youth with workplace readiness training and work experience during the year. Youth will be provided with an ongoing comprehensive job readiness and skill building program to support their future employment placements. In School, youth are enrolled in either junior seminar or senior seminar which focuses on college and career ready curriculum. Trainings will encompass job readiness skills enhanced by Learn to Earn, business presenters and both in school and out of school workshops. Youth will also be placed in a variety of work experience or internship settings with private sector employers or non-profit organizations and work throughout the year with the goal of preparing youth for life after high school. Mentoring and counseling will be provided by the School Based Youth Services staff, with academic support will be provided as well. Outcome goals are identified as students building positive work readiness skills, commitment to academics and an interest in planning for college or vocational study and/or careers and work.

Long Branch Board of Education

Contact: Kevin Carey (732) 571-2868 ext. 40321

LOS 30 \$116,663

The Long Branch Board of Education (LBBOE) will provide 30 in-school youth with a comprehensive career guidance program and activities meant to enhance the opportunities for youth. The work study program uses different strategies for exposing students to career possibilities, developing both job and life skills, providing a link between academic and occupational learning. The program is a year long work study program starting with recruitment in the spring, job training and placement in the summer and work experience throughout the school year. The objective is to empower the students by providing them with skills demanded by employer and making them accountable for their performance. Students can continue to work throughout the school year provided their attendance and

grades are acceptable. Students in need of academic support are assigned tutors at the after-school homework club until grades improve. Counselors work closely with youth who are having attendance and/or behavior issues.

Out of School Youth Activities

Boys and Girls Club of Monmouth County

Contact: Kristy Crank (732) 775-7862 Asbury Park; (732) 530-0065 Red Bank

LOS 8 \$31,904

Boys and Girls Club will offer an out of school youth program. The Boys and Girl club provides a Career Launch program to help youth develop skill essential to success in the workforce. The program provides a range of services including paid work experience, work readiness training, career exploration, educational support and guidance for 8 out of school at risk youth. Career Launch program has three components, career exploration, job readiness/work experience and wrap around programming.

City of Asbury Park / Faith Based Initiative Human Development Group (FBIG)

Contact: Ramona Thornton (732) 455-5415

LOS 15 \$63,915

City of Asbury Park and FBIG will serve 15 out of school youth. The Best Foot Forward program is a program about choices, training and improvement for people between the ages of 18 and 21. The goal of the program is for participant to obtain at least 3 out of 6 improvement measures:

1. To secure the life and work skills to obtain and maintain employment
2. Improve basic skills
3. Obtain a GED or High School Equivalent
4. Obtain a credential and /or card of completion in a training program
5. Receive work internships and or explore career options
6. Acquire the desire to pursue higher education.

The program will provide support, resources and guidance to achieve these goals.

Community Affairs and Resource Center

Contact: Beatriz Oesterheld (732) -774-3282

LOS 8 \$39,200

Community Affairs and Resource Center will serve 8 out of school youth. The key features to the Community Affairs and Resource Center program includes basic skills training, job readiness skills, counseling, tutoring, mentoring and work experience. Identified youth will be given an initial assessment to identify aptitudes and interest and to make a determination on the youth specific barriers and develop a plan of action. Youth will begin the program with job readiness training with basic computer skills training for a period of 4 weeks for 30 hours per week. Soft skills such as self-management, confidence, time management, resilience, conflict resolution, appropriate behavior and attitude will be discussed. These training will be useful in preparing the youth to obtain gainful employment

by developing career planning and work place readiness skills. Youth will also learn job search techniques using the internet and other resources. Effective resumes, interviewing skills, work ethic are all topic to be discussed. Upon conclusion of the 4 week program, youth will participate in 30 hours of work readiness workshops. A Work Readiness certificate will be provided after completion. Upon completion of the program, youth should have returned to high school, in the process of obtaining a GED, attending post-secondary school or be gainfully employed.

Interfaith Neighbors

Contact: Catherine Wieczorek (732) 775-0525

LOS 20 \$105,340

Interfaith Neighbors will serve 20 out of school youth to operate within the Kula Café'. Kula Café' is a community driven social enterprise. The Kula Café: program is designed into four phases. The first phase of the program is the screening, orientation, and work readiness training of the youth. The second phase of the program is the introduction to the Café. In this phase, each day, youth will have a group meeting over breakfast at the café, where youth will receive some mentoring from community leaders, chefs, as well as program staff. All of the food for these groups will be prepared by the youth. This year, during the second phase, youth will be introduced to the Kula Urban Farm, an urban agriculture social enterprise that meets local market needs while providing engagement opportunities for local residents. The Kula Urban Farm will sit adjacent to the Kula Café and will supply much of the produce that is needed for the daily operations of the Kula Café. The group will be asked to reflect on the daily lessons supporting their growth in the program. The third phase of the program is the Externships with local businesses. Youth will receive hand on real work experience in various positions within local restaurants. Youth will continue to meet with a case manager each week to monitor progress. At the completion of the supervised work experience, youth will be assessed. Youth will continue to receive weekly case management meeting with a strong focus on lining up permanent, unsubsidized employment.

Township of Neptune/ Midtown Urban Renaissance Corporation (MURC)

Contact: Diana Harris (732) 988-4400

LOS 15 \$55,245

Township of Neptune/MURC will serve 15 out of school youth. This program is designed for youth aged 16- 21 who have dropped out of school or completed with very low basic skills. The primary goal of this program is to prepare and transition youth into full time employment. However, connecting youth with choices about how to continue their academic pursuits will be ongoing. Program components will include a shore term, 6 week, supervised summer work experience. A five day pre-employment orientation will be conducted to enhance employability skills. Job search and leadership development will be the next phase for youth. Youth will be enrolled in programs that can offer industry recognized credentials and also work with a job developer who will assist with job

placement and retention. Follow up services will be provided to the youth and the worksite.

Waters and Sims Employment Services

Contact: Monica Nydick (732) 747-5544

LOS 20 \$100,120

Waters and Sims will serve 20 out of school youth from multiple areas in Monmouth County. The proposed program, called START Program/ Introduction to Leisure, Hospitality & Retail Careers for At Risk Youth. This program will provide 13 weeks of high quality vocational training in the leisure, hospitality and retail industries and the opportunity to obtain a professional certification through the American Hotel & Lodging Educational Institute (AHLEI). Waters and Sims will be using Stech-Vaughn's Work Skills series for their job readiness and job placement activity. The Work Skills series prepares youth learners to successfully pass the National Work Readiness Credential and prepare them for the world of work. Job Readiness and life skills counseling, referrals to supportive services will also be provided as needed. Through this program Waters and Sims hopes to arm youth with the skills and confidence to gain unsubsidized employment in an in-demand field. Youth will receive a weekly stipend to reward and encourage program participation. Youth will also receive a weekly bus pass to make transportation easier.

Please note that Monmouth County Youth Corps is not under the Monmouth County Division of Workforce Development but is listed here as a related program for youth.

NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development Monmouth County Youth Corps operated by Interfaith Neighbors

(732) 775-1035 ext. 215

Youth Corp serves high school dropouts who are 16 to 25 years of age and provides education development in basic skills and preparation to obtain a GED, community service projects, employability and life skills instruction and personal and career counseling. Youth Corp sites in New Jersey strive to teach the participants good work habits to help youth enter the workforce. There is a counselor on site and a transition coach to help connect youth to various career paths. There is a two week orientation to the program and that approximately 15 to 20 youth go through the orientation at the same time. The average length of stay in the program is 4 to 6 months; however it can be longer. There is 150 hours of academic and community service completed. There is a 120 day follow up to the program. Corp members receive a stipend while enrolled in Youth Corps.

**Monmouth County Human Services Department
Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives**

(732) 866-3688

[Monmouth County Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives](#) operates a Home Detention/Electronic Monitoring Program that serves juveniles referred by the Monmouth Vicinage, Family Division Judiciary. The County of Monmouth funds the Home Detention Program. The Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives oversees all youth placed in the continuum of detention alternatives (as listed below). They ensure that the youth appears in court, as well as address program non compliance. The Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives is the primary contact for the program directors to notify in the event of non-compliance and/or problems with the youth.

[House Arrest](#) is a detention alternative utilized at the Judge's discretion. It allows a juvenile to be released from the detention center to a parent or guardian under specific restrictions. It also offers an option to the Judge when a juvenile appears before him on a serious charge, who is not retained, to allow the juvenile to remain at home without posing a threat to the community. The juvenile is not allowed to leave the home without a parent or guardian except to attend school or work. The local Police Department is notified of the juvenile's specific House Arrest conditions. The juvenile and his/her family are informed any violation of the House Arrest conditions will result in the juvenile's arrest and possible return to the Youth Detention Center.

➤ [House Arrest A:](#)

Supervision is primarily the responsibility of the youth's parent/caregiver. Youth may leave the house to go to school, work, and all other approved activities with the company of a parent/caregiver. Detention Alternative staff shall conduct bi-weekly face to face contacts and weekly phone contacts. There is not a program capacity in terms of the number of youth served. The expected average LOS on House Arrest A is 45-60 days.

➤ [House Arrest B:](#)

House Arrest A plus daily random phone contacts and weekly face to face contacts conducted by Detention Alternative staff. Additional phone and face to face contacts may be ordered by the court. Up to 4 random calls per day -If youth is compliant, phone calls may be reduced over time. The total number of youth to be served at a given time is 10. The expected average LOS on House Arrest B is 45 – 60 days.

Home Detention Program (HDP) is a detention alternative program utilized at the Judge's discretion. It affords the juvenile to be released from the detention center, under the supervision of the Home Detention Program Officer, to return home on an electronic monitor. The juvenile is monitored 24 hours a day through an electronic monitoring bracelet. The juvenile is given "windows" of time which are pre-documented as specific timeframes he/she will be out of the home to attend school, organized sports, church etc.. The juvenile must be in their home at all other times. Special requests may be made to the HDP Officer for additional windows for family related functions. These additional timeframes are at the discretion of the HDP Officer. The juvenile's behavior, attitude and level of supervision while exercising the "window" will all be deciding factors. A violation of the Home Detention Program could result in the immediate return of the juvenile to the detention center based on the severity of the violation.

Electronic Monitoring (EM) Expansion –GPS/Wireless EM

The goal of the Electronic Monitoring (EM) Expansion program is to provide electronic supervision that allows juveniles to remain in the community as opposed to being incarcerated in the youth detention center. Members of the Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives rotate after hours on call to provide 24 hour a day 7 day per week coverage to respond to municipal police departments to install GPS/Wireless ankle units for juveniles deemed eligible by the court in lieu of secure detention. The Family Court Intake Officer utilizes the Risk Screening Tool to determine eligibility. Initially the youth is placed on a GPS unit and is required to attend a court hearing on the next business day, which at that time will have a wireless cellular ankle unit installed for electronic monitoring for approximately 3-5 days pending screening for placement on the traditional landline Home Detention EM program.

Community Outreach

The goal of community outreach is to increase the juvenile's rate of success on the detention alternative programs. Community outreach addresses the challenges and barriers that hinder a youth's ability to be compliant while on an alternative often resulting in a negative program discharge. Community outreach includes initiating face-to-face contacts and phone contacts, connecting families to community resources, troubleshooting any issues that arise with a youth and/or family while on a detention alternative, and regularly communicating with existing detention alternative and Family Court staff.

Inter-Agency Coordination Committee (IACC)

IACC is a multi-disciplinary team consisting of mental health professionals, educators, substance abuse professionals, Family Court personnel, Office of the Public Defender, Office of the Prosecutor, JJC Court Liaison, JJC Parole representative, Division of Child Protection and Permanency, Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives representatives and community agency staff established for the purpose of ensuring that the Court receive multi-coordinated input in the course of developing dispositional options for juvenile offenders. IACC reviews all

youth placed in the Youth Detention Center, who are at risk of placement, and juveniles on detention alternative status.

Youth Shelter Services

The Monmouth County Board of Chosen Freeholders through a shared services agreement with Middlesex County funds and operates youth shelter services for Monmouth County youth. The Department of Human Services, Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives is the agency responsible for administering and monitoring shelter services provided for Monmouth County youth including but not limited to admission requirements, transportation and case management. Admissions for shelter care are approved by the Family Court Judge and through Family Court Intake. There are 2 male beds and 1 female bed reserved for Monmouth County youth. The purpose of the Middlesex shelter is to provide a safe and caring residential setting for male and female adolescents, thirteen to seventeen years of age. Youth with delinquency charges and/or youth in crisis can be placed in the shelter only upon direct authority of the Family Court.

The Middlesex County Youth Shelter is a non-secure facility used for the temporary out of home placement of juveniles by the Family Court, the Family Crisis Intervention Unit or the New Jersey Division of Child Protection and Permanency. Its residents include minor delinquent offenders, juveniles placed as a result of dysfunctional home environments, juveniles placed due to a family crisis, and juveniles placed due to victimization from abuse or neglect.

The Middlesex County Youth Shelter has been serving troubled adolescents and their families from Middlesex County for 25 years. Originally operated as a JINS shelter in New Brunswick, the facility moved to its present location on Route 130 in North Brunswick in 1985. It was expanded to a 24-bed Juvenile/Family Crisis Shelter at that time. The Shelter is operated by the Middlesex County Board of Freeholders and is administered by the Middlesex County Department of Youth Services. The Shelter is a direct supervision, non-secure facility that houses male and female youths through referrals from the Family Court, the Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU) and the New Jersey Division of Child Protection and Permanency. The role of the Shelter is to provide a safe, structured environment that allows the child to prepare for and accept placement plans including family reunification, group home placement, residential and foster care placement or substance abuse treatment. The Middlesex County Youth Shelter telephone number is 732-297-8991 ext. 6260.

**Monmouth County Human Services Department
Division of Mental Health and Addiction Services**

OFFICE OF ADDICTION SERVICES

(732) 431-6451

The Monmouth County Division of Mental Health and Addiction Services: Office of Addiction Services' goal is to reduce the incidence, prevalence and impact of alcohol(ism) and drug abuse in Monmouth County through:

- Planning for and purchasing of treatment and prevention services
- Monitoring expenditures and programmatic services
- Providing information and referral services
- Operating the County's Intoxicated Driver Resource Center
- Coordinating Municipal Alliances to Prevent Alcoholism and Drug Abuse

The Office of Addictions 2014 Budget is \$2,482,531 of which \$2,221,856 (89.5%) is allocated to sub-contracts for services and \$260,665 (10.5%) for administrative costs. The total Budget comes from three funding sources:

- Monmouth County Budget \$ 537,723
- N.J. Governor's Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse \$ 739,035
- State Department of Human Services \$1,205,773

Funding provided specifically for youth services through MCDMHAS in 2014 is as follows:

Community YMCA Family Services: \$108,703 total for Intensive Outpatient (ASAM II.1) providing 2,174.1 direct service hours @ \$50 per hour via DHS-DAS Grant. Contact: Colleen Verriest 732-290-9040

- **New Hope Foundation:** \$52,000 total for Short Term Rehabilitation (ASAM III.7) providing 385 bed days @ \$135.00 per diem via DHS-DAS Grant. Contact: Anthony Comerford 732-946-3030
- **Prevention First:** \$57,000 total for selective prevention services (Second Step for Red Bank youth) providing 960.1 service hours @ \$59.37 per hour via DHS-DAS. Contact: Mary Pat Angelini 732-663-1800
- **St. Barnabas Institute for Prevention:** \$50,000 total for 147 sessions of Strengthening Families SAMHSA Model program for Monmouth County families. Cost per Session \$340.17, which includes three groups, child care and dinner per session. Grant Contact Connie Greene 732-914-3815

- **CPC Behavioral Healthcare-Project Insight**: \$52,000 total for Assessment and Early Intervention services (ASAM 0.5) providing 1,000 hours @ \$52.00 per hour via DHS-DAS Grant. Contact: Vera Sansone 732-780-7387.
- **Crossroads, Middletown**: \$21,490 total for Outpatient (ASAM I) with an estimated 65%= \$13,968.50 for youth providing 502.8 total service hours for youth @ \$27.78 per hour via Monmouth County Budget funds. Contact: Michael Slover 732-615-2277
- **Ocean Township Community Services**: \$86,464 total for Outpatient (ASAM I) with an estimated 50%= \$43,232 for youth providing 1080.8 total service hours for youth @ \$40.00 average per hour via combined Monmouth County Budget funds and DHS-DAS grant funds. DHS-DAS provides \$75,000 for Intensive Outpatient (ASAM II.1) for youth who may also have co-occurring disorders, providing 2,201.4 total service hours @ \$34.07 per hour. Contact: Richard Ponton 732-531-2600
- **Wall Township Youth Center & Community Services**: \$28,770 total for Outpatient (ASAM I) with an estimated 65%=\$18,700.50 for youth, providing 316.9 total service hours for youth @ \$59.00 per hour via Monmouth County Budget funds. Contact: Patti Mariconda 732-681-1375
- **Epiphany House**: \$54,164 total for Halfway House services (ASAM III.1) for women and their children providing 895.3 bed days @ \$60.50 per diem via combined DHS-DAS and Monmouth County Budget funds. An estimated 50%= \$27,082 for children of substance abusers.
- **Monmouth County Municipal Alliances to Prevent Alcoholism and Drug Abuse**: \$628,180 total to 17 Alliances including 23 municipalities. At least 58.2%= \$365,601 of the funds support youth prevention education activities.

SUMMARY: Of the \$2,221,856 subcontracts total 2014 allocations \$863,286 (38.8%) is specifically for youth services.

**Monmouth County Human Services Department
Division of Mental Health and Addiction Services**

**OFFICE OF MENTAL HEALTH
(732) 431-7200**

The following information is based upon 2014 grant agreements and service commitments. In 2014, the total Monmouth County Office of Mental Health Estimated Child Funding is \$357,188.70. This represents approximately 31.6% of the Monmouth County Division of Mental Health Services total budget of \$1,128,603.

Catholic Charities – Family Growth Program

Total Estimated Child Funding -\$ 29,969.00
Children Served-200
Number of Contacts-2,300
Contact Person: Jane Meyer
Tel: 732-758-0094

CentraState Healthcare System -Emergency Services

Total Estimated Child Funding- \$ 7,189.65
Children Served- 364
Number of Contacts- 870
Contact Person: Richard Boyd
Tel: 732-294-2806

Collier Services -School/Group Home/Camp

Total Estimated Child Funding -\$ 45,006.00
Children Served- 245
Number of Contacts- 4,189
Contact Person: Sister Debbie Drago
Tel: 732-946-4771

Community Health Law Project - Legal Advocacy

Total Estimated Child Funding- \$1,578.45
Children Served- 10
Number of Contacts- 303
Contact Person: Erika Kerber
Tel: 732-380-1012

Community YMCA Family Services - Outpatient

Total Estimated Child Funding -\$ 31,321.40
Children Served- 38
Number of Contacts- 787
Contact Person: Colleen Verriest
Tel: 732-544-4544 X 33

CPC Behavioral Healthcare, Inc. – Child Psychiatrist and Outpatient Services

Total Estimated Child Funding -\$84,729
Children Served- 890
Number of Contacts- 8,384
Contact Person: Vera Sansone
Tel: 732 842-2000 X 4203

Jersey Shore Medical Center- Outpatient/Emergency Services

Total Estimated Child Funding \$22,898.83
Children Served- 670
Number of Contacts- 5,780
Contact Person: Dr. Grace Hickey
Tel: 732-643-4351

Affordable Housing Alliance of New Jersey

Housing Information and Referral
Total Estimated Child Funding \$ 1,458.66
Children Served- 52
Contact Person: Donna Rose Blaze
Tel: 732-389-2958

Monmouth Medical Center

Child & Family Crisis, Emergency Screening, and Outpatient Services

Total Estimated Child Funding \$89,268.00
Children Served- 1,595
Number of Contacts- 12,237
Contact Person: Jim Romer
Tel: 732-923-6940

Riverview Medical Center

Outpatient Department/Emergency Services/Partial Care

Total Estimated Child Funding \$23,846.16
Children Served- 650
Number of Contacts- 5,576
Contact Person: Lynn Stefanowicz
Tel: 732-345-3431

SEARCH Day Program

Psychiatric & Therapy Services

Total Estimated Child Funding \$ 19,924.00
Children Served- 62
Number of Contacts- 504
Contact Person: Katherine Solana
Tel: 732-531-0454

Additional Descriptions for Children's Mental Health Resources

Monmouth Medical Center -Psychiatric Emergency Screening Services

Phone: 732-923-6999 (Monmouth Medical)

Children, adolescents and adults can be brought directly to the ER at Monmouth Medical Center or taken to another hospital ER for psychiatric screening. Monmouth Medical Center has 2 child and family crisis clinicians who can provide emergency assessment on-site and off-site (until 9 P.M.) for families residing in Monmouth County.

The **CCIS (Children's Crisis Intervention Service)** at Monmouth Medical Center is a 19- bed inpatient psychiatric unit for children and adolescents residing in Monmouth & Ocean counties. The goal of the program is to stabilize the patient within a short period of time and to prepare the patient for continued treatment in the community.

Disaster/Critical Incident Response Team

Contact: Monmouth County Screening Center

Phone: 732-923-6999

(Or) Monmouth County Division of Mental Health

Phone: 732-431-7200

The team responds to children and families when a critical incident or traumatic event has occurred. Responder provides Critical Incident Stress Debriefing and Psychological First Aid services to individuals and/or groups, as members of the county response teams. (8:30 a.m. to 5 P.M. Monday-Friday)

NJ Division of Mental Health Services & the University of Medicine & Dentistry of NJ Traumatic Loss Coalition of Monmouth County

Contact Person: George Scott

Phone: 609-915-0684

Phone: 732-431-7200

Addresses traumatic loss events occurring in schools and their respective communities, by providing crisis counselors after an event and engaging in prevention activities to build resilient youth

CentraState Healthcare System Youth Emergency Assessment Services

Phone: 732-294-2804 Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Provides a comprehensive evaluation of youth, experiencing severe emotional and social difficulties referred by schools

Children's Interagency Coordinating Councils

Children's Interagency Coordinating Councils (CIACCs) are entities that foster cross-system service planning for children with behavioral health problems. CIACCs serve as the mechanism to develop and maintain a responsive, accessible and integrated system of care for children with special social and emotional needs and their families, through the involvement of parents, consumers, youth and child serving agencies as partners.

**Monmouth County Human Services Department
Division of Planning & Contracting**

Contract Administration
(732) 431-6585

Community Affairs & Resource Center

Contact Person: Beatriz Oesterheld

Phone: 732-774-3282

Funds: \$43,128.00 County of Monmouth; other costs underwritten in agency budget.

Education Liaison Services will provide direct services to parents and children from elementary to high school level including assistance with translations, advocacy, completion of forms, telephone conferences and meetings with educators, etc. ANNUAL LOS: 50 students (unduplicated)

Child Care Resources of Monmouth County

Monmouth County Targeted Populations

Contact Person: Kim Perrelli

Phone: 732-918-9901

Funds: \$144,499.00 County of Monmouth

Child Care Resources provides funds for children from families experiencing medical problems, social problems or adverse living conditions. Special childcare arrangements are made to help ameliorate the situation and/or prevent the placement of the child outside the home. ANNUAL LOS: 1,045 weeks of childcare.

**Big Brothers/Big Sisters
Mentoring Program**

Contact Person: William Salcedo

Phone: 732-544-2224

Funds: \$50,518.00 County of Monmouth

Provides intensive, preventative mentoring service to children primarily from single parent homes that are beginning to show signs of pre-delinquent and/or emotional problems

ANNUAL LOS: 325 Big Brother/Sister matches.

**Boys and Girls Club of Monmouth County
Recreation / After-School Program**

Contact Person: Douglas Eagles

Phone: 732-775-7862

Funds: \$13,065.00 County of Monmouth

Youth programming to promote self-esteem, character and leadership development, education and career development, health and life skills, sports and arts, fitness and recreation.

ANNUAL LOS- 1,500 youth served.

Family Resource Associates
Tech Connection Program

Contact Person: Nancy Phalanukorn

Phone: 732-747-5310

Funds: \$11,000.00 County of Monmouth

The Tech Connection provides individuals with special needs access to tools, software and devices to make it easier for them to use the computer to enhance learning, working, communication and recreation.

ANNUAL LOS -Tech Connection 9,870 client contacts

Visiting Nurses Association of Central New Jersey
Special Child Health Services

Contact Person: Mary Remhoff

Phone: 732-224-6887

Funds: \$54,768.00 County of Monmouth

Program provides service coordination from birth through 3 year old population of Monmouth County who have developmental disabilities or who are medically fragile.

ANNUAL LOS - 623 contacts

LADACIN Network - Early Intervention Services

Contact Person: Marianne Forman

Phone: 732-493-5900

Funds: \$30,392.00 County of Monmouth

The Early Intervention Program provides services to children birth through age 3 that have developmental disabilities. Social work services, occupational therapy, speech therapy and physical therapy are provided in the home. Neurology, dysphagia, physiatry, nutrition and orthopedic clinics are provided at Shroth Center if necessary. LOS 37,692

**Monmouth County Human Services Department
Division of Planning and Contracts**

Human Services Advisory Council

(732) 683-2102

Social Service for the Homeless Contracts

The HSAC administers seven Social Services for the Homeless contracts for the time frame 7/1/14 through 6/30/15. Five of those serve homeless families or families who are at risk of homelessness, including children. Homeless prevention services include payment of rent, mortgage or utility arrears, and can include payment of a security deposit or first month's rent. Emergency housing can be placement in a shelter facility or motel.

Community Affairs & Resource Center - \$47,250 SSH State* and \$25,200

SSH TANF totaling \$72,450

Beatriz Oesterheld- 732-774-3282

Community Affairs & Resource Center has funding for homeless families and homeless prevention for those at risk.

Easter Seals New Jersey - \$8,000 SSH*

Stephanie Farris - 732-542-9125

Easter Seals New Jersey has funding for emergency shelter for individuals who need placement after regular business hours or on weekends in cases where these individuals fail the test to gain entrance to the Adult Shelter.

Family Promise of Monmouth County - \$69,832 SSH State and \$18,912 SSH TANF totaling \$88,744

Tracy Boyer - 732-495-1050

Family Promise of Monmouth County provides shelter and support services to homeless families through a network of churches and their congregations.

180 Turning Lives Around - \$51,000 SSH State and \$9,000 SSH TANF totaling \$60,000

Anna Diaz-White - 732-264-4360 x 4210

180 TLA operates the Monmouth County Domestic Violence Shelter. SSH money provides payment for emergency shelter for women with children who are not eligible for TANF.

Interfaith Neighbors - \$250,973 SSH State* and \$72,685 SSH TANF totaling \$323,658

Maura Comer - 732-775-0525, ext. 205

Interfaith Neighbors has a short-term housing subsidy program which helps to prevent homelessness for families with children.

Project Paul - \$158,092 SSH State* and \$63,000 SSH TANF totaling \$221,092

Sister Nancy Herron - 732-787-4887

Project Paul provides homeless prevention services for families at risk of homelessness.

The Center in Asbury Park - \$60,000 SSH *

George Lowe – 732-774-3416, ext. 17

The Center in Asbury Park provides homeless prevention services and emergency shelter services to individuals who are living with HIV/AIDS and are homeless or at risk of homelessness.

Agencies marked with an asterisk (*) also provide services to single individuals and couples without children. The amount listed represents the approximate portion of their grant, which is spent on families with children.

**Monmouth County Human Services Department
Division of Planning and Contracts**

Office of Youth Services Planning

(732) 866- 3585

**Life Skills Training and Al's Pals: Kids Making Health Choices
Prevention First, Inc.**

Contact Person: Liza DeJesus @ (732) 663-1800 ext. 218

\$130,000 State Community Partnership Grant

To provide the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) model programs entitled, "Al's Pal: Kids Making Healthy Choices" and / or "Life Skills Training" to a combined total of 1,038 elementary age children from Asbury Park, Keansburg, Long Branch and Neptune Township. To implement Al's Pals: Kids Making Healthy Choices in all second grade classrooms reaching approximately 31 classrooms and 535 children in Asbury Park and Neptune Township. To implement Life Skills Training, as an eight session classroom program, reaching each 5th grade classrooms- approximately 29 classes and 503 children in each Long Branch and Keansburg. Staff in-service to teachers on the Life Skills Training program and strategies to reduce youth violence and prevent delinquency will be provided. Two ten hour session summer groups for a minimum of 10 children in each of the two targeted districts, Asbury Park and Long Branch will be offered. Parent/guardian forums will be held to reinforce the Al's Pals: Kids Making Healthy Choices and/or Life Skills Training concepts in the home environment. Information and resources to the Asbury Park, Keansburg, Long Branch and Neptune Township school districts to recognize three separate violence awareness weeks during the school year (Youth Violence Prevention Week in April, Week of Respect, and School Violence Prevention Week in October) will be provided.

2,239 hours of service (1,218 hours of direct and 1,021 hours of indirect)

**Juvenile Accountability Block Grant
Monmouth County Office of the Prosecutor**

Contact Person- Assistant Prosecutor Laurie Gerhardt (732)-431-7191 ext. 7533

\$22,577 Federal JABG FFY'13; \$2,509 Match

The Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) is used to devote resources to the prosecution of serious violent juvenile offenders and reduce backlogs in court process and remove less serious cases from a prosecution track. One Assistant Prosecutor is hired under the grant to carry a full juvenile delinquency caseload and assist in the prosecution of serious juvenile offenders. Centralized charging of juveniles was established to create uniformity in the handling of charging juveniles. The Office of the Monmouth County Prosecutor screens delinquency cases for legal sufficiency and files appropriate juvenile delinquency complaints. Quarterly juvenile law updates to local police departments is provided. .

Stationhouse Adjustment and Family Court Diversion Program
Keys to Innervisions (KIV)
Prevention First, Inc.

Contact Person: Liza DeJesus @ (732) 663-1800 ext. 218

\$55,000 State Community Partnership Grant

To implement the researched based curricula, Keys to Innervisions (KIV) with a community service component, as a countywide, Stationhouse Adjustment and Family Court Diversion Program. To provide adolescent anger management and alcohol and drug abuse early intervention /education services to a combined total of sixty (60) unduplicated adolescents referred by local Juvenile Conference Committees, Intake Service Conference, the Juvenile Referee and Monmouth County Police Departments. Sixty (60) unduplicated Monmouth County youth will participate and successfully complete one individual assessment session and three two hour KIV adolescent group sessions by December 31, 2014. Sixty (60) referred adolescents will complete a total of six hours of community service by December 31, 2014. The KIV program will encourage attendance of the parent(s)/guardian(s) of the referred youth in the KIV group sessions.

Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU)-
Mental Health Association of Monmouth County –
Family Crisis Intervention Unit

Contact: Wendy DePedro, Executive Director or Pamela Schott, Program Manager at 732-542-6422

Please note that the direct FCIU phone number is 732-542-2444

\$143,500 Family Court Services funds

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. The FCIU will deliver services to 470 unduplicated families across Monmouth County via telephone and/or face to face intervention. A minimum of 1,530 hours of direct intervention and client contact, plus 470 hours of follow up contacts, (1 hour per family) for a total of 2,000 hours will be provided. Monthly reports detailing the types of juvenile/family crisis cases handled by the unit, which includes but is not limited to, the number of telephone contacts, face to face counseling sessions, referrals received and referrals made, petitions filed and

placements made are submitted. The FCIU accepts referrals from law enforcement and works with the Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office and the Monmouth County Police Departments to serve as a resource to law enforcement. The FCIU maintains a network of services and agencies to which referrals can be made.

Juvenile / Family Crisis Intervention Services Referral Resource
Mental Health Association of Monmouth County –
MHA Juvenile /Family Crisis Intervention Services-Wrap Around Program

Contact: Wendy DePedro, Executive Director or Pamela Schott, Program Manager at 732-542-6422

\$175,000 State Community Partnership Grant

MHA'S Juvenile Family Crisis Intervention Services Wrap Around Program provides the Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU) with a community-based referral resource. Early intervention services are provided to prevent the continued delinquent behavior of at risk youth, reduce serious conflict between parent(s)/guardian(s) and the juvenile, and improve family functioning. The program serves all geographic areas of Monmouth County. Services are provided at MHA's Shrewsbury location as well as, in the youth's home and community setting. To serve 48 unduplicated juveniles and families, in need of crisis intervention services, which includes: clinical case management, in-home counseling services and the purchase of wrap-around services, which are individualized to meet the juvenile / families unique needs. Each juvenile/family will receive intervention services for an average of 4 months that includes 35-40 hours of direct service, in addition to those hours for which wrap-around funds are purchased. To provide 1,920 direct service hours and 675 indirect service hours to youth and families of Monmouth County by 12/31/14.

Electronic Monitoring Expansion Program – GPS EM with Incentives
Monmouth County Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives

Contact Person: Ivan Kaplan – (732) 308-3770 ext. 3080
(\$50,000 14A JDAI Innovation Funds)

This program expands the Detention Alternative Continuum in Monmouth County to include GPS with an after hours response. The goals of the electronic monitoring program are: to ensure security for the safety of the public; to provide alternatives to secure detention where appropriate; to provide services to juveniles who come under this program; to minimize re-arrest and failure-to-appear rates and to ensure equal treatment under the law. The electronic monitoring program provides an alternative placement to those youth who require a higher level of supervision than House Arrest A or B, but who do not require secured detention. The GPS electronic monitoring equipment is designed for the short-term monitoring of juveniles until a preliminary court hearing. Incentives are utilized to encourage and reward positive behavior while on the program and are connected to the juvenile's behavior and the level of compliance with the program rules and regulations. Educational materials are provided to the parent(s)/guardian(s) of youth on detention alternatives and incentives are given

to those parent(s)/guardian(s) who demonstrate support in ensuring their child's successful outcome on the detention alternative at program completion.

**Shelter / Treatment Home - Juvenile Detention Alternative
Devereux Foundation**

Contact: Michele Petti, Program Director at 732-786-5576
\$90,000 (10A & 12A Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative Innovation funds)
October 1, 2012 through December 31, 2014

The Devereux Foundation agrees to establish and operate a program to provide temporary, short term residential host home services to youth in Monmouth County as an out of home placement option for the Family Court that serves as a juvenile detention alternative. Devereux will provide one licensed treatment home juvenile detention alternative bed that is accessible twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. An second bed may be purchased on an as needed basis. The treatment home program serves youth who are determined to be appropriate for a juvenile detention alternative by either the Judge or Intake Services but are unable to be placed on the alternative due to limitations/barriers within the youth's home, which may include behavior or conduct of the juvenile, resulting in family crisis and conflict, that cannot be resolved without placement of the juvenile. Juveniles who have been charged with minor offenses, who would otherwise be placed in the juvenile detention center, or those in the juvenile detention center, who would be more appropriately placed in a less restrictive environment, may be considered for placement in this program.

**Family Engagement in the Juvenile Justice System
Monmouth Vicinage-Family Division**

Contact Person: Rosemarie Marinan-Gabriel @ 732 -677-430
Dawn Bennett (732) 677-4352
\$65,000 (14A Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative Innovation Funds)
1/1/14-12/31/14

Monmouth Vicinage –Family Division in conjunction with the local JDAI Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement will implement a comprehensive, multi-prong approach to engaging families of youth involved in the juvenile justice system in Monmouth County. A contracted Full-time Family Engagement Coordinator will be hired and a trained consultant utilized to help facilitate focus groups, surveys, and leadership development seminars within each level of the Juvenile Justice System. Professional development training, for court and other personnel, on the topic of family engagement will be provided. The program seeks to empower and engage parents previously involved in the Juvenile Justice System in order to create a support network for the families of Monmouth County youth and to promote connection and communication between youth and families throughout juvenile detention. In addition, family engagement activities will be enhanced in the already existing activities and function of the Family Court and Probation.

Community Intervention Coaches Program
Mercy Center, Inc.

Contact Person: Veronica Gilbert Tyson @ 732-774-9397 ext. 18

John Bickart @732-774-9397 ext. 13

\$65,162.13 (11A Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative Funds)

\$55,205 (12A Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative Innovation Funds)

The Community Intervention Coaches program will serve Asbury Park and Neptune Township youth on juvenile probation supervision. The Community Intervention Coaches program utilizes a life skills and character building skills training curriculum and provides youth on probation with employment readiness / entrepreneurial development training. The Community Intervention Coaches program engages youth on probation and helps them to succeed, through the provision of recreational and cultural trips, as well as incentives for their attendance in the life skills training and employment readiness components of the program. The Community Intervention Coaches program will serve up to 20 youth on probation supervision from Asbury Park and or Neptune Township during the contract year and up to 5 youth at any given time.

Individualized Services for Juveniles on Probation
Monmouth Vicinage, Probation Division
Probation Multi Treatment Program

Contact Person: Jeannette Garner @ (732) 677-4749

\$31,105.00 Family Court Services funds

The Probation Multi Treatment (PMT) program provides for the purchase of an array of outpatient counseling services, to address the individualized needs of juveniles on probation, whose families are indigent, low income and or insurance poor and who would otherwise not have access to care. To serve a minimum of 20 unduplicated Monmouth County juveniles on probation by 12/31/14 and maintain a maximum caseload of 15 juveniles in the program at any given time. Approximately, 415 direct services hours will be provided for juveniles on probation. The primary types of services to be purchased include outpatient mental health and substance abuse counseling services that includes individual, family and group sessions and anger management for juveniles on probation. Specialized types of services to be purchased under this agreement include psychiatric evaluations and maintenance, full psychological evaluations, specialized sex offender treatment and assessments (not covered under the Probation Offender Program) and specialized groups.

Work Readiness Skills and Supportive Employment for Court Involved Youth - Rutgers University-T.E.E.M. Gateway

Contact Person: Dan Krayesky, Program Coordinator (732)-597-3289

\$55,000 Family Court Services funds

To provide a work readiness skill program that includes practice as well as instruction for court involved youth on how to search for and maintain a job (i.e. how to fill out a job application, write a resume, participate in job interviews, understand employer's expectations, and develop appropriate interpersonal /

communication skills and workplace attitudes and behaviors).; work experience opportunities wherein court involved youth are trained to perform specific job tasks or duties in an environment that helps the youth to learn appropriate work ethics and related skills.; and paid and unpaid work experiences, including internships and job shadowing. To serve twenty-five (25) youth by December 31, 2014 through the establishment of work readiness development programming for court-involved youth in Asbury Park. To provide weekly group sessions focused on workplace preparation that will cover a particular topic in workplace readiness and provide creative and/or role-playing opportunities to build skills in that topic. Workshops will include resume writing, interviewing, job search assistance, job application practice, understanding employer expectations, workplace behaviors, and interpersonal skill building and communication skill development. To provide employment placement opportunities (paid or unpaid internships, job shadowing and employment opportunities) for Asbury Park court involved youth. To operate an eight (8) week Youth Farmstand Program (twenty-five (25) hours per week) which provides hands on work experience and entrepreneurial training during the summer for a minimum of five (5) Asbury Park court involved youth. To provide stipends as well as profit-sharing to the Asbury Park court involved youth operating the Youth Farmstand Program guided by a staff counselor.

**Specialized Sex Offense Specific Treatment for Juveniles on Probation
Monmouth Vicinage- Probation Division - Probation Offender Program**

Contact Person: Jeannette Garner @ (732) 677-4749

\$82,000.00 Family Court Services funds

The Probation Offender Program will provide up to 40 juveniles on probation with specialized assessment, evaluation and treatment for sexually abusive juveniles and adjudicated adolescent sex offenders in Monmouth County. Consultants, who specialize and are trained in the area of juvenile sex offense treatment, will be utilized to deliver: 20 Intake and 15 Exit Screenings; 200 Individual and 105 Group Sexually Abusive Behavior Specific Sessions; as well as, 32 Individual and 24 Group Substance Abuse Education and Anger Management Specific Sessions; 83 Family Sessions; and 12 Multi Family Parent Education / Support Groups. To assure juveniles on probation with sex offense specific charges attend therapy sessions transportation to and from the program is provided.

**Adolescent Residential Alcohol and Drug Treatment
New Hope Foundation, Inc. - Adolescent Residential Alcohol and Drug
Treatment**

Contact Person: David Roden @ (732) 946-3030 ext. 236

\$125,008 combined total (\$41,989.00 of the State Community Partnership Grant; \$75,149.00 of the Family Court Services funds; and \$7,870.00 of the Division of Child Protection and Permanency Grant in Aid)

Services for Monmouth County juveniles with alcohol and drug dependence, who have been adjudicated delinquent and/or who have a demonstrated history of juvenile delinquency, and referred to treatment by the Judiciary are provided. The

goals are to help juveniles with alcohol and drug problems become clean and sober and lead drug and alcohol free lifestyles and to expand the dispositional options available to the Judiciary for juvenile's adjudicated delinquent with associated substance abuse problems. To provide adolescent residential alcohol and drug treatment services to Monmouth County juveniles with alcohol and drug dependence, who have been adjudicated delinquent and/or who have a demonstrated history of juvenile delinquency, and referred to treatment by the Judiciary. To provide a minimum of 926 bed days of adolescent residential alcohol and drug treatment services to a minimum of fifteen (15) unduplicated juveniles referred by the Judiciary of Monmouth Vicinage, Superior Court, Family Division. To prepare adolescents for re entry and transition back in their home, school and community with the development of a relapse prevention plan and the establishment of support systems to help them remain alcohol and drug free and law-abiding citizens. To provide the following services: a bio-psychosocial and problem/strength assessment at admission to include: mental status at prescreening and admission with psychiatric evaluation, or follow-up when called for; nursing assessment; nutritional assessment; educational assessment; lab work within 24-hours; physician history and physical within 48-hours; and 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.

Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office

(732) 431-7160

Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office

132 Jerseyville Avenue, Freehold, New Jersey 07728

Phone: (732) 431-7160, Email: prosecutor@prosecutor.co.monmouth.nj.us

The Monmouth County Prosecutor is the chief law enforcement officer in Monmouth County. Aided by a staff of assistant prosecutors, detectives and support personnel, the Prosecutor is charged with the detection, investigation, arrest, indictment and conviction of criminals who commit crimes within the jurisdiction of the County. To accomplish these tasks, the Prosecutor's Office is organized into several sections, including units that specialize in juvenile and domestic violence crimes, sex and child abuse crimes, gang facilitated crimes and narcotics crimes, among others. The Prosecutor's Office also has a Victim Witness Unit that is charged with providing services and assistance to crime victims and witnesses in an effort to ensure that their rights are protected, they receive timely and accurate information about their cases and are referred for appropriate and needed support services.

Monmouth County Child Advocacy Center

500 Kozloski Road, Freehold, New Jersey 07728

Phone: (732) 431-7160

Child Advocacy Centers are county-based centers that offer a multidisciplinary approach in providing comprehensive, culturally competent child abuse prevention, intervention and treatment services to children who are victims of child abuse or neglect. The Monmouth County Child Advocacy Center is a child-friendly facility where the professionals who respond to reports of child abuse coordinate their investigations and provide follow-up services. Phase one of the Monmouth County Child Advocacy Center was funded through a public/private partnership combining federal, state and local government funds and private fundraising by The Friends of the Monmouth County Child Advocacy Center, Inc. Phase one of the Center, which was opened in 2009, provides a location where the appropriate professionals from law enforcement, Division of Child Protection and Permanency, victim/witness advocates and others meet with the child and family and provide a safe, secure and comforting setting from the initial investigative phases of child abuse cases. Phase two of the facility will also provide space for medical and mental health treatment, and improve the coordination of the professionals who respond to reports of child abuse.

MONMOUTH COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

(732) 431-7139

Special Person ID A personal photo identification program specifically designed for Handicapped and disabled persons, developed and implemented in April, 1988. The photo ID is blue in color with the handicap logo and contains the same information as the Ident Adult card.

Medical Alert Card An ID card for individuals with documented illnesses whose behavior or illness manifestations may be misunderstood such as Autism, Asperger's Disease and, Alzheimer's Disease. A certification of the illness, signed by a doctor, is required to receive this card.

Sheriff's Prison Awareness Program An innovative program for junior high and high school students to expose this impressionable group to the realities of incarceration and what is risked by unlawful behavior. The program also shows the discipline and training required of police officers with a tour of the Police Academy, an overview of the Judicial Process with a tour of the Monmouth County Courthouse, and concludes with a tour of the Monmouth County Correctional Institution.

Citizen Police Academy A program for adults ages eighteen and up to make concerned citizens aware of the law enforcement agencies, municipal, county, state and federal, that work as a team to ensure the safety and security of residents. The program is also a requirement to participate in VISCOMP (Volunteers in Sheriff's Community Programs) which assists the Sheriff's Office in conducting community programs. The program consists of six 2-hour sessions held at the Monmouth County Police Academy.

Sheriff Youth Week A one-week program to give high school-aged students an opportunity to experience law enforcement training first hand. Instructors from municipal, county, state and federal agencies conduct training through lectures and interactive sessions.

Identity Theft - Identity theft is one of the fastest growing crimes in the county. This program discusses what identity theft is – how the criminals get your personal information and what YOU can do to keep from becoming a victim of ID theft.

Project Lifesaver – An electronic location detection program for seniors with memory disorders and children with Autism who may wander -This program is a partnership between the Monmouth County Office on Aging, Department of Human Services and the Monmouth County Sheriff's Office.

S.E.E.K. 9-1-1 – (Sheriff's Emergency Education for Kids) - A program that teaches first graders how to properly use the 9-1-1 Emergency call features on a telephone. Since inception, nearly 40,000 students have participated in the program.

Safe C.A.R.G.O. – A monthly program held at the Monmouth County garage in which specially trained and certified Sheriff's Offices inspect and properly install child safety seats.

Gang Awareness Program – Program for faculty and students on identifying gang membership within the school and neighborhood – based on information obtained within that geographical area.

Bicycle Safety – Specially trained and certified sheriff's officers present safety talks to school children on the importance of safe driving procedures and wearing a bicycle helmet.

High School Presentations – When requested, presentations are made at "career day" events and for social sciences/law classes about the history of the Office of Sheriff and the Monmouth County Sheriff's Office.

Youth ID Program – Photo ID of child that parents carry with them. Should child become lost – parent presents the ID card to law enforcement authorities to help in describing the lost child.

VISCOMP – Volunteers In Sheriff's Community Programs – graduates of the Citizen's Police Academy are offered the opportunity to volunteer to assist in Sheriff's community programs – over 3000 hours of volunteer time donated to date.

Dangers of Strangers! - Child safety program for grades 3-5 on child safety in dealing with strangers and preventive measures that can be taken. -Also offered in a bilingual version

Lock Your Meds – A program that teaches adults that prescription drug abuse is the second most popular drug abuse by teenagers and the importance of proper storage, inventory and securing of medications to keep them out of the hands of children.

Gold Star Medi-file - A card with lifesaving information card carried by the individual with emergency contact information and a list of prescriptions that the person is currently taking.

Refrigerator Card – A card with lifesaving information that is taped to the refrigerator and available to provide information should it be needed by first responders.

Reach For Your Dreams – A drug, alcohol and gang prevention program for elementary grades six through eight that identifies and brings to schools individuals whom have made wrong choices in life, paid dearly for those choices, and have turned their lives around. They share with the students what those wrong choices were, the results of those wrong choices had on them and their families, and why the students should not make those kinds of choices. Currently on hold pending staffing enhancement.

MONMOUTH VICINAGE

Family Division (732) 677- 4050 Juvenile Probation Supervision (732) 677- 4790

Juvenile Conference Committee(s)

Contact: Scott Prato, Senior Probation Officer

Phone: (732) 677-4090

Juvenile Conference Committees consists of volunteer members from the community, trained by court staff and appointed by the Presiding Judge of the Family Division to informally hear juvenile complaints referred by the Court. The Juvenile Conference Committees generally hear cases involving first time juvenile offenders. The Committee hears Petty Disorderly and Disorderly Person offenses, as well as, some 4th degree offenses. There is no adjudication or plea of guilt and there is no formal Court record that is generated. The juvenile must appear with a parent or guardian (if under the age of 18). The victim/ complainant and the police officer involved are invited to attend. The Committee makes a recommendation to the Court as to what sanctions would be appropriate based on the nature of the complaint. If the juvenile and parent/guardian agree, then they will sign an agreement and comply with any conditions within a specific time frame which is set by the Committee, but not to exceed 90 days... If there is an objection, then the case can be referred to the Juvenile Referee to be addressed.

Intake Service Conference is a form of Court diversion dealing with petty disorderly and disorderly persons offenses. Indictable offenses, as well as some 4th degree offenses, can be addressed at this level with the approval of the Judge and the Prosecutor. The juvenile does not receive an adjudication or formal Court record at this level. This form of diversion is a step beyond the Juvenile Conference Committee and a level below the Juvenile Referee. The juvenile must acknowledge some involvement with the incident, which resulted in the charges. If the juvenile denies any involvement with the offense, then the case is referred to the Juvenile Referee calendar. A Probation Officer conducts the conference. A parent or guardian must appear with the juvenile and the complainant is invited to attend. An Intake Service Agreement is written up stipulating certain conditions the juvenile must satisfy. The case is held open for a period of thirty, sixty or ninety days. The time frame is at the discretion of the Probation Officer. The case is closed at the Probation Officer's request if all conditions are met within the set time frame. In cases of non-compliance, the case is placed on the Juvenile Referee's calendar.

Juvenile Referee Program allows an individual, other than a Superior Court Judge, to hear cases that would normally be scheduled for a counsel non-mandatory hearing before a Family Division Judge. In Monmouth County, the

Presiding Judge of the Municipal Courts hears these cases. Typical cases may include: fourth degree offenses, disorderly and petty disorderly offenses, as well as unsuccessful JCC/ISC diversions. The Referee may also hear repeat offenders that are no longer appropriate for diversion and violations of a court order which originated from a diversion or a prior Informal Court Proceeding. The Juvenile Referee will set certain conditions for the juvenile to meet and may include an informal or formal supervision period. There is no formal adjudication at this level, no plea entered and the Juvenile along with their parent or guardian may appeal to the Judge's recommendation and would then be scheduled to appear before a Superior Court Judge. It would be explained to the juvenile and their parent/guardian that they would be giving up their right to a diversionary process and if the juvenile is found guilty, may result in a formal court record.

Agency: National Association for Shoplifting Prevention
Program: [YOUTH EDUCATION SHOPLIFTING PROGRAM \(Y.E.S.\)](#)
Contact: Scott Prato, Senior Probation Officer
Lisa Coutts , Senior Probation Officer
Phone: (732) 677-4090 or (732) 677-4091

The Youth Education Shoplifting Program (Y.E.S.) is a 6 hour on-line course run by the NASP (National Association for Shoplifting Prevention) and is currently being utilized by 13 vicinages in New Jersey. The course is an "offense-specific" education program which helps juveniles identify their feelings, thoughts and attitudes which lead them to shoplift and helps them make better choices for themselves and their future. This interactive program was designed as a means of early intervention for juveniles to help prevent future appearances in the juvenile justice system. Moreover, it has been shown to be 98% effective in preventing juveniles from committing a second shoplifting offense. The program is a disposition used primarily by the diversion programs.

Agency: Office of the Fire Marshal
Program: [FIRE FLY](#)
Contact: Cindy Biddle and Irene Tuyahov, Secretaries
Phone: (732) 683-8856
Fax: (732) 683-8864

The Fire Fly program provides education and counseling to juvenile fire setters. Juveniles referred by the County Investigator, JCC, ISC, Juvenile Referee, concerned parents or local police or fire department are interviewed by County Fire Marshals. The Program Coordinator and Staff Psychotherapist, who develop a course of action ranging from fire safety education to mental health counseling by professionals, provide an intake report for the Judge or diversion program which requested their intervention. It will include any concerns they may have for the juvenile's or the community's safety and their recommendation as to what provisions need to be put into place to avoid reoccurrences of this nature.

Agency: Monmouth Vicinage Family Court
Program: **PARENT EDUCATION PROGRAM**
Contact: Joanne McLaughlin, Admin. Specialist 4
Sharon Astorino, Admin. Specialist 4

Phone: (732) 677-4321 or (732) 677-4295

Under the 1999 Parent Education Act, all parties in any divorce, nullity, or separate maintenance action, who have minor children, are required to attend a parent education session. The goal is to promote cooperation between the parties and to assist parents in resolving issues which may arise during the divorce or separation process. Its main focus is to assist divorcing/separating parents in the reorganization of their family by helping them to understand the legal process, the financial needs of the family, and the emotional needs of their children and provide them with the resource tools for future use in a co-parenting relationship.

Agency: Monmouth Vicinage Family Court
Program: **"PARTNERS IN PARENTING"**
Contact: Sharon Astorino, Admin. Specialist 4
Phone: (732) 677-4295

The Monmouth Vicinage is establishing a Parent Education Program for parents involved in non-dissolution (FD) matters. The program will be similar to the FM Parent Education Program in that it will target parents who have new custody/parenting time matters before the Court. The Program will be administered by an Administrative Specialist, who will provide information to parents regarding the court process, the effects of separation on children, and the importance of co-parenting and effective parenting time plans. It is anticipated that by providing information to parents, similar to what is provided to FM clients, we will promote a climate of cooperation therefore improving the rate of consent orders and thus reducing the number of court referrals. It is estimated that 2,400 clients will attend each year.

Juvenile Intense Supervision Program (JISP) JISP is a dispositional alternative utilized by the Judge when it is felt the juvenile requires more supervision than traditional Probation supervision offers. An Officer who is responsible for setting conditions and ensuring compliance monitors the juvenile. A juvenile on JISP can expect more frequent home and school visits than traditional probationers. If applicable, drug screening will also occur on a more frequent basis. Violation of any of the conditions set forth by the JISP Officer or program regulations will result in a violation being filed and violation hearing. The juvenile may be returned to the Detention Center and subsequently terminated from the program based on the severity of the violation.

Juvenile Supervision

Juvenile Supervision handles two types of Dockets: Deferred Disposition and Juvenile Probation Terms.

1. **Deferred Dispositions** are cases that are in Court and the disposition is deferred for up to 12 months. These cases are monitored for compliance only. Deferred Dispositions could have financial obligations, community service, drug testing, and counseling that need to be monitored. Deferred Dispositions that do not have any of the above conditions remain with the Family Division. Monitoring of the cases by Probation does not include supervision of the juvenile. If the conditions imposed by the Judge are not adhered to it may result in the matter being returned to court. Deferred Terms that have met all the conditions imposed on the court order may result in the matter being dismissed at the end of the term.

2. **Juvenile Probation** is cases that the Judge has placed on probation status. These cases are supervised by the Probation Division's Juvenile Supervision Unit. The case is first assigned to the Intake Unit which verifies the juvenile's address, school enrollment, and personal information; completes the Conditions of Probation and other necessary paperwork. Once the Intake Term (30 to 45 days) is completed, the case is then assigned to a Probation Officer who will remain with the case throughout the Probation Term. If the Juvenile is non-compliant with any of the Conditions of Probation, it may result in the matter being returned to Court for a Violation of Probation. During the Probation term a Home Inspection is required. This encompasses the viewing of the juvenile's sleeping area and common areas of the home. Home Visits are conducted periodically. Face-to-face contacts are required. The Probation Officer enforces the Court Order and may impose additional conditions based upon the individual needs of the juvenile.

**New Jersey Department of Children and Families
Division of Children's System of Care**

The New Jersey Division of Children's System of Care serves children and adolescents with emotional and behavioral disturbances and their families across child-serving systems.

Contracted Systems Administrator 1-877-652-7624

DCF provides families with a virtual single point of contact that registers; tracks and coordinates care for children who are screened at any level into the Children's System of Care. To provide this simplified access, DCF contracts with PerformCare, a private entity that administers this service system.

Functions of PerformCare:

1. Provides 24 hour assistance to help families get services.
2. Establishes access to same quality of services across the state.
3. Facilitates single way to pay providers regardless of whether a child is Medicaid eligible or not.
4. Tracks eligibility to ensure more children gain access to public health insurance.
5. Tracks eligibility to ensure New Jersey maximizes federal dollars.
6. Connects care across providers and levels for all children rather than just for children with the most severe disturbances.
7. Provides a systematic way to ensure children and their families receive appropriate treatment for an appropriate length of time while remaining as close to home as possible.
8. Keeps all child and family information in one record for all Children's System of Care.
9. Identifies the different intensity of services given by providers and assists DCF to adjust rates to reflect these differences.
10. Reports on effectiveness of services and child and family satisfaction, complaints and grievances.
11. Reviews children placed in psychiatric hospitals to assure appropriate discharge planning and after care services are in place so that children are linked to a community network of care.
12. Tracks and reports on a system of outcome measurements so that the state can determine and measure the improvements made by the Division of Children's System of Care.

MonmouthCares, Inc. - Care Management

Kathy Collins, Executive Director
Monmouth Cares, Inc.
185 Route 36, Suite B1
West Long Branch, NJ 07764
Phone: (732) 222-8008 x104
Fax: (732) 222-9305 WEB: www.monmouthcares.org
E-mail: kcollins@monmouthcares.org

The agency provides care management services for children and families with behavioral and emotional needs, in order to reduce further disruption in their lives, by keeping the youth at home, in school and out of trouble. They utilize a Child and Family Team model to help the family develop an ISP (Individual Service Plan) for each child which addresses all of the family's life domains. The Care Managers coordinate services, explore community resources, support and advocate for the family until they can manage their own plan and have substantially met their goals. There are flexible funds to support strategies where no other source exists. Specific services are available to the Family Court to aid in planning for their youth. Youth with additional needs in substance abuse, or intellectual/developmental disability are also served. There is no limit on the number of families served. There are 37 Care Managers who are supported by administrative and supervisory staff. There are community resource development staff, who among other things, administer the MonmouthResourceNet data base of community resources. (www.monmouthresourcenet.org)

The yearly budget for MonmouthCares, Inc. is a combined total of \$4,432,334, which includes Medicaid and State Department of Children and Families contract dollars. Referrals to MonmouthCares are arranged through PerformCare, the Contracted Systems Administrator (1-877-652-7624) for the Division of Children's System of Care (DCSOC).

Family Support Organization

Ann Goldman, Executive Director
Family Based Services Association of New Jersey
#6 Industrial Way West, Bldg D
Eatontown, NJ 07724
Phone: (732) 542-4502
Email: agoldman@fbsanj.org
WEB SITE: www.fbsanj.org

Family Support Organizations are family-run agencies that provide direct parent support, education and advocacy skills to family members of children with emotional, behavioral, and developmental challenges.

Family Based Services Association of NJ, Inc. is an organization of families and community members whose mission is to ensure that every family who has children with special emotional and behavioral needs is given community based resources and support. They serve families in collaboration with Monmouth Cares, Inc as well as through active warm line support. The FSO offers over 20 parent support groups and special event workshops every month. All support groups operate as part of the Parents Anonymous network. These workshops are offered at locations throughout Monmouth County in English and Spanish. They also run an active Youth Partnership program for Youth leaders who work to diminish stigma and challenge programs to include the Youth voice. Youth between 13 and 21 are invited to participate in the educational and recreational programming. The FSO has an annual budget of \$765,000 awarded from the New Jersey Department of Children and Families, Division of Children's System of Care and gladly accepts community contributions.

Mobile Response and Stabilization Services

Danielle Gasperini, Program Manager
Liz Rudder, Program Coordinator
CPC Behavioral Healthcare
270 Highway 35
Red Bank, NJ 07701
Phone: (732) 842-2000 ext. 4273
Fax: (732) 212-2890

MRSS is available to children and youth who's escalating emotional or behavioral issues require timely interventions to prevent disruption of their current living arrangement, including out-of-home placement. Primarily, the MRSS is a face-to-face delivery of service at the site of the escalating behavior, whether this is the child's home, a group home or another living arrangement, including resource and foster family homes. These services are focused, time limited, intensive, preventive and include behavioral and rehabilitative interventions designed to diffuse, mitigate and resolve a crisis. To access the services of Mobile Response and Stabilization Services call the Contracted Systems Administrator (CSA) 24 hours a day, 7 days a week at 1-877-652-7624. MRSS workers will work with the family/caretaker and the child/youth to diffuse the behavior, and develop an Individualized Crisis Plan. Stabilization services and community linkage are available up to 8 weeks.

This agency is funded by the Department of Children and Families; the Division of Child Behavioral Health Services at \$283,731 for the period July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012, which includes \$51,571 in Flex Funds.

CPC Behavioral Healthcare Services **Circle of Friends Partial Care Program**

Location: Helen Herrmann Counseling Center
Route 35, Middletown, NJ
Contact Person: Caitlyn Corradino

Phone: 732-842-2000

Youth Incentive Program funds, \$98,265

The Circle of Friends is a partial care program, serving children 7-12 years of age by providing therapeutic recreation, social skills training, anger management, medication assessment and monitoring, parent support and tutoring. Hours of operation: Monday - Friday, 3:00 PM - 6:00 PM with transportation provided to some Monmouth County locations

Child Psychiatrist

Contact Person: Allison Bron

Phone: 732-842-2000

Youth Incentive Program funds \$148,731

These funds support a full time child psychiatrist based in the Middletown offices of CPC. This psychiatrist provides psychiatric evaluations and medication consultations for youth.

Jersey Shore University Medical Center

Children's Partial Care Program

Location: 402 Route 35 and Stratford Ave., Neptune, NJ

Phone: 732-869-2788

Contact Person: James Ullman, Clinical Coordinator

Youth Incentive Program funds \$81,938

The Children's Program is an intensive group therapy program that provides outpatient treatment for children ages 7 - 14 who are experiencing emotional, psychological and/or behavioral challenges. Treatment can include diagnostic evaluation, assessment, individualized treatment planning, group therapy, behavior modification, family therapy, skill building, parent education and community collaboration. The Children's Program consists of 3 hours of treatment days with a child attending 3-4 days a week. Transportation is provided to the Neptune, Asbury Park, Long Branch, Bradley beach and Ocean Township.

Youth Transitional and Supported Housing:

Catholic Charities, Diocese of Trenton (4 beds)

Awarded: \$129,299

Contact: Nancy Moore

Phone: (732) 502-9245

Beacon House is a transitional group home in Monmouth County for homeless youth ages 17 to 21. Residents receive training in such independent living skills as cooking, money management, and cleaning. Individual and group counseling is afforded on-site. Recreational activities and a linkage to vocational and educational services are also provided to help the residents learn a trade, finish high school, or earn a college degree.

Collier Services

Contact: Paul DeSantis
Phone: (732) 946-4771

Collier House - \$283,274

Contact: Kerry Buckman
Phone: (732)-264-3222

Collier House, located in Keyport, New Jersey, is a program for five young women, ages 18-21, who are homeless or transitioning from the foster care system. The program helps young women develop the skills they need to live healthy, self-sufficient and productive lives.

Collier Group Home - \$939,875 (January 1 to December 31) DCBHS Contract

Contact: Maureen Kale, Social Worker
(732) -842-8337

Collier Group Home is a residence for 10 adolescent girls who are unable to live in their own homes due to significant and long-standing personal or family problems. Staffed twenty-four hours a day by professional counselors, the residence provides a stable and an affirming environment in which girls prepare to return to their homes or independent living. Services include individual, group and family therapy, vocational exploration, independent living skills, psychiatric and psychological services, case management, crisis intervention and recreational activities.

Adolescent addiction treatment contracts

Residential

Bonnie Brae
Daytop
CURA
Integrity
Newark Renaissance House
New Hope Foundation
Straight & Narrow
Vantage

OP and IOP

CPC
Catholic Charities
Daytop
COPE
Seashore Family Services
Family Connections
Genesis
My Father's House
Newark Renaissance House
SODAT

Behavioral Health and Developmental Disability Services for Children and Youth Under Age 21

The Children's System of Care offers a wide range of services for children up to age 21 with behavioral health or developmental disability needs. These services include community-based services, in-home services, out-of-home residential services, and family support services. For questions about or to access behavioral health or developmental disability services for children and youth, call the 24-hour, toll-free Access Line at: 1-877-652-7624

Eligibility Determination for Children with Developmental Disabilities

As of January 1, 2013, the New Jersey Department of Children and Families - Division of Children's System of Care (CSOC) assumed responsibility for determining eligibility for developmental disability services for children under age 18. This eligibility process for children, which was formally completed by the Division of Developmental Disabilities, is required under New Jersey law in order to access publicly available developmental disability services. For information on the application process please call: 1-877-652-7624

Housing

If you are a youth under the age of 18 and homeless call the New Jersey Department of Children and Families toll-free hotline at 1-855-INFO-DCF (1-855-463-6323)

PerformCare NJ, Adolescent Housing Hub ("The Hub") is an online reservation system that has been created for all Adolescent Transitional Housing Programs that DCF funds for homeless youth between 18 and 21 years of age. DCF funds a number of supervised and supported transitional housing programs targeted to address the complex needs of homeless youth. These programs provide safe and stable housing with the ultimate goal of assisting youth to achieve self-sufficiency and a successful transition to adulthood. Youth with developmental disabilities are not eligible for these transitional housing programs. Call PerformCare at 1-877-652-7624 and press "4" to access "The Hub".

Covenant House of New Jersey is the largest provider in the state of services to homeless and at-risk adolescents under 22. In addition to food, shelter, clothing, and crisis care, Covenant House New Jersey provides health care, educational and vocational services, counseling, drug abuse treatment and prevention programs, legal services, mother/child programs, transitional living programs, street outreach, and aftercare. If you or someone you know is homeless and in need of a place to sleep please call 1-800-999-9999 or directly at 973-621-8705.

**New Jersey Department of Children and Families
Division of Child Protection and Permanency (DCP&P)
Formerly Division of Youth and Family Services (DYFS)**

Northern Monmouth Local Office (located in West Long Branch)

(732)-229-2518
1-800-392-9511 toll free

Southern Monmouth Local Office (located in Asbury Park)

(732)-988-2161
1-800-392-9512 toll free

Catholic Charities, Diocese of Trenton

Beacon House

\$448,835

Contact- Robyn Joannou – 732-502-9245

A transitional living program, including a group home and apartments, for youth and young adults (ages 17-21) who are homeless or aging out of the foster care system

Family Growth Program

\$128,387

Contact – Jane Meyers 732-747-9660

Provides individual and group counseling for persons affected by sexual abuse or family violence

In Home Foster Care Program

\$375,455- Serving Monmouth, Ocean, Burlington and Mercer counties

Contact – Chris Connelly 609-278-1213

A clinically intensive intervention program designed to stabilize children who have been placed in resource family homes or relative care homes.

Natural Parent Support Program

\$120,555 Serving Monmouth, Ocean, Burlington and Mercer Counties

Contact – Chris Connelly 609-278-1213

Provides intensive clinical case management services to families and kinship systems that are identified by DCP&P as candidates for reunification

Children’s Home Society

Post Adoption Contract and Permanency Support Services

Serving Mercer/Monmouth/Middlesex and Ocean Counties

Awarded: \$225,000

Contact: Donna Pressma

Phone: (609) 659-6274

These services may include in-home counseling, group support, coaching/mentoring, family advocacy and family respite.

Collier Services

Collier Group Home - \$836,000 (July 1 to June 30)

Contact: Maureen Kale, Social Worker
(732) -842-8337

Collier Group Home is a residence for 10 adolescent girls who are unable to live in their own homes due to significant and long-standing personal or family problems. Staffed twenty-four hours a day by professional counselors, the residence provides a stable and an affirming environment in which girls prepare to return to their homes or independent living. Services include individual, group and family therapy, vocational exploration, independent living skills, psychiatric and psychological services, case management, crisis intervention and recreational activities.

Collier House - \$283,274 (July 1 to June 30)

Contact: Kerry Buckman, Program Manager
732-264-3222

Collier House is a program for five young women, ages 16-21 that are homeless or transitioning from the foster care system. The program helps young women develop the skills they need to live healthy, self-sufficient and productive lives. Each resident receives individual instruction to ensure her competency in life skills, computers, money management and employment. Other services include searching for permanent housing, use of community resources, educational planning, legal skills, interpersonal skills, food preparation, personal hygiene and medical/health care.

The Community YMCA

Contact: Colleen Verriest
(732) 530-5144
(732) 290-9040

The combined total DCP&P Contract with the Community YMCA is for \$2,189,583.00 (January 1 to December 31)

Community YMCA Parent Support / Companionship

The Community YMCA is under contract with DCP&P whereby it will provide DCP&P clients in Monmouth County with a mentoring/companionship and support program. Mentoring can be up to 6 hours per week and the length of stay in the program is 6 months.

Community YMCA Family Education (Leadership in Training) / Group Counseling

The Community YMCA is under contract with DCP&P whereby it will provide the Red Bank School District with a youth development program. It serves at risk

pre-adolescent youth in the Red Bank community. The services are provided in the school system and utilize peer support.

Community YMCA Youth Support / Companionship

The Community YMCA is under contract with DCP&P whereby it will provide DCP&P clients -children and parents in Monmouth County with a mentoring / companionship and support program. Mentoring can be up to 10 hours per week and the length of stay in the program is 6 months.

Community YMCA Family Support / Individual Psychological Counseling

The Community YMCA is under contract with DCP&P whereby it will provide DCP&P clients in Monmouth County with an in-home therapy team comprised of three MSWs who provide family, couple and individual therapy. A family's length of stay in the program is typically 12 to 24 months. Case Management Services are also provided.

Community YMCA TOPS / Individual Psychological Counseling

The Community YMCA is under contract with DCP&P whereby it will provide DCP&P clients / foster families with in-home counseling / support and guidance. It will service DCP&P clients in Monmouth County / youth who are placed in selected TOP Homes. The length of stay in the program is 6 months unless it is extended by DCP&P.

Community YMCA Family Preservation / Crisis Care

The Community YMCA is under contract with DCP&P whereby it will provide DCP&P clients in Monmouth County with 6-8 weeks of in-home intensive psycho-educational services intended to stabilize a family when a child's removal or family disruption may be imminent. Counselors provide 5 to 20 hours of in-home service per week for each family.

Community YMCA Foster Care Specialist / General Case Management – Foster Care

The Community YMCA is under contract with DCP&P whereby it will provide DCP&P Foster Homes in Monmouth County with 30 days of in-home support, guidance and case management for new foster families or for families experiencing difficulty with their foster child. Central region foster home unit refers cases for services.

Community YMCA Substance Abuse / Substance Abuse Rehabilitation

The Community YMCA is under contract with DCP&P whereby it will provide Substance Abuse Clients in Monmouth County with evaluations. The clients are evaluated over a 4-week period and include random urine monitoring. When a client is deemed appropriate, individual treatment begins weekly for a period of 4 months. At the end of the 4-month period, the client is seen bi-weekly. Group sessions are available.

Community YMCA Child Visitation / Permanency Planning

The Community YMCA is under contract with DCP&P whereby it will provide transportation to DCP&P Monmouth County Foster Placements to and from meetings with their parents. The visits are supervised and a report is given to DCP&P.

Community YMCA Substance Abuse & Counseling / Psychological Assessments

The Community YMCA is under contract with DCP&P whereby it will provide substance abuse evaluation to Monmouth County DCP&P Clients. The evaluation includes four visits and urine monitoring.

Community YMCA Foster Home Study / Foster Home Recruitment

The Community YMCA is under contract with DCP&P whereby it will provide a complete foster home study of potential new foster parents in Monmouth County.

Community YMCA -Visitation and Family Engagement Services

To help promote strength based, family centered approach to achieve safe reunification and permanency for children in DCP&P care.

CPC Behavioral Healthcare, Inc.

Psychological / Therapy Rates – fee for service

Contact: Vera Sansone
(732) 842-2000

CPC is under contract with DCP&P whereby CPC will provide certain services at a fixed, fee for service rate for clients referred to CPC directly by DCP&P. DCP&P worker must specify approval and provide written authorization for use of DCP&P contract funds upon making the referral. Rates are for items such as Family Therapy, Individual Therapy, Group Therapy, Psychological Evaluations and Assessments, In-Depth Court Evaluations, and Initial Drug Screening.

CPC Therapeutic Community Homes and Residential Treatment Centers-

\$7,267,818 (July 1 to June 30) DCBHS Contract

Contact Marissa Silva
(732) 591-1750

CPC's **Therapeutic Community Homes** (TCH) program has provided therapeutic support, training and respite services to our families enabling them to make foster care a long-term endeavor. This unique support has allowed TCH families to work with the child's emotional disability, learning disability, or neurological impairment and give the child what he or she needs most -- a nurturing, loving environment. CPC's therapeutic foster care program helps children ranging from infancy through adolescence who would benefit by living with a family in the community. To guarantee that the child is placed in the best environment possible for his/her emotional growth, CPC recruits and trains foster parents, and provides crisis back-up services and respite time. CPC Behavioral Healthcare supports foster parents with:

- Training and 24-hour support/supervision by professional staff
- A clinician provides individual/family in-home counseling on a weekly basis
- A monthly tax-free stipend of \$1,500 per child
- Periodic clothing allowances
- Five hours of respite care weekly
- Seven paid vacation days per year

CPC Behavioral Healthcare's [Residential Treatment Center](#) serves boys aged 11-14 who are referred by the Division of Child Protection and Permanency (DCP&P) with a diagnostic mix that includes: mild DDD (IQ of 65+) and primarily behavioral, emotional and psychiatric disorders. The projected length of stay (LOS): 6-9 months.

IEP Youth Services

Project Stepping Stone - Supervised Independent Living Program

\$185,891 (July 1 to June 30)

83 West Main Street

Freehold, New Jersey 07728

Contact: Dawn Lenz, MSW

732-577-9906 ext. 180

Referrals can come from any source. Criteria for placement includes age 18 & older, homeless or at risk of becoming homeless and has been in the system at any time in the past. Client should be willing to participate in the program (e.g. attend school full or part time; full or part time work; job training; independent living skills training, etc). The contract was originally for 4 clients, but IEP Youth Services has been able to expand the program to serve six (6) young adults.

Project KIN - Therapeutic Host Home Program

Payment for Project Kin is via the Children's System of Care (CSOC)

Contact: Rachel Barth, Program Director

732-431-5872

Serves youth (ages 12-18) who are in need of an out of home placement and whose level of care requires a Therapeutic Host Home Program. The Contract allows for 23 beds, and currently there are 14 beds.

Step Ahead

IEP Youth Services, Inc. new program for youth who have been charged with a sexual offense and have successfully completed a residential program (including a JJC program) and are ready to return to the community. Step Ahead is a Residential IOS level of care, thus the amount of supervision and treatment is extensive. IEP Youth Services, Inc. is contracted for six beds and referrals are made via Cyber (Perform Care).

Mercy Center Inc.

Mercy Center / Initial Crisis Services

\$40,319.00 (July 1 to June 30)

Contact: Carol Henry
(732) 774-9397

Mercy Center is under contract with DCP&P whereby it will provide emergency services to Monmouth County SSGB People in Need. The need must be documented. Emergency services include food, clothing, medical care, prescriptions and rental assistance.

Mercy Center / Family Resource Center / General Case Management

\$387,495.00 (July 1 to June 30)

Contact: Carol Henry
(732) 774-9397

Mercy Center is under contract with DCP&P whereby it will provide complete psychosocial assessments, direct services, information and referrals, family advocacy, crisis information, wrap-around services, family preservation and family reunification to Monmouth County children and families.

Monmouth County Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives

Amount - \$41,840.00

The full time social worker funded by this grant shall provide a level of service for Monmouth County youth who have both DCP&P and U.C.M. involvement. This level of service will extend to the Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives in lieu of secure detention with the closure of the Monmouth County Youth Detention Center.

Multicultural Community Services

Life Skills

Multicultural Community Services

Serving Monmouth County

Contact: Lorraine Bavarro
(732) 650-0330

Life Skills Training Programs provide adolescents between the ages of 14 and 18 with training necessary for their successful transition from placement to independence. Adolescents in DCP&P paid placements on their 14th birthday are eligible for these services. Multicultural Community Services is contracted with to provide life skills training, focusing on such areas as employment, money management, community resources, communication, decision making, housing and education.

Aftercare Programs

Multicultural Community Services

Serving Monmouth County

(732) 650-0330

Multicultural Community Services provides intensive case management and supportive services to adolescents between 18 and 21 years of age. As part of the continuum of services for independent living, aftercare provides adolescents with assistance in obtaining meaningful employment, housing and post-secondary education. This program has access to flexible funds to enable the adolescents to gain the supports that will assist them in their transition to self sufficiency. In order for Aftercare to be effective, the youth must complete life skills training first.

New Hope Foundation, Inc.

Adolescent Residential Alcoholism and Drug Treatment

\$1,183,060.00 (July 1 to June 30)

Contact: Dave Roden, Deputy Director

(732) 946-3030

The New Hope Foundation provides residential addiction treatment services for alcohol and other drug abusing adolescents, which approximates the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM, PPC II-R) Level III.7: Medically Monitored High Intensity Residential/Inpatient Treatment. Any child with an open DCP&P case is eligible for these services. The DCP&P worker can access funding, which is approved by their supervisors. A "Certificate of Need" is done by a psychiatrist noting residential addiction treatment is warranted. A variable length of stay is utilized, so that youths are discharged when individual goals and objectives are met. New Hope Foundation, Inc. is considered an "Enhanced Dual Diagnosis" program (ASAM PPC II-R), as they offer integrated care by staff trained in assessment and treatment of co-occurring substance use disorders and mental illness and they provide on-site psychiatric services, in addition to comprehensive medical oversight (physicians and nursing staff).

Project Use

Life Skills Training / One-Day / Multi-Day Program

\$76,326.00 (January 1 to December 31)

Contact: Michael Bagley

(732) 219-7300

Project USE is under contract with DCP&P whereby Project USE will provide adolescents referred to them by DCP&P Group Home, Residential Programs, District Offices and Adoption Resource Centers with an outdoor skill, adventure-education program. Activities are canoeing, cross country skiing, hiking, teambuilding, rope courses, intro to rock climbing, sailing, cave exploring, environmental education and group debriefing. The objectives of the program are building self-esteem, improving group skill, decision making and problem solving skills and leadership skills

New Jersey Department of Children and Families
Division of Family and Community Partnerships
Formerly Division of Prevention and Community Partnerships

Early Childhood Services

Home Visitation (HV) Initiative

DCF's Home Visitation Initiative provides primary child abuse prevention and early intervention services. DCF funds three evidence-based home visiting models in Monmouth County. These voluntary HV programs provide ongoing health and parenting information, parent/family support, and links to essential health and social services during pregnancy, infancy, and early childhood. They are long-term services that provide frequent and regular visits to families from pregnancy until the child is age 2 or 3 (varies by model).

- Nurse-Family Partnership (NFP) – first-time pregnancy to age two
- Healthy Families (HF-TIP) – pregnancy/birth to age three
- Parents As Teachers (PAT) – pregnancy/birth to age three
- Social Service Block Grant (SSBG) Home Visitation expansion for 40 Super Storm Sandy impacted families through 9/30/15

VNA of Central Jersey/VNA Health Group (lead agency for all 3 models)
200 Broadway
Long Branch, NJ 07740
Phone: (732) 502-5158

Grant awards

Healthy Families TIP: \$635,000 (provides case management for 164 families)
SSBG Expansion of Healthy Families TIP: \$27,346 (provides case management for 10 Super Storm Sandy impacted families through 9/30/15)

Nurse Family Partnership: \$567,000 (provides case management for 113 families)
SSBG Expansion of Nurse Family Partnership: \$31,848 (provides case management for 10 Super Storm Sandy impacted families through 9/30/15)

Parents as Teachers: \$195,000 (provides case management for 60 families)
SSBG Expansion of Parents as Teachers: \$54,692 (provides case management for 20 Super Storm Sandy impacted families through 9/30/15)

Strengthening Families New Jersey (SFNJ)

Strengthening Families (SF) is an evidence-based approach that provides training and guidance to childcare providers, and in turn, engages and supports parents/families in infant/child care centers and family child care settings. Child Care Resource and Referral agencies in each county integrate SF principles in their work with local early care and education partners. SF training encompasses key strategies and practices that embrace five research-informed Protective Factors shown to prevent child abuse and neglect by building family strengths and nurturing parent-child relationships.

Child Care Resources

3301 C. Route 66

PO Box 1234

Neptune, NJ 07754

(732) 918-9901 ext. 107

Child Care Resource and Referral contract with DHS -\$22,800.

School Linked Services

School Based Youth Services Programs

School Based Youth Services Programs provide an array of employment, health and social services to all youth ages 13-21, along with recreation activities. The core services are: mental health and family services; healthy youth development; access to primary and preventative health services; substance abuse counseling; employment services; adolescent pregnancy prevention services; learning support services; family involvement; referrals to community based service providers; and recreation

Asbury Park High School

The Spot - School Based Youth Services Program

Asbury Park High School

1003 Sunset Avenue

Asbury Park, NJ 07712

(732) 776-2638, ext. 2675

Contact: Phyllis Ledbetter

Grant Award: \$269,502.00

** Please note that the Visiting Nurse Association of Central Jersey is the management agency for the SPOT at Asbury Park High School.*

Keansburg Public Schools

School Based Youth Service Program

Grant Source: Department of Children and Families

Fiscal Agent: Keansburg Public Schools

Site: Keansburg High School

SBYSP provides comprehensive primary health, mental health, youth development/enrichment/recreation, prevention and employment programming

for enrolled Keansburg High School students. Twelve month program provides leadership and mentoring opportunities, tutoring, job training skills and employment placement and collaborates with county and state agencies for enhanced programming and services.

Contact: Bryan Smith

732 787-2007 x2550

Grant Award: \$263,976

Long Branch High School

Long Branch High School

404 Indiana Avenue

Long Branch, NJ 07740

(732) 728-9533

Contact Person: Kathleen Celli, Director

Grant Award: \$328,157

Red Bank High School

The Source –School Based Youth Services Program

Red Bank Regional High School

101 Ridge Road

Little Silver, NJ

(732) 842-8000 ext. 1236

Contact Person: Suzanne D. Keller, Program Director

Grant Award: \$269,502

Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Initiative

Grant Source: Department of Children and Families

Fiscal Agent: Mental Health Association of Monmouth County

Site: Keansburg High School

APPI – “*Time to Grow*” program provides education and pregnancy prevention services to students enrolled in the Bolger Middle School and Keansburg High School. Individual and group sessions promote the value of personal responsibility; teach life skills and link students and families to social services.

Keansburg High School

732 787-2007 x2550

Grant Award: \$62,777

Parent Linking Program

The Long Branch School District also receives \$106,103 from the NJ Dept. of Children and Families for a Parent Linking Program entitled, “Hand in Hand”. The Hand in Hand Infant/Toddler Program is considered a Parent Linking Project model whose objective is to keep the teen parent linked to school by providing childcare needed to continue their education at no cost.

Long Branch High School

127 Myrtle Avenue

Long Branch, NJ 07740

(732) 571-6288

Family Friendly Centers

Each Family Friendly Center receives a grant to support and enhance after school programs with educational, enrichment, recreational and social service opportunities for enrolled students and their families.

Grant Award: \$45,463/each

Keansburg Public Schools

Site: Port Monmouth Road School & Joseph C. Caruso School

Program provides academic enrichment, recreation and family programs to children enrolled in after-school programs managed by the School Based Youth Service Program

732 787-2007 x2550

Neptune Middle School

2300 Heck Avenue

Neptune, NJ 07753

(732) 776-2200/2100

Port Monmouth Road School

1423 Port Monmouth Road

Keansburg, NJ 07734

(732) 787-2001

Freehold Learning Center

Dutch Lane

Freehold, NJ 07728

(732) 462-0464

Bradley Elementary

110 Third Avenue

Asbury Park, NJ 07456

(732) 861-5969

Red Bank Primary

222 River Street

Red Bank, NJ 07701

(732) 861-5988

Child Assault Prevention

NJ Child Assault Prevention Network

CAP of Monmouth County, Inc

PO Box 241

Matawan, NJ 07747

(732) 566-3397

School Linked Services

Grant award: \$21,700 (this amount to be updated and revised for FY2014)

2NDFLOOR YOUTH HELPLINE -1-888-222-2228

180 Turning Lives Around

“The 2NDFLOOR youth helpline gives young people a place to turn to before violence or tragedy occurs. It’s important for kids to know that they can call about anything, anytime, anywhere.” The youth helpline is available 24-hours a day, seven days a week to children and young adults ages 10-24. Youth can either call the helpline, 1-888-222-2228, or access the interactive Website www.2NDFLOOR.org. Calls to the 2NDFLOOR youth helpline are anonymous and confidential except in life-threatening situations.

Grant award: \$626,000 (statewide program)

Family Support Services

The purpose of the Family Success Center is to strengthen families and neighborhoods; develop networks of family services that result in preventing child abuse and neglect and fostering healthy families; reduce isolation and build connections within families, between families and to the community. The center will collaborate with partners in the community, including the families they serve, for guidance on what programs and services should be made available to help empower individuals to build strong families and be good parents. There is no cost to access, services provided by Family Success Centers. Some of the services include: employment, information and referral, parent education, health care, parent/child activities, home visiting, life skills training, advocacy and housing.

Long Branch Concordance Family Success Center

Long Branch Concordance Family Success Center

c/o St. James Church –Second Floor

300 Broadway

Long Branch, NJ 07740

(732) -571-1670

Contact: Lisa Wilson, Executive Director

Website: www.lbc4help.org

Awarded: \$240,000/ \$97,000 additional funding to work with Sandy impacted families

Bayshore Family Success Center

Darcy Dobens, FSC Director

Union Beach Memorial Library

810 Union Avenue

Union Beach, NJ 07740

Phone: 732-264-3792

Awarded: \$300,000

[Kinship Navigator Program](#)

The Kinship Navigator Program aids caregivers, such as grandparents, other blood relatives, and family friends maneuver through various government networks to find formal and informal supports and services, including providing referrals for child care, support groups, medical coverage, legal services and housing assistance. Kinship caregivers can qualify annually for \$500 per household wraparound funds. Caregivers can call 2-1-1 to locate the agency providing assistance in their area.

Awarded: \$936,230 (program serves Central Region: Mercer, Monmouth, Ocean, Somerset and Hunterdon Counties)

Contact: Isabel Barreiro
Children's Home Society
168 Franklin Corner Road
Building 1, Suite 220
Lawrenceville, NJ 08648
(800) 396-4518

[Domestic Violence Services](#)

Core services for domestic violence victims and their families including: emergency shelter; 24-hour hotline; counseling; general, financial, housing and legal advocacy; children's services; and community education and networking.

180 Turning Lives Around, Inc.

1 Bethany Road
Building 3, Suite 42
Hazlet, NJ 07730
(732) 264-4111 (24 hour hotline)
(888) 843-9262 (toll free)
Award Amount: \$705,323 (for FY13)

[Peace: A Learned Solution \(PALS\)](#) is a research-based intensive therapeutic program that provides comprehensive services for children exposed to domestic violence using creative arts therapies. Peace: A Learned Solution also provides counseling, advocacy and case management for their non-offending parents.

Peace: A Learned Solution
180 Turning Lives Around, Inc.
Amanda's Easel
1 Bethany Road
Building 3, Suite 42
Hazlet, NJ 07730
(732) 787-1730
Award Amount: \$450,000 (for SFY13)

**New Jersey Department of Children and Families
Office of Education**

Monmouth Campus

1076 Wayside Road
Ocean, NJ 07712
(732) 493-4470
Fax: (732) 493-0944
Contact: Peg Scavone, Supervisor of Education

Transitional Education Center

Transitional Education Center program is an alternative, year round educational program designed to meet the need of an array of “at risk” students. The mission of TEC program is to provide a comprehensive educational program which provides the at risk adolescent with the skills needed to create a positive life for themselves in order to promote their successful reintegration into future school, work and/or community endeavors. The program supports and encourages each student to earn a diploma from their local high school or to return to their local districts to complete their education. TEC serves students between 13 and 21 who have not completed high school. Accepts students placed by a Dept. of Children and Families agency or the courts. Accepts students referred by local school districts.

Project TEACH (Teen Education and Child Health) is an alternative, year-round education program for pregnant or parenting teens. Project TEACH serves students at risk of school failure.

The mission of the Project TEACH program is to provide a comprehensive educational program which provides pregnant and parenting adolescents with the skills needed to create a positive life for themselves and their children. The program strives to make sure that each student will receive a diploma from her local high school or return to their local school districts to complete their education. In any event, students do not leave the program until a support system is in place for them at home or in the community. Project TEACH serves students between 13 and 21 who have not completed high school. Accepts students referred by local school districts and placed by a Dept. of Children and Families agency or the court. Limits class size to no more than 12 girls at any one time. Provides specialized case management services to support pre and post natal linkages to community resources and transitional support. The Project TEACH licensed child care center provides on site care for infants 6 weeks to 2½ years of age.

**New Jersey Department of Education
Monmouth County Office**

**PO BOX 1264
4000 KOZLOSKI ROAD
FREEHOLD, NJ 07728
(732) 431-7810**

The New Jersey Department of Education, Office of School Finance indicates the 2014 -2015 projected State School Aid excluding debt service for Monmouth County (Pre- Kindergarten through 12th grade) as \$ 406,001,151.

The NJDOE, through the Office of Grants Management (OGM) in collaboration with department program offices, is responsible for disseminating, primarily to school districts, federal and state funds for entitlement and discretionary grant programs. The available funds are allocated to support and enhance major educational initiatives throughout the state.

NJ formally submitted a request to the U.S. Department of Education for waivers from key provisions of No Child Left Behind. If approved NJ will:

- Set performance targets based on whether students graduate from high school ready for college and career rather than having to meet NCLB's 2014 deadline based on arbitrary targets for proficiency.
- Design locally tailored interventions to help students achieve instead of one-size –fits all remedies prescribed at the federal level.
- Be free to emphasize student growth and progress using multiple measures rather than just test scores.
- Have more flexibility in how they spend federal funds to benefit students.

No Child Left Behind

Title 1A -This program provides financial assistance to LEAs (local education authorities) and schools with high numbers or high percentages of poor children to help ensure that all children meet challenging state academic standards. Funds are allocated based on census poverty estimates. Public schools across the country use Title I funds to provide additional academic support and learning opportunities to help low-achieving children master challenging curricula and meet state standards in core academic subjects. For example, funds support extra instruction in reading and mathematics, as well as special preschool, after-school, and summer programs to extend and reinforce the regular school curriculum.

Title IIA -Teacher & Principal Training & Recruiting - The purpose of Title II, Part A , is to increase the academic achievement of all students by helping

schools and districts (1) improve teacher and principal quality through professional development and other activities and (2) ensure all teachers are highly qualified.

Title IID -Enhancing education through technology (Ed Tech) Programs. Implement and support programs that effectively use technology in elementary and secondary schools to improve student academic achievement.

Title III -This program provides funding for programs for limited-English proficient and immigrant children. These are children 3 to 21 who were not born in the US or speak a native language other than English.

Title III Im- Applies to immigrant children and youth and must be spent on activities that target the specific needs of immigrant students.

Afterschool programming

21st CCLC - Keansburg Afterschool Program (KAP)

Grant Source: Department of Education \$ 350,000 / Federal \$39,840

Fiscal Agent: Keansburg Public Schools

Site: Joseph R. Bolger Middle School

Program provides after school and summer programming for students in grade 4 through 8 and includes programming for special needs children. KAP provides academic remediation, physical activities, enrichment, parent involvement and character education in partnership with community agencies.

Arlene Sciarappa

732 787-2007 x2777

**New Jersey Department of Human Services
Division of Mental Health and Addiction Services**

609-292-5760 (Trenton)

**Prevention First, Inc.
Strengthening & Supporting Families Project**

Liza DeJesus, Director of Youth Services
732-663-1800, ext. 218
\$125,559 (January 1-December 31)

Prevention First, Inc. was awarded \$125,559 for a Strengthening & Supporting Families Project that will serve a minimum of 36 families living in Asbury Park and Neptune Township per year. The overall 5 year goal is to reduce risk factors of family management problems and family conflict and improve protective factors of increased family bonding, cohesion, increased family communication skills and parental commitment to healthy beliefs and clear standards of behavior for identified youth and their families living in Asbury Park and Neptune Township, for the purpose of resilience to reduce substance abuse, delinquency and other behavioral problems. A minimum of 36 families per year will complete “Strengthening Families”- a multi session program, which provides parenting, child-life skills and family skills. After completion, participants will be provided with six (6) aftercare/support sessions that are intended to enhance family-management skills as learned throughout the program.

**Prevention First, Inc.
Strengthening Youth Initiative**

Liza DeJesus, Director of Youth Services
732-663-1800, ext. 218
\$ 178,827 (January 1-December 31)

Prevention First, Inc. was awarded \$178,827 for a Strengthening Youth Initiative that will utilize LifeSkills Training and Keys to Innervations. Eight (8) sessions of Life Skills Training will be provided to approximately 400 upper elementary school youth (targeting the 5th grades) in Asbury Park and Neptune Township. Four (4) two hour sessions of Keys to Innervations will be provided to approximately 70 referred middle and high school students within Asbury Park and Neptune Township. KIV will include one personal assessment and four two hour sessions. Thirty- five (35) parent(s)/guardian(s) of referred middle and high school students within Asbury Park and Neptune Township will complete at least one two hour session of KIV Possibility Parenting.

Prevention First, Inc.
**Regional Coalition to Utilize Environmental Strategies to Achieve
Population-Level Change**

Shannon Murphy-Bastidas, Deputy Director
732-663-1800 ext.224

\$202,000 January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2014

Training and implementation of Environmental Prevention Programs and Strategies for the Prevention Coalition of Monmouth County to address the following four priorities:

- Reduce underage drinking
- Reduce the use of illegal substances-with a special focus on the use of opiates among young adults 18-25 years of age
- Reduce prescription medication misuse across the lifespan
- Reduce the use of new and emerging drugs of abuse across the lifespan

Prevention First, Inc.

Strategic Prevention Framework- Partnerships for Success (SPF-PFS)

Shannon Murphy-Bastidas, Deputy Director

732-663-1800 ext.224

\$96,288 (March 1st – September 30, 2014)

Prevention First was awarded \$96,288 which will enhance and support the current efforts of the Prevention Coalition of Monmouth County as well as strengthen efforts of collaboration while increasing capacity and effective prevention strategies. Priority areas include expansion of youth involvement as it relates to underage drinking, tobacco prevention and prescription drug use/abuse.

**Saint Barnabas Healthcare System-Institute for Prevention
Project T.A.L.K.**

Connie Greene, Vice President

732 -914-3815 www.instituteforprevention.com

\$76,906

This grant will be facilitated at Hope Academy in Asbury Park. The program will provide Children of Substance Abusers (COSAs) youth ages 5-14 with coordinated substance abuse prevention and other supportive services that combine strategies known to increase protective factors and decrease risk factors. Components of the program include the following:

- 60 COSA students will be enrolled in the developmentally appropriate life skills curriculum I Can Problem Solve or Keys to Innervations life skills training. Student mentoring will be provided.
- 60 families will be offered case management services and will receive a community resource list.
- All TALK students will be referred to a local Strengthening Families program.

- Project TALK families will be invited to Community Celebration dinners and offered parenting education courses.

New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety
Office of the Attorney General

Asbury Park Community Development Initiative

Asbury Park is one of six New Jersey Cities which the Attorney General's office has selected to form a community initiative to prevent juvenile crime and promote positive outcomes for youth. Representatives from Community Based Organizations, Government Agencies, Faith Based Groups, Law Enforcement, Education, and interested Community representatives are part of the initiative which is co-chaired by Ed Johnson and Assistant Prosecutor Thomas Huth.

This action oriented initiative is currently focusing attention on ways to expand youth employment opportunities and to providing mentors for at risk youth in the city. In addition, the group has established a Police Chaplaincy program which places voluntary clergy on 24 hour call to respond to offer non-sectarian assistance when juveniles are arrested for minor offenses and has established an Alliance to Prevent Alcohol and Drug Abuse.

The Initiative provides Asbury Park with a comprehensive, city wide coalition that enables all of these participating groups to communicate and coordinate with each other under the leadership of the Mayor and the Prosecutor's Office.

The following is a brief description of the activities of the Asbury Park Community Development Initiative:

Youth Employment

The Youth Employment Workgroup of the Asbury Park Community Development Initiative is in the planning stages of the Go for the Gold initiative, which will provide a "Gold Certification" to select youth who have demonstrated a high level of job readiness in order to provide employers with the confidence to give them priority consideration when seeking employment. The Go for the Gold program will heighten and supplement current youth employment training programs for students in Asbury Park, offer additional services and support to participants successfully completing those programs and will connect those students with Asbury Park employers who have committed to providing interviews to youth meeting the Go for the Gold requirements. The Go for the Gold initiative will allow Asbury Park youth to gain skills and confidence needed to obtain the opportunity for successful employment in Asbury Park businesses. And it will give employers the confidence to open their positions to Asbury Park youth by placing successful, qualified and job ready youth in their openings.

Mentoring

The Mentoring at Risk Youth Workgroup is in the process of bringing together all formal and informal mentoring programs serving the City to expand mentoring opportunities for our youth. The effort is being led by the Executive Director of Big Brothers & Big Sisters and the Asbury Park Police's Community Relations officer. Big Brothers/Big Sisters will oversee the effort and has offered its resources to conduct criminal background checks, training and other support services. The group prepared a press release for an announcement at the January 20 meeting of the initiative called "*100 mentors in 100 days*" as its first major effort and the response has been gratifying. Meetings were held with the Asbury Park Police and Fire Departments which have resulted in plans to engage police and firefighters as mentors. A peer-to-peer mentoring program wherein Asbury Park High School sophomores will mentor middle school students has been initiated. Monmouth University has expressed interest in building upon its successful program wherein Asbury High School students are transported to the university throughout each semester for a series of structured activities by creating additional mentoring opportunities.

Police Chaplaincy Program

The Police Chaplaincy workgroup is co-chaired by Asbury Police Chief Mark Kinmon and Pastor Lyddale Akins of Triumphant Life Church. Thus far some 10 pastors have been trained, certified and received official status as police chaplains complete with police ID. An additional training is being scheduled for the month of April. The chaplains have begun to ride with police while on patrol as part of their orientation and a 24 hour on roster has been created. Their participation in a formal station house adjustment program is the next step in the program's evolution.

New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety

Juvenile Justice Commission

Please note that these programs can only be accessed through the Court and/or Juvenile Justice Commission staff referrals.

Monmouth/Ocean Day Program

P.O. Box 195
Game Farm Road
Forked River, New Jersey 08731
Supervisor: Jerrel Alston
609-693-5498
609-693-1854 (Fax)

The Monmouth/Ocean Day Program provides both the Monmouth County and the Ocean County court systems with an alternative sentencing option to JJC residential or secure placement for court involved youth. The program accepts both males and females between the ages of 14 to 18. Juveniles must be either Monmouth County or Ocean County residents who have been sentenced to a term of probation or are currently on Juvenile Parole. The average length of stay ranges from four to six months. The goal of the Day Program is to provide educational, pre-vocational and counseling services to juveniles while allowing them to remain in their communities. Services are supplemented by educational trips, recreational opportunities, anger management classes, as well as health and family life instruction. Youth also have access to the Phoenix Anti-Gang curriculum along with Substance Abuse Awareness Workshops. The program operates Monday through Friday. The participants arrive at 8:30 a.m. and leave the facility by 5:00 p.m. Breakfast and lunch is provided daily. Pre-vocational training is offered under the guidance of professional instructors. Training includes woodshop, culinary arts, building trades, landscaping, and painting. Basic work skills are emphasized including safety, courtesy, punctuality, and dependability.

Juvenile Justice Commission -Residential Community Homes

Albert Elias Residential Community Home

Johnstone Campus-Valentine Hall

West Burlington Street

P.O Box 479

Bordentown, NJ 08505

Superintendent: Antar Simmons

609-324-3610

609-324-0955 (Fax)

Albert Elias Residential Community Home is host to the JJC's 'Work Readiness Program'. The program accepts male residents both on committed and probationary status, who have achieved either a high school diploma or a General Equivalency Diploma (GED). Program participants are provided the basic work and life skills deemed necessary for employment. Participants develop occupational skills through structured learning opportunities such as work-based experiences, community service, and residential living. The goal of this specialized program is to enable participants to be successful in the workplace and community upon transitioning home.

Up to twelve participants are employed at the Department of the Treasury-(Bureau of Special Services) BOSS warehouse facility. Monday through Friday participants work as furniture restorers, computer technicians, or assist with general warehouse needs. They earn an hourly rate and certifications relating to skill acquired in the warehouse setting. The remaining participants can work and/or attend classes allowing them to continue their education at institutions in the surrounding community and prepare to fill vacant positions at BOSS as they become available.

Vineland Prep Academy

Superintendent: Bilal A. Muslim
2000 Maple Avenue
Vineland, NJ 08361

Vineland Prep Academy is a residential community home that serves up to 39 juvenile males identified with substance abuse and behavioral issues. The program is designed to promote responsibility, initiative, and the development of healthy coping skills through a cognitively based social learning curriculum titled "New Freedoms". Vineland Prep teaches young people to gradually understand the impact that substance abuse has had on their past behaviors, their current circumstances, and subsequently, the lives of those around them. The vocational curriculum includes a horticultural program with a greenhouse facility utilized for seasonal crops and ornamental harvests. A building maintenance program includes a study of carpentry, plumbing, electric wiring, painting, dry wall installation, glass repair, and floor maintenance. Computer literacy instruction is also offered to assist students with business planning, resume writing, job searches, and production of a newsletter.

D.O.V.E.S. Residential Community Home

Supervisor: Kim Roselle
188 Lindberg Road
Hopewell, NJ 08525
609-466-0740
609-466-4612 (Fax)

The D.O.V.E.S Program (Developing Opportunities and Values through Education and Substance Abuse Treatment) serves juvenile females with behavioral and substance abuse problems. Residents range in age from 13 to 18. The program serves a maximum of 24 residents with 2 relapse beds. The relapse beds are specifically for those who have previously completed the program. The length of stay is based on the individual needs and varies from 4 to 12 months. The JJC utilizes gender specific programming that is designed to meet the unique needs of the female residents. An initial assessment identifies the appropriate level within the JJC's continuum of care for each resident. Reassessments throughout their program stay help ensure that needs continue to be met appropriately.

Essex Residential Community Home and Transitional Program

461-63 Central Avenue

Newark, NJ 07107

Superintendent: Darvin Bethea

973-648-7078/7082

973-648-6133 (Fax)

Essex Residential Community Home serves up to 25 male juveniles from age 16 to 18. In addition to receiving academic instruction, the students are taught carpentry, plumbing, masonry and landscaping by qualified teachers. As part of their vocational instruction, students assist staff cooks in the daily preparation of all meals and learn fundamental culinary and food service skills. The vocational program provides students with marketable skills and training that help them obtain jobs upon their release. The residents participate in various maintenance projects at the facility including painting, cleaning, buffing floors, stocking supplies and routine upkeep. Essex RCH actively assists the community by helping to maintain the Community Park on Central Avenue and cleaning local streets and vacant lots through the Fifth Street Block Association. Essex Residential also has a relationship with the Newark Pre-School Council. Through the relationship, juveniles provide building maintenance and grounds keeping at various locations throughout Essex County. In addition to its residential component, Essex Transitional utilizes up to 10 beds to service parolees and probationers returning to Essex County from both JJC secure-care and community-based facilities. Residents take part in various programs that prepare them for their return to their community.

Green Residential Community Home

1311 Sloatsburg Rd.

Ringwood, NJ 07456

Superintendent: Gabriel Nyenator

973-962-4693

973-962-4525 (Fax)

Green Residential Community Home is located in rural Passaic County on the grounds of Ringwood State Park. It is a residential facility for younger male juvenile offenders between the ages of 13-17. The center serves a maximum of 32 residents. The program's goal is to provide a safe, secure, and structured environment where program participants can learn to modify their behaviors and reactions. The staff acting as role models teach realistic goal setting and promote responsible decision making. The residents learn to adapt to change, accept accountability and develop self-discipline. Through a contract with the Playwright's Theater of New Jersey, residents are instructed in the writing and performance of one-act plays. Performances take place at the Playwright's Theater in Madison, New Jersey. In addition, residents perform daily community service work on the grounds of Ringwood State Park and Ringwood Manor. The young men of Green RCH also provide assistance to the municipal government, ambulance corps, fire department, a local battered women's shelter and maintain one of the town's main roads through the Adopt-A-Road Program.

Ocean Residential Community Home
1 Game Farm Road
Forked River, NJ 08731
Superintendent: Carl Jones
Assist: Superintendent: Jerrel Alston
609-693-5498
609-693-1854 (Fax)

Ocean Residential Community Home provides services for 18 male juvenile offenders with special needs and co-occurring mental health disorders. The residential program serves committed youth ages 14-20 from the New Jersey Training School that have been assessed and approved to participate in residential living. All candidates are screened and referred through the Juvenile Justice Commission's Classification Committee. Residents receive individual psychotherapy and group counseling as well as the New Freedom and Phoenix curriculum as part of their treatment experience.

Pinelands Residential Community Home

3016 Rt. 563
Chatsworth, NJ 08019
Superintendent: Kim Spencer-Hudgins
609-518-3080
609-726-9678 (Fax)

Pinelands Residential Community Home provides residential treatment for 18 adolescent male sex offenders. The residents are between the ages of 14 and 18 at the time of entry to the program. Juveniles placed in the Pinelands Program are on a 3-year term of probation -- a minimum of 18 months for the residential phase of their treatment followed by 18 months of court-ordered aftercare

supervision. The safety of residents and the community is a priority. Each juvenile's history and behavior are thoroughly examined during the classification process before he is accepted to this program. The program is committed to the treatment and education of this special population by trained staff, who are aware of the specific needs of these juveniles. An emphasis is placed on accepting responsibility for one's actions, developing a true sense of empathy for victims, and relapse prevention. The vocational program at Pinelands includes an on-site building trade instructor who specializes in woodworking and carpentry. The program also offers a wilderness experience that helps residents develop leadership and team building skills.

Southern Residential Community Home and Transitional Program

800 A Buffalo Avenue
Egg Harbor, NJ 08215
Superintendent: Furquan Sharif
Asst. Superintendent: William Hudgins
609-965-5200
609-965-2640 (Fax)

Southern Residential Community Home serves a maximum of 32 male juveniles who are between the ages of 15 and 19. The program strives to assist youth in building a better tomorrow by introducing the five key principles of respect, responsibility, accountability, determination, and good decision-making. Southern is committed to promoting academic, emotional, and social growth by providing students with a sound education. Older students may qualify for GED testing. A certified teacher in horticultural instruction is available year-round to instruct youth. The average length of stay for Probationers is 6 months. In addition to the residential component, Southern utilizes up to 10 beds to serve parolees and probationers returning to Atlantic County from both JJC secure-care and community-based programs. Residents take part in various programs to help them prepare for returning to their communities.

Voorhees Residential Community Home

201 Rt. 513
Glen Gardner, NJ 08826
Superintendent: Mike Coyle
Asst. Superintendent: Steve Redmond
908-638-4625
908-638-4670 (Fax)

Voorhees Residential Community Home is located in Hunterdon County and serves a maximum of 27 residents. The youth at Voorhees RCH range in age from 15 to 18 years. In addition to classroom studies, the center provides vocational opportunities including carpentry, greenhouse management, landscaping, plumbing, and masonry. The students at Voorhees Residential participate in various activities within the community. The students routinely

assist the Borough of High Bridge, Deer Path YMCA and Camp Carr. Most of the tasks involve utilizing the landscaping and carpentry skills that students learn through their vocational assignments.

Warren Residential Community Home

509 Brass Castle Road
Oxford, NJ 07863
Superintendent, Patrick Kepple
Acting Asst. Superintendent, DeWayne Coney
908-453-2032
908-453-4234 (Fax)

Warren Residential Community Home is located in Warren County and has a maximum capacity of 30 residents. The youths placed at Warren Residential are JJC committed youth and range in age from 16 to 18. The program is designed to intercede in the emotional, social and academic areas of each juvenile's life through individual treatment plans. In addition to the regular academic program, culinary/food service, auto mechanics, carpentry, and biology are offered at Warren County Community College. Residents at Warren RCH participate in various service projects throughout the local community. Projects include maintenance at the local Boy Scout Camp, cleaning and sorting toys for local charities, and working with a local elementary school teaching students to use the team building skills that they have acquired.

Costello Prep

800 Carranza Road
Tabernacle, NJ 08008
Acting Superintendent, Darien Ingalls
Phone: 609-268-1424
Fax: 609-268-6527

With a highly trained and dedicated staff, Costello Prep provides a supportive environment for a maximum of 35 adjudicated young men between the ages of 16 and 19. Participants engage in high school and college level academic pursuits, job skills training, substance abuse treatment, and individual / group counseling. The residents of Costello Prep are also active members of the community and regularly participate in service projects in the local area and throughout New Jersey. Costello Prep prepares residents to return to their communities as positives, contributing members. While at the program, the Juvenile Justice Commission's Office of Juvenile Parole and Transitional Services coordinates services for residents to ensure that upon release they return to school, locate employment, and receive other necessary services.

JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION - SECURE FACILITIES

New Jersey Training School for Boys

P.O. Box 500
Grace Hill Road
Monroe Township, NJ 08831
Superintendent, Lionel Henderson
732-521-0030
732-521-1738 (Fax)

The New Jersey Training School (NJTS) is the Juvenile Justice Commission's largest facility currently housing approximately 300 male juveniles. It was opened in 1867 as a home for troubled youth. Today, NJTS is a secure facility with a state of the art perimeter fence and 24-hour armed roving patrol. Residents range in age from 12 to 23 years of age with the vast majority of Residents being 16 to 18 years old. The primary focus of NJTS is to provide care, treatment and custody for juveniles committed by the courts and to create programs that will rehabilitate young offenders. NJTS campus includes seven cottages that serve as housing units, a full-service school, a vocational building, recreation facilities, a medical facility and administrative offices. The Training School offers several unique vocational opportunities including an optical lab program which teaches juveniles to craft eyeglasses. NJTS supplies eyeglasses to all juvenile and adult residents in the state. Through this program, several youth have received jobs with optical employers after their release. Another program teaches juveniles to care for small farm animals. NJTS offers vocational programs in upholstery, horticulture, welding, graphic arts, auto body, auto mechanics, building trades, machine shop, small engine repair, and radio and television communications.

The Bordentown Campus

Juvenile Female Secure Care and Intake Facility

Hayes Building
Superintendent, Barbara Roberts
P.O. Box 367
Burlington Street
Bordentown, NJ 08505
609-324-6341
609-324-6334 (Fax)

The Juvenile Female Secure Care and Intake Facility serves as the intake and secure care unit for all juvenile females sentenced to terms of incarceration in New Jersey. It is the only secure facility in the State that provides education, treatment and custody for committed juvenile females. It is designed to hold 48 females with 8 single rooms that serve as detention cells. The primary function of the Female Secure Care and Intake Facility is to provide incentives and

prepare the juvenile female for a less restrictive environment. The Commission strives to empower the juvenile females to live responsible, productive and law-abiding lives. The Secure Care Unit provides a gender specific, comprehensive, culturally diverse program to address the special needs of the juvenile female population. Programming components include a wide variety of academic instruction, physical fitness and health classes and vocational training including cosmetology and graphic arts.

Juvenile Medium Security Facility (JMSF)

P.O. BOX 307
Burlington Street
Bordentown, NJ 08505
Superintendent, Karl Thomas
609-298-8222
609-324-6016 (Fax)

The Juvenile Medium Security Facility- North Compound is capable of serving 118 male juveniles. Two housing units are currently in use at this facility. The Therapeutic Unit addresses the unique needs of JJC youth with chronic and persistent mental health symptoms and/or disorders, who are also in need of secure care placement. Core staff members have been assigned to this unit, including custody offices, social workers, mental health clinicians, nurses, youth workers, substance abuse counselors, and certified teachers. This broad and diverse staff compilation provides the necessary expertise to care for this unique population. Core program components include on-site mental health counseling, education, social services, and primary medical care. Residents also receive individual and group counseling, as well as anger management and substance abuse. The Juvenile Medium Security Facility – North Compound also contains many educational amenities. It functions as the primary educational and vocational area for the male residents on the Johnstone Campus. The Juvenile Medium Security Facility – South Compound is separated into six pods, each accommodating up to 24 juveniles. The facility offers a full educational curriculum, recreation, and medical services. Residents at this facility also have access to the educational services that are offered in the North Compound.

Office of National Drug Control Policy

Prevention First, Inc. Drug Free Communities of Asbury Park and Long Branch

Shannon Murphy-Bastidas, Deputy Director
732-663-1800 ext. 224

\$125,000 September 30, 2013 to September 29, 2014

Training and implementation of evidenced based prevention programs for the Prevention Coalition of Monmouth County to reduce underage drug use and promote drug abuse free community norms within the communities of Asbury Park and Long Branch. Asbury Park and Long Branch will participate in media campaigns rewarding retailers for not selling substances to youth, alerting parents to the harms of youth substance abuse, supporting Student Random Drug Testing in the schools and consistently celebrating the youth in their communities. The goal of the coalition movement is to unite all community members to reduce substance use among youth and eventually among adults.

Other Resources

Father support program

Father Time
Keansburg School District
Grant source: Pascale Sykes Foundation \$21,300.
Fiscal Agent: Parents Anonymous of NJ, Hamilton, NJ

The program serves fathers to expand their parenting skills and deepen their connections with their children. Peer support and organized community activities assist fathers to realize their potential as nurturers.

Jeffrey Johnson
732 787-2007 x5833

Red Bank Resource Network

101-103 Shrewsbury Avenue
Suite B
Red Bank, NJ 07701
Contact: Bryan Smith or Andrew McKillop (732) 383-5135 or Jenny Lozano
(bilingual English/Spanish)

Funded by the Pascale Sykes Foundation and operated by The Mental Health Association of Monmouth County, the Red Bank Resource Network (RBRN) was

started in July 2009. The Red Bank Resource Network offers information, referrals, guidance, and advocacy related to a multitude of social services. The Red Bank Resource Network staff assists clients by offering coaching and creating linkages with needed services. Additionally, the development of a community advisory council helps to guide the network in its efforts to assist the community. A free on-site business center is available for client use. NJ Shares applications are filed on-site. Additionally, MCDSS performs weekly outreach at RBRN. www.mentalhealthmonmouth.org

Rutgers Cooperative Extension of Monmouth County

4-H Youth Development Department

4000 Kozloski Road, PO Box 5033

Freehold, NJ 07728

(732)431-7263 phone

(732)409-4813 fax

The 4-H Youth Development Program of Rutgers Cooperative Extension of Monmouth County promotes positive life skill development through recreational and educational programs employing a “hands on learning” approach. The year round 4-H program is governmentally sponsored, receiving federal (United States Department of Agriculture); state (Rutgers University) and county (Monmouth County Board of Chosen Freeholders) funding. Due to this sponsorship, there is no charge for participation in 4-H clubs. 4-H is available to youth grades K-13 throughout Monmouth County, from all communities including rural, urban and suburban. 4-H services include clubs, after school programs, school enrichment programs, camps, special interest programs, independent projects, special events, and youth employment. 4-H clubs are led by trained 4-H volunteers who initiate clubs in their respective communities; volunteer recruitment for this club development is ongoing throughout the year. 4-H subject matter includes: citizenship and civic education, communication and expressive arts, consumer and family science, environmental education and earth sciences, healthy lifestyle education, personal development and leadership, plants and animals, and science and technology.

Turning the Tides for Children and Families

Barnabas Health Institute for Prevention

(732)-914-3815

Barnabas Health Institute for Prevention was awarded a \$2.7 million grant from NJ Department of Children and Families to deliver school and community based intervention services to children impacted by Super-storm Sandy in Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland, Monmouth and Ocean Counties.

United Way of Monmouth County

(732) 938-5988

Our Mission: To improve the lives of people in Monmouth County by mobilizing the caring power of our community.

Our Vision: We build a better life for all in Monmouth County by advancing the common good in education, income and health.

We will achieve this by:

- a. Collaborating with diverse community partners.
- b. Being the leaders in gathering and investing resources to create lasting change.
- c. Communicating measurable results and promoting our strategies and achievements.
- d. Identifying and advocating for underlying causes in health and human services.

Education

Early Grade Reading

These programs work to ensure that students are reading and succeeding by the end of 3rd grade by providing students' access to high-quality, holistic learning and enrichment activities throughout the summer to combat the "summer slide".

Organization: **Boys and Girls Club of Monmouth County**

Funded Amount: \$20,000

Time Frame: annual

Contact: Doug Eagles

Phone Number: 732-775-7862

Organization: **YMCA of Western Monmouth County**

Funded Amount: \$24,000

Time Frame: annual

Contact: Mel O'Neal

Phone Number: 732-462-0464

Organization: **Collier Youth Services**

Funded Amount: \$30,000

Time Frame: annual

Contact: Gene Stepowany

Phone Number: 732-946-4771

Organization: **Horizons at Rumson Country Day**
Funded Amount: \$15,000
Time Frame: annual
Contact: Lori Hohenleitner
Phone Number: 732-842-0527

Organization: **Monmouth Day Care**
Funded Amount: \$25,000
Time Frame: annual
Contact: Heidi Zaentz
Phone Number: 732-741-4313

Organization: **Girl Scouts of the Jersey Shore**
Funded Amount: \$15,900
Time Frame: annual
Contact: Pat Kurz
Phone Number: 800-785-2090

Career Readiness Collaborative

Organization: **The Center for Vocational Rehabilitation**
Funded Amount: \$70,000
Time Frame: annual
Contact: Maria DeSeno
Phone Number: 732-544-1800

The Career Readiness Collaborative at Asbury Park High School will provide training and career development for high school students to ensure they successfully transition from school to work or advanced education. Students will have classroom instruction, on-the-job training opportunities, and adult mentorship while achieving the skills necessary to become active adults in the community upon graduation.

Health

High Risk Behaviors

Organization: **Community YMCA**
Funded Amount: \$30,000
Time Frame: annual
Contact: Jan Krolack
Phone Number: 732-290-9040

Community YMCA's Adolescent Intensive Outpatient Program (IOP) is for at-risk youth ages 13-18. IOP provides comprehensive treatment in a specialized setting for the specific purpose of interrupting the adolescent's addictive process, facilitating individual recovery, wellness and growth, as well as strengthening family life. IOP offers participation of six months or more as necessary for successful completion. It is highly structured and utilizes didactic, experiential and therapeutic approaches to counseling. In order to achieve the program goals, treatment is offered in group, individual and family settings.

Organization: **CASA of Monmouth County**

Funded Amount: \$25,000

Time Frame: annual

Contact: Cindi Van Brunt

Phone Number: 732-460-9100

CASA of Monmouth County helps to prevent further exposure of children to abuse and violence, as well as stressful life events in order to improve the health and well-being of these children and their families. The children we serve are foster children who are involved with the Monmouth County Family Court (MCFC) and the Division of Youth and Family Services (OYFS) due to abuse or neglect.

Organization: **Child Assault Prevention of Monmouth County**

Funded Amount: \$25,000

Time Frame: annual

Contact: Margaret Montone

Phone Number: 732-566-3397

The CAP (Child Assault Prevention) project is a comprehensive primary prevention program. CAP's approach to Child Assault Prevention provides education, skills, and empowerment that create both a lifetime of resiliency for children and an ongoing commitment by the community to prevent/stop child abuse.

Organization: **Big Brothers, Big Sisters**

Funded Amount: \$20,000

Time Frame: annual

Contact: William Salcedo

Phone Number: 732-544-2224

Big Brothers Big Sisters of Monmouth County will be able to offer six seminars/workshops targeting the prevention of high-risk behaviors to the kids participating in our School and Site-Based programs. The agency has seven comprehensive Site and School-Based Mentoring Programs. Youth (Littles) enrolled through these partnerships are matched with mentors (Bigs) from local

businesses or schools in the community. Matches are identified based on similar interests, backgrounds, career/college goals, and specific needs of the Littles.

Organization: **Boys and Girls Club of Monmouth County**

Funded Amount: \$18,000

Time Frame: annual

Contact: Doug Eagles

Phone Number: 732-775-7862

The Boys and Girls Club SMART Moves (Skills Mastery and Resistance Training) is a nationally acclaimed comprehensive prevention program that helps young people resist alcohol, tobacco and other drugs and avoid premature sexual activity. The program features interactive, small-group activities designed to increase participants' peer support, enhance life skills, build resiliency and strengthen leadership skills. This year-round program uses age-specific modules that engage Club staff, parents, community members and older teen members in a team approach to prevention.

MONMOUTH COUNTY JUVENILE OFFICERS – 2014

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Officer(s)</u>
Aberdeen PD: 732-566-2054	Det. Lou Nanna
Allenhurst PD: 732-531-2255	Sgt. Jim Rogers, Ptlm. Michael DiBona
Asbury Park PD: 732-774-1300	Det. April Bird, Det. Darrius Davis, Det. Cynthia Yost-Granja
Atlantic Highlands PD: 732-291-1212	Det. Stephen Vogt
Avon PD: 732-502-4500	Det. Tim McGrath, Det. Greg Torchia
Belmar PD: 732-681-1700	Det. John Garrecht, Det. Lt. Thomas Cox
Bradley Beach PD: 732-775-6900	Det. Mike Tardio, Det. Sgt. Bianchi
Brielle PD: 732-528-5050	Sgt. Mike Mechler, Det. Ryan Meixsell
Brookdale College PD: 732-842-1950	Ptlm. Dolton Douglas
Colts Neck PD: 732-780-7323	Det. Ronald Goodspeed
Deal PD: 732-531-1113	Det. William Hulse
Eatontown PD: 732-542-0100	Det. Aaron Shaw
Fair Haven PD: 732-747-0991	Sgt. Jesse Dykstra, Ptlm. William Lagrotteria
Freehold Boro PD: 732-462-1234	Det. John Reiff
Freehold Twp. PD: 732-462-7500	Det. John Catron
Hazlet PD: 732-264-6565	Ptlm. Christopher Acevedo

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Officer(s)</u>
Highlands PD: 732-872-1158	Ptln. George Ruth
Holmdel PD: 732-946-4400	Det. Andrew Kret
Howell PD: 732-938-4575 X5	Det. Janet Benitez
Keansburg PD: 732-787-0600	Det. Sgt. Dave Gogan
Keyport PD: 732-264-0706	Det. Joseph Rendina
Lake Como PD: 732-681-3084	Det. Phillip Bohrman
Little Silver PD: 732-747-5900	Sgt. Martin Scherzinger
Long Branch PD: 732-571-5695	Det. Mike Decker, Det. Charles Simonelli
Manalapan PD: 732-446-4300	Det. Chalfin
Manasquan PD: 732-223-1000	Det. Adam Pharo
Marlboro PD: 732-536-0100	Sgt. Jason Fox
Middletown PD: 732-615-2100	Det. Kim Best, Det. Kelly Godley
Monmouth Beach PD: 732-229-1313	Ptln. Peter Rechtman
Monmouth County Sheriff's Office: 732-431-7139	Belinda Cooper, Sebastian Trapani
Monmouth University PD: 732-571-4444	Det. Cpl. Jeffrey Layton
Neptune City PD: 732-775-6964	Det. Hoover Cano

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Officer(s)</u>
Neptune Twp. PD: 732-988-8000	Sgt. Robert Baldwin
NJSP Hamilton: 609-584-5000	Det. Sgt. John Wolfe
Ocean Twp. PD: 732-531-1559	Det. Matt Jackiewicz, Sgt. John Greene, Det. Mike Melody
Oceanport PD: 732-222-6301	Det. Mike Fagliarone, Det. Greg Laretta
Red Bank PD: 732-530-2700	Capt. Mike Clay
Rumson PD: 732-842-0500	Ptln. Bryan Dougherty, Sgt. Ronald Vilardi
Sea Bright PD: 732-842-0010	Det. Richard Huegel
Sea Girt PD: 732-449-7300	Ptln. Rob Melendez
Shrewsbury Borough PD: 732-741-2500	Lt. Louis Fitzgerald, Det. James Ramsey, Lt. Robert Turner
Spring Lake PD: 732-449-1234	Det. Tim Giblin
Spring Lake Hts. PD: 732-449-6161	Sgt. Ed Gunnell, Ptln. Thomas Kenny, Ptln. Ray Kwiatkowski
Tinton Falls PD: 732-542-4422	Ptln. Mike DeLucia
Union Beach PD: 732-264-0313	Sgt. Timothy Kelly, Ptln. Robert Harriott
Wall PD: 732-449-4500	Det. Rick Pasqualini, Det. Elio Scarpa
West Long Branch PD: 732-229-5000	Det. James Gomez, Det. Jason Moore, Det. Mike Paolantino

2014 MONMOUTH COUNTY SUBSTANCE AWARENESS COORDINATORS

<u>SCHOOL DISTRICT</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>E-MAIL</u>	<u>TELEPHONE #</u>
City of Asbury Park Asbury Park High School	Alisha Delorenzo	delorenzo@asburypark.k12.nj.us	732-776-2606 x2673
Freehold Regional H.S. District			
Colts Neck H.S.	Doug Daubert	ddaubert@frhsd.com	732-761-0190 x1031
Freehold Boro H.S.	Eva Carella	ecarella@frhsd.com	732-431-8360 x2032
Freehold Twp. H.S.	Kathy Andrejco	kandrejco@frhsd.com	732-431-8460 x3036
Howell H.S.	Camille Mussari	cmussari@frhsd.com	732-919-2131 x4035
Manalapan H.S.	Ronnie Clerico-Knittel	rclerico-knittel@frhsd.com	732-792-7200 x5039
Marlboro H.S.	Kevin Flynn	kflynn@frhsd.com	732-617-8393 x6035
Freehold Borough			
Intermediate School	Heather Elkin	hnewman@freeholdboro.k12.nj.us	
Park Avenue Elementary	Kelly Korz	kellyk@freeholdboro.k12.nj.us	732-761-2156
Freehold Township	Courtney Colford	ccolford@freeholdtpw.k12.nj.us	
Hazlet Township			
Middle School	Frank Murano	fmurano@mail.hazlet.org	732-264-0940 x2008
Raritan H.S.	Mary Sutton	msutton@mail.hazlet.org	732-264-8411 x1046
Henry Hudson Regional H.S.			
Tri-Districts:	Scott Isaacs	isaacs@hhrs.us	732-872-0900 x2040
Henry Hudson Reg. HS			
Atlantic Highlands Elementary			
Highlands Elementary			
Holmdel Township			
Holmdel High School	Cathy Kudisch	cmorankudisch@holmdelschools.org	732-946-1832
Howell Township			
Howell Twp. School District	Jeanna Corrigan	jcorrigan@howell.k12.nj.us	732-919-0095 x7504
Keansburg Borough			
(Services all four schools)	Filitsa Pecoraro	fqlinospecoraro@keansburg.k12.nj.us	732-787-2007 x2556
Keansburg High School			
Joseph R. Bolger Middle School			
Joseph C. Caruso School	Sierra Thomas	stthomas@keansberg.k12.nj.us	
Port Monmouth Road School			
Keyport Borough			
Keyport Borough H.S.			
Central School	Lindsay Thein	lthein@kpsdschools.org	732-264-0902
City of Long Branch			
Long Branch H.S.	Jennise Nieves	jnieves@longbranch.k12.nj.us	732-229-7300 x41009
Long Branch Middle School	Amy Rock	arock@longbranch.k12.nj.us	732-229-5533 x42009

2014 MONMOUTH COUNTY SUBSTANCE AWARENESS COORDINATORS

<u>SCHOOL DISTRICT</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>E-MAIL</u>	<u>TELEPHONE #</u>
Manalapan-Englishtown Regional Schools (Freehold Regional High School)			
Manalapan H.S.	Ronnie Clerico-Knittel	rclerico-knittel@frhsd.com	732-792-7200 x5039
Manasquan Borough			
Manasquan H.S.	Leigh Busco	lbusco@manasquanboe.org	732-528-8820 x1028
Manasquan Elem. School	Nancy Sanders	nsanders@manasquanboe.org	732-528-8820 x2201
Marlboro Township (Freehold Regional High School)			
Marlboro H.S.	Kevin Flynn	kflynn@frhsd.com	732-617-8393 x6035
Matawan-Aberdeen Regional Schools			
Matawan Regional H.S.	Marie Hitchman	mhitchman@marsd.k12.nj.us	732-705-5332
Middletown Township			
Middletown HS North	George Obermeier	obermeierg@middletownk12.org	732-706-6061 x1301
Thorne Middle School	Kristen Wessels	wesselsk@middletownk12.org	732-787-1220
Thompson Middle School	Pam Felder	felderp@middletownk12.org	732-671-2212
Bayshore Middle School	Shirley Aviles	aviless@middletownk12.org	732-291-1380
Middletown HS South	Tom Letson	letsont@middletownk12.org	732-706-6111 x2179
Monmouth County Vocational School District			
Allied Health & Science			
Biotechnology High			
Career Center			
Class Academy			
Communications High			
High Tech High School			
KIVA HS	Darlene Lewis	Darlene_lewis@mcvsd.org	732-542-5455
M.A.S.T.			
Voc Tech High School			
Monmouth Regional HS			
	Kate DeFino	kdefino@monmouthregional.com	732-542-1170
Neptune Township			
Neptune HS	Brittany Salvatore	bsalvatore@neptune.k12.nj.us	732-776-2200 x7609
Ocean Township			
Ocean Township HS	Danielle Pfeiffer	dpfeiffer@ocean.k12.nj.us	732-531-5650
Ocean Twp. Intermediate	Jessie Kauffmann	jkauffmann@ocean.k12.nj.us	732-531-5630
Red Bank Regional High School District			
Red Bank Regional HS	Lori Todd	ltodd@rbrhs.org	732-842-8000 x342
Red Bank Catholic	Kathleen Booth	boothk@redbankcatholic.com	
Red Bank Borough			
Red Bank Middle School	TBD		732-758-1500

2014 MONMOUTH COUNTY SUBSTANCE AWARENESS COORDINATORS

<u>SCHOOL DISTRICT</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>E-MAIL</u>	<u>TELEPHONE #</u>
Rumson-Fair Haven Regional High School District			
Rumson-Fair Haven Regional HS	Suzanne Fico	sfico@rfhrhs.org	732-842-1597 x220
Shore Regional HS District			
Shore Regional HS	Jennifer Czajkowski	jcajkowski@shoreregional.org	732-222-9300 x2400
Tinton Falls Schools			
Tinton Falls Middle School	Joan Vernon	jvernon@tfs.k12.nj.us	732-542-0775 x2713
Upper Freehold Regional Schools			
Allentown HS	Dara Jarosz	jaroszd@ufrsd.net	609-259-7292 x1717
Wall Township School District			
Wall Township HS	Alyssa Fornarotto-Regenye	afornarotto-regenye@wall.k12.nj.us	732-556-2074