

# **MONMOUTH COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE YOUTH SERVICES PLAN**

**2024 -2026**



## **COUNTY OF MONMOUTH BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS**

Thomas A. Arnone, Commissioner Director  
Nick DiRocco, Commissioner Deputy Director  
Susan M. Kiley, Commissioner  
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## **Monmouth County Youth Services Commission**

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Honorable Ellen Torregrossa-O'Connor, Presiding Judge  
Superior Court, Monmouth Vicinage-Family Part

Geoffrey S. Perselay, Acting Director  
Monmouth County Human Services Department

## **Office of Child and Youth Services**

Ellen Cohen, Administrator  
Youth Services Commission

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# **Section 1.**

## **Juvenile Justice Commission Funding Sources**

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

**State/Community Partnership Program**

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

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

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

**Family Court Services Program**

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

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

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

### **Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)**

#### **Formula Grant Program**

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

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

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

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

### **Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Innovations**

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

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

#### **1. Collaboration**

Key juvenile justice stakeholders coordinate detention reform activities and conduct joint planning and policymaking under a formal governance structure. They work together to identify detention bottlenecks and problems; to develop common understandings and

solutions; to generate support for proposed reforms and routinely monitor reform progress.

## **2. Data Driven Decisions**

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

## **3. Objectives Admissions Criteria and Instruments**

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

## **4. Non-Secure Alternatives to Detention**

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

## **5. Case Processing Reforms**

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

## **6. Special Detention Cases**

Special strategies are necessary for handling difficult populations of youth who are detained unnecessarily. The data analysis directs the site to the cases or cluster of

cases in need of special attention. They may include children detained on warrants, children detained for probation violations, or children detained pending dispositional placement. Addressing these cases can have immediate and significant impact on reducing detention populations.

## **7. Reducing Racial Disparities**

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

## **8. Conditions of Confinement**

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

### **Restorative and Transformative Justice for Youths and Communities Pilot Program**

The Restorative and Transformative Justice for Youths and Communities Pilot Program, P.L. 2021, c.196 (Pilot Program) creates a two-year Pilot Program to develop an innovative restorative and transformative continuum of care in the municipalities of Camden, Newark, Paterson, and Trenton. The Pilot Program is intended to help prevent young people in New Jersey from entering the youth justice system and to support young people being released from a Juvenile Justice Commission (Commission) facility. The Pilot Program will greatly enhance the funding initiatives currently in place to serve youth in their communities. Pursuant to P.L. 2021, c.196 each of the four identified municipalities shall have a restorative justice hub that will provide community-based enhanced diversion and reentry



wraparound services. Counties must actively engage communities and properly fund services to divert youth from formal justice system involvement and reintegrate youth back into their communities successfully.

The goals, as identified in P.L. 2021, c.196, are as follows:

1. To increase participation in education, vocational programming, and employment. Youth participants in the Pilot Program shall receive academic support, depending on personal development goals, and shall be connected to secondary schools, alternative schools, vocational schools, apprenticeship programs and colleges and universities. The program shall collaborate with local community college's admissions and academic support programs, and offer workshops that include financial aid planning. Participants seeking employment shall be linked to vocational or job readiness training. The selected partner-providers participating in the Pilot Program shall be trained in and utilize evidence-based and evidence-informed practices with respect to the provision of their respective services;
2. To increase participation in mental health and well-being programming. The program shall employ trauma-informed practices and connect youth to licensed outpatient mental health care facilities and professionals. The program shall create safe, caring environments to address physical health, mental health and substance use disorder conditions and facilitate healing for youth, families, and communities.
3. To decrease incidents of harmful and unlawful behavior. The program shall work with youth to comply with their probation or parole plan, as applicable. Moreover, the program shall employ trauma-informed practices, violence reduction, and peacemaking supports and tools to address harmful and unlawful behavior;
4. To have restorative justice hubs establish working relationships with local law enforcement agencies, courts, prosecutors, and defense attorneys to support the diversion of youth away from arrests and prosecution and towards participation in restorative justice services provided in the hubs;

5. To improve the socioemotional and behavioral responses of youth within communities through the use of more appropriate, and less punitive, interventions, thereby establishing more restorative interventions; and
6. To increase program participation rates in other restorative and transformative justice programs in the municipalities in which the Pilot Program is established.

## DEFINITION & RATIONALE

### General Statement:

This section defines and describes each decision-making point on the youth justice continuum. Planners should review and consider these definitions as part of the planning process.

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

Delinquency prevention data describe trends in juvenile delinquency and in factors that reflect the causes and correlates of delinquent activity. By understanding the nature and extent of delinquent behavior and the factors associated with involvement in delinquency, counties can better identify the content and scope of prevention programs needed. This information will help counties make informed decisions regarding the allocation of resources to delinquency prevention programming.

The Delinquency prevention data required for the 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 communities, families, peer associations, and education factors that identify problem areas in a specific school, neighborhood, or town/community in the County.

This Comprehensive Plan requires only a small portion of the data that could potentially inform the need for delinquency prevention programming. Counties are encouraged to utilize additional local data in the planning process.

### ***DIVERSION***

Diversion is a broad term referring to "exit ramps" that move young people away from the juvenile legal system, offering alternatives to arrest and alternatives to prosecution. The goal of diversion programming is to target the underlying problems that led to the alleged delinquency behavior in the first place. By addressing the root causes of community instability diversion programs help improve long-term community safety. 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 developing diversion programs that include strategies to address the issues leading to delinquency, including restorative strategies for mitigating harm and increasing healing.

### Diversion Process

In New Jersey, juveniles are dealt with informally through one or more of the following: Law Enforcement Station House Adjustments (Attorney General Directive 2020-12), Family Crisis Intervention Units (FCIU), Family Court Juvenile Conference Committees, or Family Court Intake Service Conferences.

### Diversion Programs

Diversion programs are the activities young people are required to perform to avoid a formal arrest or to avoid a formal prosecution. Diversion programs may be operated by a law enforcement agency, the court, or by a contracted service provider.

The diversion data describe trends in the extent and nature of cases diverted in your county. This information will help counties begin to make informed decisions regarding the allocation of resources to diversion programming. When reviewing these data, note any differences in the use of diversion by race. Planning should include ways to level the playing field so that all youth, regardless of race, have an equal opportunity for diversion. The Comprehensive Plan requires only a small portion of the data that could potentially be collected at the County or municipal level.

### ***DETENTION***

The detention decision making point includes 1) police referral for detention, 2) court remands to detention, and 3) the issuance of warrants requiring detention placement/due to technical violations.

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

The statutory detention criteria require a finding that the young person poses 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).” Counties may plan to use a limited amount of funding to support court ordered evaluations for adjudicated youth who reside in the detention center, only when all other resources are exhausted.

Detention alternative programs provide community supervision to juveniles who would otherwise be placed in a secure detention facility, while awaiting final disposition of their case. Detention alternative programs expand the continuum of programming options for Family Intake decisionmakers and for the court. Detention alternative programs are not to be provided in the detention center. The programs are designed to link to the middle category of the detention screening tool. They provide short-term (30 – 60 days) community supervision to ensure that youth remain arrest free and attend court hearings until the final disposition of their case. As such, these programs help to safely reduce the detention population and eliminate the trauma of secure

detention placement on young people, particularly youth of color.

Detention data describe the number of juveniles placed in detention, the characteristics of detained juveniles, and the types of alleged charges/technical violations for which they are detained. By understanding the use of secure detention and the characteristics of the detained population, planners can better identify the continuum 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.

### ***DISPOSITION***

Disposition is the phase of the juvenile justice system that occurs after a young person is adjudicated delinquent. At this decision point, young people 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 includes but is not limited to restitution/fines, community service, probation, and commitment to the Juvenile Justice Commission. For youth disposed to a term of probation supervision, among the conditions of probation that might be imposed by the court is the completion of a disposition program. The structure of these 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 incentives, sanctions, supervision, and services that are aligned with rehabilitation, so that young people are better off for having the programming experience.

When determining the appropriate disposition in each 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 disposition programs, counties can center young people's well-being by providing the court with the range of options that matches best their supervision and service needs. Research and experience indicate that well developed community-based disposition programs can effectively reduce the likelihood of continued delinquency, improving the lives of the youth they serve, and improve the quality and safety of the local community and its citizens.

The disposition data provided 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 disposition programs.

### ***REENTRY***

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 application, 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 Juvenile Probation Division. Reentry is a transitional period where young people need additional support to foster their successful reintegration home. Given this goal, reentry programs developed through the comprehensive planning process should clearly focus on providing supports and services to youth, regardless of their age, that address the common issues young people face when returning home. .

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.

The reentry data provided 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.

## **Section 2.**

# **County Management Structure and Planning Bodies**

## *County Management Structure*

Name	Title	JJC Grants				Duties
		SCP	FC	JDAI	RTJ	
Geoffrey Perselay	Acting Director, Monmouth County Human Services Department	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.
Desiree Whyte, MA, CPM	Assistant Director of Operations Monmouth County Department of Human Services	X	X	X		Provides direction and support to the Monmouth County Department of Human Services and Monmouth ACTS.
Nicole Cyr	Assistant Director of Planning Monmouth County Department of Human Services	X	X	X		Provides direction and support to the Monmouth County Department of Human Services and Monmouth ACTS.
Dustin Knoblauch, LCSW*	Director of Child and Youth Services Monmouth County Department of Human Services	X	X	X		Coordinates the planning, implementation and evaluation of services and supports for children in Monmouth County from prenatal care to age 21. Supervises the Youth Services Commission (YSC) Administrator, the Juvenile Detention Alternatives (JDAI) Director, and the Children's Interagency Coordinating Council (CIACC) Coordinator.
Ellen Cohen *	Administrator, Youth Services Commission	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



## *County Management Structure*

Name	Title	JJC Grants				Duties
		SCP	FC	JDAI	RTJ	
						develops funding recommendations for governing body.
Ivan Kaplan*	Director, Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives			X		The Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives is within the Human Services Department and implements the continuum of juvenile detention alternatives (House Arrest A, House Arrest B, Home Detention-Electronic Monitoring, the S.T.E.A.D.Y. program & has oversight of the Juvenile Shelter).
Kathleen Petersen *	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.
Mary Fowler	CIACC Coordinator					Oversees the organization and coordination of the functions, programs, and activities of the CIACC, which serves in an advisory capacity to both county government and the NJ Department of Children and Families (DCF). Responsible for representing the needs and interests of children and youth in Monmouth County including but not limited to cross system planning at the local level and establishing priorities for the work of the CIACC based on the identified needs.
Joseph F. Kelly	Director, Monmouth County Finance Department / Temporary Chief Financial Officer	X	X	X		The objective of the Finance Department is twofold. First, this office must conduct the necessary economic and financial analysis to ensure the orderly financial development of Monmouth County. Secondly, to provide the necessary accounting parameters to ensure the sound preparation and maintenance of accounting records as prescribed by the New Jersey Statutes Annotated (NJSA) 40A.
Joanne Lewandowski	Finance Department	X	X	X		Receives fiscal reports submitted to the Juvenile Justice Commission on behalf of the Monmouth County and assists with resolutions for all of the grants.
Robyn Snyder	Finance Department	X	X	X		Reviews all fiscal reports on expenditures and revenue received prepared by the YSC Administrator and approves JAMS fiscal

## *County Management Structure*

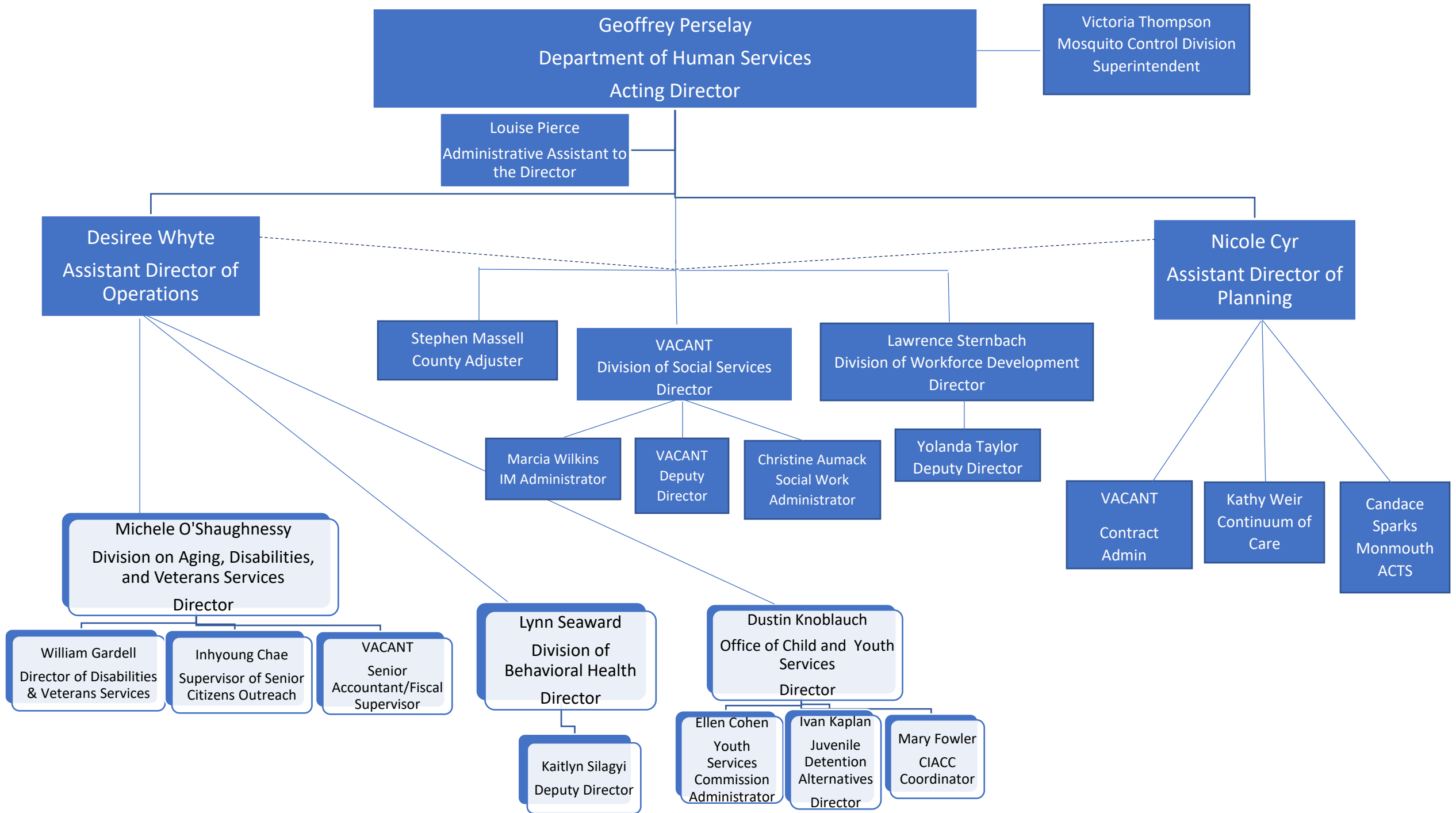
Name	Title	JJC Grants				Duties
		SCP	FC	JDAI	RTJ	
						reports for submission to the JJC.
Helen Fiore	Director, Monmouth County Purchasing Department	X	X	X		Serves as the Qualified Purchasing Agent for Monmouth County. Competitive contracts and Requests for Proposals are issued in conjunction with the Purchasing Department. The Purchasing Division is responsible for the procurement of goods and services to carry out the functions of some 62 departments, divisions, and agencies of Monmouth County government.
Theresa Aziz	Monmouth County Purchasing Department	X	X	X		Provides assistance with the development, format and posting of competitive contracts issued.
Robin Buhler	Monmouth County Purchasing Department	X	X	X		Provides assistance with the development, format and posting of competitive contracts issued, requisitions and purchase orders.
Melissa Ryan	Purchasing Department	X	X	X		Processes all purchase orders related to the grants.

### Legend

SCP – State Community Partnership  
FC – Family Court

JDAI – Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative  
RTJ – Restorative and Transformative Justice

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



# ***Planning Bodies***

CYSC – County Youth Services Commission

CJJSI – County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement

No	Race/ Ethnicity*	Name & Designee	Position/Representative	CYSC	CJJSI
1	White	COHEN, Ellen	Youth Services Commission Administrator	X	X
2	White	TORREGROSSA-O’CONNOR, Hon. Ellen	Presiding Judge – Family Part of the Superior Court	X	X
3	White	FISCHER, Amy	Family Division Manager (or Assistant Family Division Manager)	X	X
4	Black	CARTER, Myra	Chief Probation Officer	X	X
5	White	Thomas A. Arnone, Commissioner Director	Highest elected official of County government (e.g., Freeholder/ County Executive)		
6	Hispanic	SANTIAGO, Raymond	County Prosecutor	X	
7	White	ARNETTE, Trude	County Public Defender	X	X
8	White	GREEN, Judith	County DCP&P District Manager	X	
9	White	SEAWARD, Lynn	County Mental Health Administrator	X	
10	White	RICHENS, Dr. Lester W.	County Superintendent of Schools	X	X
11	Black	FORD, Jr., Charles R.	Superintendent of the County Vocational School	X	
12	White	PERSELAY, Geoff	County Human Services Department Director	X	
13	White	KAPLAN, Ivan	Youth Shelter Director	X	X
14	White	TRAPANI, Sebastian	Youth Detention Center Director	X	
15	White	DE PEDRO, Wendy	Juvenile Family Crisis Intervention Unit - Director	X	
16	White	FITCHER, Thomas	Prosecutor’s Office /Liaison to the Law Enforcement Officers /JOA	X	X
17	White	SILAGYI, Kaitlyn	County Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Director	X	
18	Black	TAYLOR, Yolanda	Workforce Investment Board Representative	X	

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

# ***Planning Bodies***

CYSC – County Youth Services Commission

CJJSI – County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement

No	Race/ Ethnicity*	Name & Designee	Position/Representative	CYSC	CJJSI
19	White	AMATO, John “Doc”	Business Representative	X	
20	White	HOFFER, Jennifer	Court Liaison - Juvenile Justice Commission	X	X
	Black	WORTHY, Danielle	JJC JDAI Detention Specialist		X
27	Black	WILLIAMS, Elizabeth	Office of the Public Defender		X
29	White	MEJIA, Caitlin	Probation Division		X
30			Parents of youth in the juvenile justice system	X	
31			Youth member	X	
32			Organization that works on the behalf of parents/families/youth	X	
33	Black	JACKSON, Chanta L	Education Sector	X	
34	White	GERHARDT, Laurie	Family Law Practitioner	X	
35	White	COLLINS, Kathy	Child Advocacy	X	X
36	White	GOLDEN, Sheriff Shaun	Monmouth County Sheriff	X	
37	White	WHYTE, Desiree	Assistant Director of Operations, Human Services Department	X	
38	Black	CUMMINGS, Carlton	CMO Court Liaison		X
39	Black	WEEDON, Albert	DCP&P Court Liaison		X
40	White	HERMAN, Nancy	Probation Division		X
41	Black	HOWARD, Kristie	Asbury Park School District		X
42	White	GOLDMAN, Ann	Family Based Services Association of NJ		X

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

# Planning Bodies

CYSC – County Youth Services Commission

CJJSI – County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement

No	Race/ Ethnicity*	Name & Designee	Position/Representative	CYSC	CJJSI
43	White	KOSTENBLATT, Jessica	Keansburg School District		X
44	White	LOBBATO, Ashley	Mental Health Association of Monmouth County		X
45	Black	LANE, Van	Office of the Public Defender		X
46	White	TALBOT, Christine	Family Navigator, Mental Health Association of Monmouth County		X
47	Black	SALOMON, Rodney	Konscious Youth Development & Services		X
48	White	WARDLOW, Kathleen	Assistant Family Division Manager		X
Total Number of Members				26	24

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

## **Section 3.**

# **Planning Process**

# ***COUNTY YOUTH SERVICES COMMISSION PLANNING Monmouth County***

## **Instructions**

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

## **Planning Process**

1. Briefly describe your county's YSC planning process for determining funding decisions. Include the work of the CYSC, its subcommittees and other collaborations. Also include any key factors like trends or funding levels that may have impacted the YSC's thoughts and conversations around youth services in the county.

Monmouth County Youth Services Commission has an active YSC Planning Committee that takes the lead in collecting and reviewing data from different points in the system and service categories. The YSC Planning Committee reports findings to the full Youth Services Commission at their regularly scheduled meetings. Based upon the information gathered and analyzed, the service priorities are established for the State Community Partnership Grant and Family Court Services funds. Information gathered through the local Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement is also integrated into the YSC plan. Information regarding the activities of other county planning bodies such as Monmouth ACTS is shared at the YSC meetings that includes special projects that the public/private partnership is working. In addition, information from the Workforce Development Board-Youth Council, the Children's Interagency Coordinating Council, and the County Alliance Steering Committee/Alliances to Prevent Alcoholism and Drug Abuse is included. The YSC Co-Chair reports on the various The grant applications and grant awards that the Board of County Commissioners have made or authorized for submission related to youth services. In recent years, the American Rescue Plan funds have helped supplement some of the non-profit organizations and school districts. Through the opioid settlement funds, Monmouth County will have a new funding stream to develop resources to address the opioid epidemic. As new state initiatives are launched, the Youth Services Commission is informed of the new resources that are being developed such as NJ4S that was awarded to Preferred Behavioral Health that will increase prevention services through a hub and spoke model to school districts. Based upon the service priorities developed through the YSC Planning Committee a Public Announcement- Request for Proposals (RFP) will be issued through the competitive contracting process. Criteria for award and eligibility for funding is outlined in the RFP.

2. How does the CYSC stay informed of best practices or evidence-based programming for serving youth? Does the CYSC mandate that funded programs implement best practice and or evidence-



based programming? Please describe CYSC efforts to ensure funded programs follow best practices or evidence-based programming, if applicable.

The YSC Administrator shares information on a regular basis, with the Youth Services Commission membership and funded programs, on best practices and the most up to date research in the field of juvenile justice from a variety of sources such as the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), the Annie E. Casey Foundation, and Georgetown University Center for Juvenile Justice Reform. The competitive contracts include language stating the Replication of Best Practice Models in the area of Delinquency Prevention included in the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Model Programs Guide are desired. We seek evidence-based diversion services modeled on best practices that integrate restorative practices. Applicants for funding need to describe their level of knowledge and experience with restorative practices, social emotional learning, mindfulness, trauma informed approaches and school-based prevention and intervention services.

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

The 2022 Annual Report prepared for the New Jersey Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement on Juvenile Justice Reform in New Jersey was highlighted at the April 4, 2023 Youth Services Commission meeting. A historical perspective on JDAI was given. Reductions in detention populations have dropped by 74% with youth of color accounting for almost 90% of the decrease. The year in review reflects on the continued evolution of youth justice reform in NJ and puts a spotlight on state and local achievements. Focus areas contained in the annual report included: promoting race equity, detention reform, mechanisms to divert youth from the formal system, reinforcing & promoting the JJC's plan for transforming agency practice, and broader system decision points. Monmouth County is highlighted in the report relative to Navigating the Court Process with the Support of a Family Navigator: the court's Family Division recruitment of youth for Juvenile Conference Committees; and the School/Justice Partnership survey of school SACs and District Superintendents regarding school-based referrals for marijuana possession and disciplinary responses and the school wide education and awareness program that resulted.

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

Date	Grantor and Name	Eligible	Applied	Approved or Denied	Comments
6/1/2019	<i>OVC FY 2019 Enhancing Community Responses to the Opioid Crisis: Serving Our Youngest Crime Victims</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>County did not apply but forwarded to YSC membership</i>
3-16-23	NJ OAG/DLPS Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	Yes	Yes	Approved	Prosecutor's Office applied for \$167,693 includes \$20,173 county in kind match funding- to

					be used to continue to support the Multi-Jurisdictional County Gang, Gun and Narcotics Task Forces in Monmouth County
3-2-23	NJ Governor's Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Application for 2023-2025 Division of Mental Health and Addiction Services-Youth Leadership Grant	Yes-		Approved	Monmouth County Division of Behavioral Health applied for \$70,562.00- federally funded state pass through grant from the DMHAS for the period Sept. 1, 2023-September 30, 2025.Additional state grant funds for alcoholism and drug abuse prevention services performed by the Municipal Alliance to Prevent Alcoholism and Drug Abuse.
2-2-23	Purchasing Division-Contract to provide on-line emergency interpreter services				Language Line Services, Inc. received a contract in the amount of \$32,500 to furnish on-line emergency language interpreter services for the Monmouth County Sheriff's Office and the Division of Social services for the period of March 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023.
2-1-23	New Jersey Department of Children and Families -NJ Statewide Student Support Services	info shared			Information was distributed regarding this grant opportunity. Several Monmouth County providers submitted applications. Preferred Behavioral Health was awarded the contract for Monmouth and Ocean counties.
1-19-23	NJ Department of Labor and Workforce	Yes			WIB Applied for up to \$700,000.

	Development application for 2023 Summer Youth Employment Program Grant				To be used to provide in-school and out of school youth and young adults ages 16-24 with valuable internships and help them successfully transition to the world of work.
1-19-2023	NJ OAG, Dept. of Law and Public Safety-State Fiscal Year 2023 Law Enforcement Officers Training and Equipment Grant Program	Yes			Police Academy applied for \$26,035 to be utilized for their training and equipment fund.

### **Community Participation**

The work of the Youth Services Commission impacts youth, families, and communities. It is therefore critical that the Youth Service Commission's planning include participation by and input from youth, families, and the community.

1. Describe what the county has done or will do to increase public awareness about the Youth Services Commission. For example, describe any materials that have been distributed through marketing or advertising campaigns or any "community forums" or "open houses" that have been held to educate the community about the YSCs purpose and role. Indicate when these activities occurred and/or when they will occur.

*A legal notice was placed in the Star Ledger regarding the 2023 YSC meetings for the Open Public Meetings Act requirements. Press releases are issued by the Monmouth County's Department of Public Information and are posted on the county's website that seek to increase public awareness of resources available for youth, families, and communities. The Monmouth County Children & Youth Behavioral Health Resource Guide and MonmouthResourceNet both provide a wealth of information to the public. The Youth Services Plan, the Family Guide to Juvenile Justice, and the Inventory of Resources for Monmouth County Youth are materials developed through the Youth Services Commission that are posted on the county's website and available for public access. The Office of Child and Youth Services recently participated in a speaking engagement for law enforcement officers, who attended the Strategies for Youth Training on the Adolescent Brain and how to de-escalates situation, that the Prosecutor's Office coordinated. Children system of care partners along with the Family Navigator and the Family Crisis Intervention Unit participated as well. (Juvenile Justice Jeopardy?)*

2. Describe what the county has done or will do to increase participation on the YSC by youth, families, and the community, including people impacted by the youth legal system. Such efforts might include, for example, researching the best times and locations for public attendance and adjusting meetings accordingly; publicizing the meetings in a way that is more accessible to the community (beyond posting on county's website and in county buildings); having YSC committee members serve as liaisons to community groups so they can report back to the YSC; and creating

subcommittees on youth, families and/or community engagement that include representatives from each of these groups and that meet at a time convenient to these members.

*Monmouth's community engagement and outreach efforts will seek to develop relationships with residents and build a team approach to ensuring resident voices are integrated into the County's planning efforts. Based on the interviews conducted by the Family Navigator of parents/guardians of youth in detention, their responses indicate specific gaps in service and a need for positive adult role models / male mentors and positive youth engagement activities/recreation. A lack of positive community connections was expressed and a sense of being overwhelmed. Monmouth recognizes a need for increase resident's awareness of the existing community resources. The Family Navigator serves a critical role in linking youth and families to services based on their individualized needs and helps to identify gaps in service.*

*The Office of Child and Youth services, in conjunction with Monmouth ACTS will distribute questionnaires to reflect youth and family voice to include those impacted by the juvenile justice system. Monmouth ACTS will continue to host community forums for youth and family voice. This tool to be distributed to identified youth groups and activities taking place throughout the county and to include YSC contracted agencies.*

3. Describe how the county has or will ensure youth, families, and community members, including people impacted by the youth legal system participate in the development of the YSC's comprehensive plan.

*The questionnaire and a list of upcoming meetings with a clear description of the meeting's purpose can be shared at attended youth and family based groups and activities. Monmouth ACTS will continue to host community forums. A community forum took place in Asbury Park in June 2023, hosted by the Visiting Nurses Association. Questions included: In your community, what are the top 3 service-related challenges? What necessary resources do you feel are most overlooked when it comes to building successful families and communities? Do you have people you look up to? Do you feel you belong at Asbury Park High School? Does your family stand beside you during difficult times? Are you treated fairly in your community? Are you able to solve problems without harming yourself or others?*

4. Describe youth, family, and community membership on the current YSC, including people impacted by the youth legal system. If there are no members who fit this category or if membership is limited, what steps will be taken to increase their membership?

*Efforts will include attending youth and family related groups and activities taking place throughout the county; information regarding meetings and their purpose to be distributed, along with a questionnaire. This information will also be shared with the Family Crisis Intervention Unit, including the Family Navigator Program for distribution.*

5. Additional Comments:

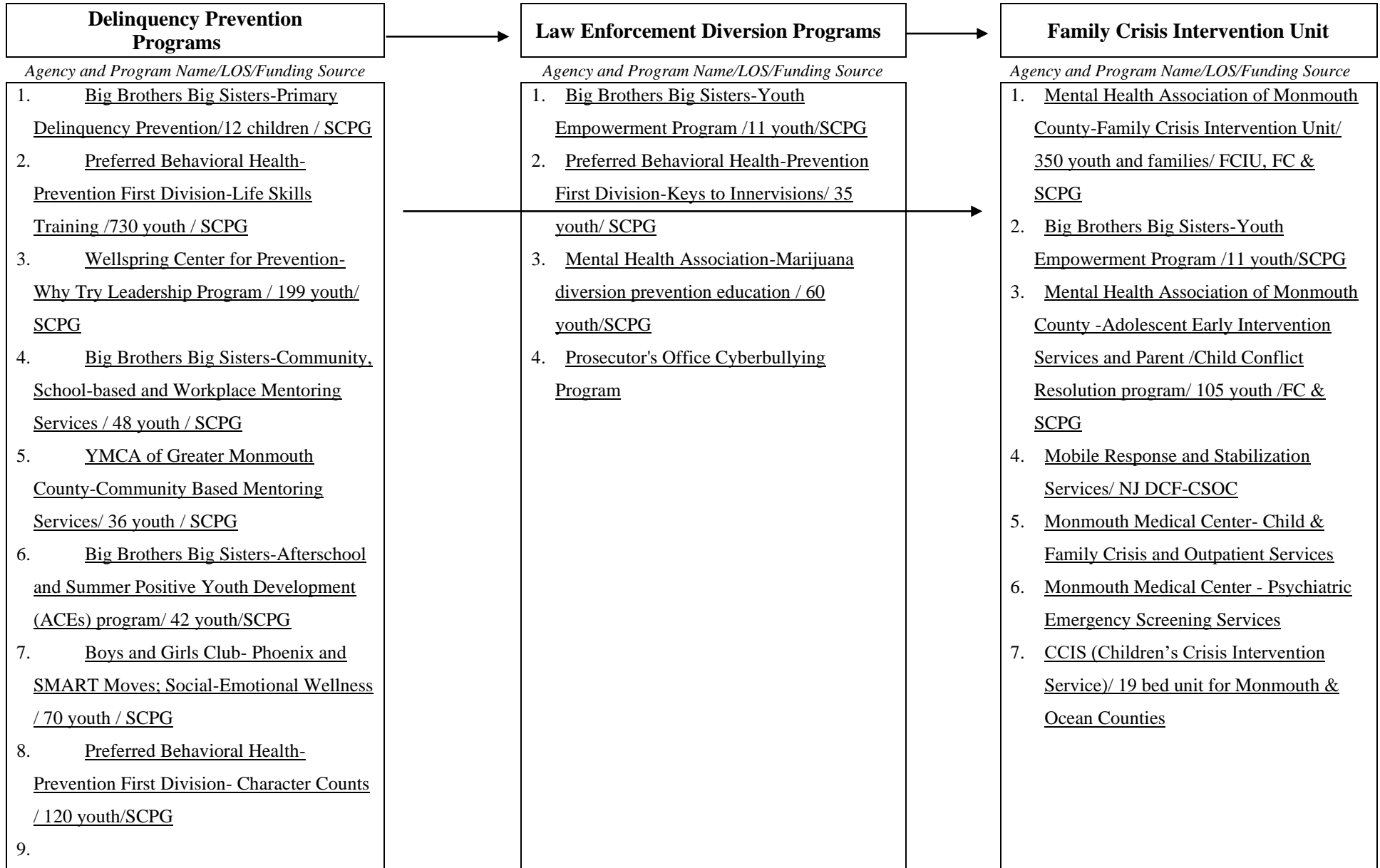
Monmouth Assisting Community Through Services (ACTS) is an innovative public-private partnership to help residents learn about the many public and private services and resources that are available – and how to access them. To expand its ability to connect with all Monmouth County residents that may have a need, Monmouth ACTS, managed by its Communication Hub, has developed a strategic grassroots approach to facilitate outreach and engagement through

establishing a network of community and faith-based organizations, the Community Engagement Network.

## **Section 4.**

# **Continuum of Programs & Existing Services**

**CY 2023**  
**CONTINUUM OF PROGRAMS & EXISTING SERVICES**  
 County of Monmouth



## Family Court Diversion Programs

*Agency and Program Name/LOS/Funding Source*

1. Big Brothers Big Sisters-Youth Empowerment Program /11 youth/SCPG
2. Preferred Behavioral Health-Prevention First Division-KIV/ 35 youth/ SCPG
3. Mental Health Association-Marijuana diversion prevention education / 60 youth/SCPG
4. Mental Health Association of Monmouth County -Adolescent Early Intervention Services and Parent /Child Conflict Resolution program/ 105 youth /FC & SCPG
5. Juvenile Conference Committees, Intake Service Conference (ISC) & Juvenile Referee/ Monmouth Vicinage
6. National Association for Shoplifting Prevention/Youth Education Shoplifting Program (Y.E.S.)
7. Office of the Fire Marshal-Firefly Program
8. Mental Health Association (MHA) of Monmouth County-Family Navigator-Partners with Families Program/ JDAI IF
9. IEP Youth Services-PMT-FC & SCPG
10. 12. CPC Behavioral Healthcare-Project Insight: Assessment and Early Intervention services / Monmouth County Division of Behavioral Health Services

11.

## Detention Alternative Programs (Pre-Adjudicated Youth)

*Agency and Program Name/LOS/Funding Source*

1. Mental Health Association of Monmouth County- Family Navigator-Partners with Families Program with community and youth engagement/ JDAI IF
2. House Arrest A / Monmouth County
3. House Arrest B/ Monmouth County
4. Home Detention/Electronic Monitoring / Monmouth County
5. STEADY Program-Electronic Monitoring -JDAI IF
6. Juvenile Shelter- Middlesex County / 3 beds (2 male & 1 female) / Monmouth County
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_



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

Agency and Program Name/LOS/Funding Source

1. Monmouth Vicinage Probation Division -  
Deferred Disposition & Juvenile  
Probation
2. MonmouthCares/ NJ DCF-CSOC
3. IEP Youth Services-Individualized  
Services for Youth on Probation-PMT/ 30  
youth/ FC & SCPG
4. IEP Youth Services-Probation Offender  
Program -POP-/20 youth/FC & SCPG
5. HMH Jersey Shore University Medical  
Center-Community Based Violence  
Intervention Program- Project Heal and  
Elevate Program/ OAG grant
6. New Hope Integrated Behavioral  
Healthcare-Adolescent Residential  
Treatment with program enhancements,  
outpatient & in home sessions/10  
youth/SCPG
7. Juvenile Intensive Supervision Program

## Reentry Programs

Agency and Program Name/LOS/Funding Source

1. Monmouth County Division of Workforce  
Development-Out of School Youth Work  
Readiness/ Work Experience Programs  
(Brookdale- GED & Interfaith Neighbors)/  
federal grant dollars
2. Covenant House/  
Homelessness/Community / Street  
Outreach/ Homeless Youth Act
3. The Youth Advocate Programs, Inc. -  
Regional Re-entry Program/NJ JJC
4. Fresh Start @ Library Resources (Long  
Branch Public Library)
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_

Comments: Additional resources include:

Monmouth County Sheriff's Office- Youth Programs / County

Monmouth County Student Assistance Programs/ SACs/ School Districts

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

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

Big Brothers Big Sisters of Monmouth and Middlesex Counties-Mentoring Program for Disadvantaged Youth- Monmouth County Contract Administration

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

Municipal Alliances to Prevent Alcoholism and Drug Abuse/ DEDR funds

Wellspring Center for Prevention- Community Based Substance Use Education/ Monmouth County Division of Mental Health and Addiction Services

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

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

Prevention First-Outreach and Community Education for Young Athletes /NJ Dept. of Human Services- Div. of Mental Health & Addiction Services  
RWJ Barnabas Healthcare System-Institute for Prevention & Recovery-Communities that Care-Long Branch  
MHA of Monmouth County - Suicide Prevention for Adolescents / Monmouth County Division of Behavioral Health

## **Section 5.**

# **Delinquency Prevention**

## DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

- When answering questions regarding trends, describe *whether* any change has occurred, the *direction* of any change (e.g., increase, decrease), 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

### YOUTH POPULATION

**For Questions 1-3, use Tables 1 through 3 (County Youth Population).**

1. Using the data in Table 1 (Total County Youth Population, under 18, by Gender) between 2018 and 2020, describe how the male, female and total youth population has changed between 2018 and 2020. For each category, describe whether a change has occurred, the direction of the change and the size of the change.

Monmouth County's youth population 10 to 17 years of age in 2018 and in 2020 was comprised of 51% males and 49% females in both years. The overall total youth population, 10 to 17 years of age, decreased by 3.1% from 2018 to 2020. There was a total of 64,685 total youth in 2018 who were ages 10 to 17 and a total of 63,694 youth in 2020. This represents 991 fewer youth ages 10 to 17 in 2020 compared to 2018.

2. Using the data in Table 2 (Total County Youth Population, under 18, by Race 2018-2020). Describe youth population by race in 2018 and in 2020 for each category. Then, rank the categories for each year, beginning with the group that has the highest percent change. Describe the rank order by drawing comparisons between the categories. Describe trends by indicating whether any change has occurred, the direction of any change and the size of any change.

The race data for Monmouth County's youth population, 10 to 17 years of age, indicates that in both 2018 and 2020 White youth comprised 84%; Black youth comprised 9%; and youth in the "Other" race category comprised 7%. In 2020, there were 53,500 (84%) White youth; 5,486 (8.6%) Black youth and 4,708 (7.4%) youth in the "Other" race category, who were ages 10 to 17 years of age. Black youth, 10 to 17 years of age, showed a decrease of -5.8% between 2018 and 2020. There were 340 fewer Black youth ages 10 to 17 years of age in 2020 compared to 2018. White youth, 10 to 17 years of age, showed a decrease of -3.0% between 2018 and 2020. There were 1,681 fewer White Youth in 2020 compared to 2018.

3. Using the data in Table 3 (Total County Youth Population, under 18, by Ethnicity 2018-2020). Describe youth population by ethnicity 2018 and in 2020 for each category. Then, rank the categories for each year, beginning with the group that has the highest percent change. Describe the rank order by drawing comparisons between the categories. Describe trends by indicating whether any change has occurred, the direction of any change and the size of any change.

The Ethnicity data for Monmouth County's youth population, 10 to 17 years of age, indicates a 4.2% growth in the Hispanic population between 2018 and 2020. In 2018, the Hispanic youth population, ages 10 to 17 years of age was 9,888 and comprised 15% of the total population. The Hispanic youth population, 10

to 17 years of age, increased to 10,300 and comprised 16.2% of the total youth population in 2020. There were 412 additional Hispanic youth, ages 10 to 17, in 2020 compared to 2018. Monmouth County's non-Hispanic youth population, ages 10 to 17 years of age indicated a decrease of -4.4% in 2020 compared to 2018. There were 53,394 or 83.8% Non-Hispanic youth, ages 10 to 17, in 2020 compared to 55,876 or 85% in 2018. In 2020, there was 2,482 fewer non-Hispanic youth, ages 10 to 17 in Monmouth County compared to 2018.

4. Using the information in Questions 1, 2 and 3, what does this information tell you about the nature of your county's overall youth population by gender, race, and ethnicity in 2020? How has the population changed since 2018?

The overall total youth population, 10 to 17 years of age, decreased by 3.1% from 2018 to 2020. There was a total of 64,685 total youth in 2018 who were ages 10 to 17 and a total of 63,694 youth in 2020. This represents 991 fewer youth ages 10 to 17 in 2020 compared to 2018. Monmouth County's youth population 10 to 17 years of age in 2018 and in 2020 was comprised of 51% males and 49% females in both years. The race data for Monmouth County's youth population, 10 to 17 years of age, indicates that in both 2018 and 2020 White youth comprised 84%; Black youth comprised 9%; and youth in the "Other" race category comprised 7%. The Ethnicity data for Monmouth County's youth population, 10 to 17 years of age, indicates a 4.2% growth in the Hispanic population between 2018 and 2020. The Hispanic youth population, 10 to 17 years of age, increased to 10,300 and comprised 16.2% of the total youth population in 2020. There were 412 additional Hispanic youth, ages 10 to 17, in 2020 compared to 2018. There were 53,394 or 83.8% Non-Hispanic youth, ages 10 to 17, in 2020 compared to 55,876 or 85% in 2018. In 2020, there was 2,482 fewer non-Hispanic youth, ages 10 to 17 in Monmouth County compared to 2018.

## **NATURE & EXTENT OF DELINQUENCY**

### **JUVENILE ARRESTS**

**For Questions 5-7, use Table 7 (County Juvenile Arrests by Offense Category).**

5. Using Table 4, (County Juvenile Arrests by Offense Category, 2018, 2019 and 2020), describe changes in delinquency arrest categories and in total juvenile arrests by highlighting findings regarding the number of juvenile arrests for each category, the percent of all juvenile arrests for each category, the rate per 1,000 youth for each category, and the trends in percent change for each category in 2018 and in 2020.

In 2020, there were a total of 593 juvenile arrests in Monmouth County compared to 959 in 2018. This indicates 366 fewer juvenile arrests in 2020 compared to 2018. There was an overall -38.2% change in the number of juvenile arrests between 2018-2020.

In 2020, the number and percentage of juvenile arrests for each offense category indicates (ranked highest to lowest) was Drug/Alcohol offenses comprised 200 (33.7%), Property offenses comprised 145 (24.5%), All Other offenses comprised 100 (16.9%), Violent offenses comprised 70 (11.8%), Public Order & Status offenses comprised 47 (7.9%), Weapons offenses comprised 23 (3.9%) and Special Needs comprised 8 (1.3%).

The following offense categories showed a percentage decrease in the number of juvenile arrests between 2018 and 2020: Public Order & Status offenses (-55.7%), Drug/Alcohol offenses (-53.4%), Violent offenses (-43.1%), Weapons offenses (-23.3%), Property offenses (-15.2%). The following two offense categories showed a percentage increase in the number of juvenile arrests between 2018 and 2020: Special Needs offenses (33.3%) and All Other offenses (6.4%).

In 2020, the rate of juvenile arrests per 1,000 youth indicates Drug/Alcohol offenses at 3.1, Property offenses at 2.3, All Other offenses at 1.6, Violent offenses at 1.1, Public Order & Status offenses at 0.7, Weapons offense at 0.4, and Special Needs offenses 0.1.

6. Using the 2020 data from Table 4 (County Juvenile Arrests by Offense Category, 2018, 2019 and 2020), rank the offense categories from the highest number to the lowest number.

Describe how the categories are ranked and draw comparisons between the categories.

The top #1 offense category of the juvenile arrests in Monmouth County in both 2018 and 2020 were Drug/Alcohol offenses. There was a total of 429 juvenile arrests that were drug/alcohol offenses in 2018 and 326 in 2020. Juvenile arrests for drug/alcohol offenses comprised 44.7% of all juvenile arrests in 2018 and 33.7% in 2020. There were 429 juvenile arrests for drug/alcohol offenses in 2018 compared to 200 in 2020, which indicates -53.4% change. The #2 offense category of juvenile arrests in Monmouth County in both 2018 and 2020 were Property offenses. There were 171 juvenile arrests for property offenses in 2018 and 145 juvenile arrests for property offenses in 2020. Property offenses comprised 17.8% of all juvenile arrests in 2018 and 24.5% in 2020. Violent offenses were the #3 -third highest number and percentage of juvenile arrest in 2018 at 123 (12.8%) however, the All-Other Offenses was the 3rd highest number and percentage of juvenile arrests in 2020 at 100 (16.9%). Violent offenses were the 4th highest number and percentage of juvenile arrest in 2020 at 70 (11.8%). The number of juvenile arrests for weapons offenses in 2018 was 30 which decreased to 23 in 2020. Weapons offenses comprised 3.1% of all juvenile arrests in 2018 and 3.9% in 2020. The offense categories that showed an increase in 2020 compared 2018 were Special Needs Offenses and All Other Offenses. In 2020 there were 8 special needs offenses compared to 6 in 2018 and for all other offenses there were 100 in 2020 compared to 94 in 2018. Public order offenses showed the largest decrease change between 2018 -2020. There 106 juvenile arrests in the public order offense category in 2018 compared to 47 in 2020 representing -55.7% change.

7. Using the % Change in the Number of Arrests column from 2018-2020 column from Table 4 (County Juvenile Arrests by Offense Category, 2018, 2019 and 2020), rank the juvenile arrest offense categories beginning with the highest percent change between 2018 and 2020. Describe the rank order by making comparisons between the categories.

Juvenile arrests for drug/alcohol offenses comprised 44.7% of all juvenile arrests in 2018 and 33.7% in 2020. There were 429 juvenile arrests for drug/alcohol offenses in 2018 compared to 200 in 2020, which indicates -53.4% change. There were 171 juvenile arrests for property offenses in 2018 and 145 juvenile arrests for property offenses in 2020. Property offenses comprised 17.8% of all juvenile arrests in 2018 and 24.5% in 2020.

8. Using the information in Questions 5, 6 and 7, what does this information tell you about extent of your county's overall juvenile arrests in 2020? How has the nature of juvenile arrests changed since 2018?

There was an overall -38.2% change in the number of juvenile arrests between 2018-2020. The top #1 offense category of the juvenile arrests in Monmouth County in both 2018 and 2020 were Drug/Alcohol offenses. The #2 offense category of juvenile arrests in Monmouth County in both 2018 and 2020 were Property offenses.

## **DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT**

**For Questions 9-14, use Tables 5 and 6 (Juvenile Arrest and Youth Population Compared to Juvenile Arrests.**

9. Using Table 5 (Total County Youth Population Compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2018 & 2020), describe the youth population by race, juvenile arrests by race and the

percent of the youth population arrested by race in 2020. Highlight any data that shows disproportionate contact.

The juvenile arrest data by race indicates that there were 360 White youth arrested in 2020, 230 Black youth arrested and 3 youth in the “Other” race category arrested. The juvenile arrest data by race indicates that there were 811 White youth arrested in 2018, 483 Black youth arrested, and 11 youth in the “Other” race category.

10. Using Table 5 (Total County Youth Population Compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2018 & 2020), compare the youth population, juvenile arrests and the percent of youth population arrested for 2018 and for 2020, describe whether any change has occurred, the direction of any change and the size of any change, highlighting any data that shows disproportionate minority contact.

White youth comprise the largest number and percentage of the youth population ages 10 -17. In 2020, the White youth population in Monmouth County, ages 10 to 17 was 53,500. Juvenile arrests of White youth comprised 360 or 0.7% of the total. Black youth comprised 5,486 of the total youth population ages 10-17 in 2020. Juvenile arrests of Black youth comprised 230 or 4.2% of the total Black youth population. Black youth were arrested in 2020 at a higher rate compared to White youth. The total youth population decreased, as well as the juvenile arrests between 2018 and 2020. There was an overall -3.1% change between 2018-2020 for the youth population, 10 to 17 years of age and a -54.6% change in juvenile arrests. In 2020, there were 451 fewer juvenile arrests of White youth, 10 to 17 years of age, compared to 2018. In 2020, there were 253 fewer Black youth, 10 to 17 years of age, arrested than in 2018.

11. Using Table 5 (Total County Youth Population Compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2018-2020), compare the percent change 2018-2020 in youth population and in juvenile arrests for each category, highlighting any data that shows disproportionate minority contact. Then, rank the top three categories of juvenile arrest by race for 2018 and 2020 by percent change, beginning with the largest percent change. Draw comparisons between the categories.

In 2020, Black youth, ages 10-17, comprised 5,486 of Monmouth County's youth population and had 230 juvenile arrests which indicates the % of the Black youth population arrested was 4.2%. In 2020, White youth, ages 10-17, comprised 53,500 of Monmouth County's youth population and had 360 juvenile arrests which indicates the % of the White youth population arrested was 0.7%. Black youth were arrested at a significantly higher rate than White youth in both 2018 and 2020 showing disproportionate minority contact.

12. Using Table 6 (Total County Youth Population Compared to Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2018 & 2020), describe the youth population by ethnicity, juvenile arrests by ethnicity and the percent of the youth population arrested by ethnicity in 2020. Highlight any data that shows disproportionate contact.

The Hispanic youth population, 10 to 17 years of age, increased to 10,300 in 2020 compared to 9,888 in 2018. This represents an increase of 412 Hispanic youth, 10 to 17 years of age in 2020 compared to 2018. In 2020, there were 103 arrests of Hispanic youth, 10 to 17 years of age, which was 89 fewer than in 2018. There was a -46.4% change in juvenile arrests for Hispanic youth between 2018 and 2020. The Hispanic youth population in Monmouth County showed a 4.2% increase in 2020 compared to 2018.

The non-Hispanic youth population in Monmouth County, 10 to 17 years of age was 55,876 in 2018 and decreased to 53,394 in 2020. There were 2,482 fewer non-Hispanic youth, 10-17 years of age in 2020 compared to 2018, which represents a -4.4% change. There were 1,113 arrests of non-Hispanic youth, 10 to 17 years of age in 2018 and 490 in 2020. This represents 623 fewer juvenile arrests of non-Hispanic youth in 2020 compared to 2018 or a -56% change.

The % of the Hispanic youth population arrested in 2018 was 1.9% and in 2020 the % of the Hispanic youth population arrested was 1.0%. The non-Hispanic youth population arrested in 2018 was 2.0% and the non-Hispanic youth population arrested in 2020 was 0.9%. For both Hispanic and non-Hispanic youth, the percentage of the youth population that each ethnicity comprises that was arrested, showed a decrease between 2018 and 2020. In 2018 non-

Hispanic youth had a slightly higher percentage than Hispanic youth that were arrested. This changed in 2020, where Hispanic youth had a slightly higher percentage arrested than non-Hispanic youth that were arrested.

13. Using Table 6 (Total County Youth Population Compared to Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2018 & 2020), compare the youth population, juvenile arrests and the percent of youth population arrested for 2018 and for 2020, describe whether any change has occurred, the direction of any change and the size of any change, highlighting any data that shows disproportionate minority contact.

The % change in the youth population between 2018 to 2020, shows a 4.2% increase for Hispanic youth but a -4.4% decrease for non-Hispanic youth. The % change in juvenile arrests between 2018 and 2020 shows a -46.4% for Hispanic youth, and a slightly greater decrease at -56% for non-Hispanic youth.

14. Using Table 6 (Total County Youth Population Compared to Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2018-2020), compare the percent change 2018-2020 in youth population and in juvenile arrests for each category, highlighting any data that shows disproportionate minority contact. Then, rank the top three categories of juvenile arrest by ethnicity for 2018 and 2022 by percent change, beginning with the largest percent change. Draw comparisons between the categories.

15. Using the information from Questions 9-14, what does this information tell you about the extent of juvenile arrests by race and ethnicity in 2020? How has the nature of juvenile arrests by race and ethnicity changed since 2018?

The total youth population decreased, as well as the juvenile arrests between 2018 and 2020. White youth comprise the largest number and percentage of the youth population ages 10 -17. In 2020, the White youth population in Monmouth County, ages 10 to 17 was 53,500. Juvenile arrests of White youth comprised 360 or 0.7% of the total. Black youth comprised 5,486 of the total youth population ages 10-17 in 2020. Juvenile arrests of Black youth comprised 230 or 4.2% of the total Black youth population. Black youth were arrested in 2020 at a higher rate compared to White youth. The Hispanic youth population, 10 to 17 years of age, increased to 10,300 in 2020 compared to 9,888 in 2018. In 2020, there were 103 arrests of Hispanic youth, 10 to 17 years of age, which was 89 fewer than in 2018. The non-Hispanic youth population in Monmouth County, 10 to 17 years of age was 55,876 in 2018 and decreased to 53,394 in 2020. There were 2,482 fewer non-Hispanic youth, 10-17 years of age in 2020 compared to 2018, which represents a -4.4% change. There were 1,113 arrests of non-Hispanic youth, 10 to 17 years of age in 2018 and 490 in 2020. This represents 623 fewer juvenile arrests of non-Hispanic youth in 2020 compared to 2018 or a -56% change.

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

**For Questions 16-18, use Table 7 (Violence, Vandalism, Weapons, and Substance Abuse in County Schools).**

16. Using Table 7 (Violence, Vandalism and Substance Abuse in County Schools, 2017-2018 and 2021-2022), describe the overall change in total school-based incidents over the academic periods 2019-2020 and 2021-2022.

The total school-based incidents reported in the 2021-2022 school year was 862 which, decreased to 683 in the 2021-2022 school year. There was a -20.8% change in the total school-based incidents over the academic periods 2019-2020 and 2021-2022.



17. Using Table 7 (Violence, Vandalism and Substance Abuse in County Schools, 2017-2018 and 2021-2022), rank school-based incidents in the 2020-2021 academic year, beginning with the category that has the greatest number of incidents. Draw comparisons between the categories.

For the 2017-2018 academic period, there were 488 (56.6%) incidents of violence, 208 (24.1%) incidents of substances, 87 (10.1%) incidents of vandalism, and 79 (9.2%) incidents of weapons. For the 2021-2022 academic period, there were 311 (45.5%) incidents of substances, 293 (42.9%) incidents of violence, 40 (5.9%) incidents of vandalism, and 39 (5.7%) incidents of weapons.

18. Using Table 7 (Violence, Vandalism and Substance Abuse in County Schools, 2017-2018 and 2021-2022, Column 6), rank the percent change in school-based incidents, beginning with the category that has the largest percent change. Draw comparisons between the categories.

School based incidents from the 2017-2018 and the 2021-2022 academic years indicates there was a -54% change in incidents of vandalism, -50.6% change in incidents in weapons, a 49.5% change in incidents of substances, and a -40% change in incidents in violence. Incidents of substances was the only category that increased between the two academic periods. In both 2017-2018 and 2021-2022 incidents of violence and incidents of substances comprised the highest number and percentage of school-based incidents reported.

19. Using the information in Questions 16-18, what does the information tell you about the extent of your county's school-based incidents over the academic period 2021-2022? How has the nature of school-based incidents changed since the academic period 2017-2018?

There was a -20.8% change in the total school-based incidents over the academic periods 2019-2020 and 2021-2022. For the 2021-2022 academic period, there were 311 (45.5%) incidents of substances, 293 (42.9%) incidents of violence, 40 (5.9%) incidents of vandalism, and 39 (5.7%) incidents of weapons. School based incidents from the 2017-2018 and the 2021-2022 academic years indicates there was a -54% change in incidents of vandalism, -50.6% change in incidents in weapons, a 49.5% change in incidents of substances, and a -40% change in incidents in violence. Incidents of substances was the only category that increased between the two academic periods. In both 2017-2018 and 2021-2022 incidents of violence and incidents of substances comprised the highest number and percentage of school-based incidents reported.

## **NATURE & EXTENT OF COMMUNITY FACTORS THAT PUT YOUTH AT RISK**

### **ENROLLMENT IN AND DROPOUTS FROM COUNTY SCHOOLS**

**For Question 20 use Table 8 (Enrollment in and Dropouts from County Schools)**

20. Using Table 8 (Enrollment in and Dropouts from County Schools, 2019-2020 and 2021-2022), describe the Percent Change Over Years (Column K) and describe how enrollment in schools and dropouts has changed between academic periods 2019-2020 and 2021-2022. Draw comparisons between the categories.

Monmouth County's total school enrollment in 2019-2020 was 95,820. Monmouth County's total school enrollment in 2020-2021 was 92,305. Monmouth County's total school enrollment in 2021-2022 was 91,988. There were 3,832 fewer students enrolled in Monmouth County schools in 2021-2022 compared to the 2019-2020 academic year. This represents a -4.0% change in the total school enrollment.

## **COMMUNITY INDICATORS OF CHILDREN AT RISK**

➤ **For Questions 21 & 22, use Table 9 (Community Indicators of Children At Risk).**

21. Using Table 9 (Community Indicators of Children at Risk, 2018-2022), rank the community indicators of children at risk for the most recent year available, 2020, 2021, or 2022 from largest of change to smallest. Draw comparisons between the categories.

Births to adolescents (ages 10-19) showed the largest percentage change of -37% between 2018 and 2020. There were 114 births to adolescents in 2018 and 72 in 2020 (42 fewer). Child abuse/neglect substantiations showed a -33% change between 2018 and 2021. There were 269 child abuse/neglect substantiations in 2018 and 180 in 2021 (89 fewer). Children receiving NJ SNAP (formerly food stamps) showed a -13% change between 2018 and 2022. There were 13,712 children receiving NJ SNAP in 2018 and 11,976 in 2022 (1,736 fewer). Children receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) showed a -10% change between 2018-2022. There were 457 children receiving TANF in 2018 and 410 in 2022 (47 fewer).

22. 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?

23. Using the information in Questions 20-22, what does the information tell you about the extent community factors that put children at risk? How has the nature of community factors that put children at risk changed over time?

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

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.

Summer Expansion Grants awarded-Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC), in conjunction with the Governor's Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Committee, has awarded 17 grants totaling more than \$369,000 to police departments, schools, and non-profit organizations across the State to expand summer programs for at-risk youth. The grants provide organizations already operating successful summer programs for at-risk youth with up to \$30,000 in additional funding to enhance their programs and/or increase the number of young people they serve. Boys & Girls Clubs of Monmouth County (Monmouth County, \$24,520) camp expansion will focus on increasing enrollment and services in the new Long Branch Unit by 20 additional youth and 3 additional weeks. This summer program will provide opportunities for youth to experience field trips, guest speakers, and special events.

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

Was additional data used in your county's planning process? (If other data was used submit a copy of the data in Chapter 11.

24. 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 and/or racial and ethnic disparities? How does this additional data further inform your county's delinquency prevention plan?

Index crimes that include both adult & juvenile indicates: In 2020, the Monmouth County municipalities with the highest total number of offenses were Neptune Township (1,016); Long Branch (652); Asbury Park (713); Ocean Township (563); Freehold Township (450); Howell Township (431); and Middletown Township (373). In 2020, the Monmouth County municipalities with the highest total number of arrests were Neptune Township (265); Ocean Township (151); Asbury Park (139); Long Branch (113); and Freehold Township (95). Source: NJ Dept. of Law and Public Safety, Div. of State Police- Uniform Crime Reporting Unit

In 2020, there were 593 juvenile arrests in Monmouth County. Juvenile arrests have been on a steady decline between 2018 and 2020. The offense category of the juvenile arrests in 2020 indicated that 200 (33.72%) were for drug/alcohol offenses; 145 (24.45%) were for property offenses; 100 (16.86%) were in the all other offenses category; 70 (11.8%) were violent offenses; 47 (7.92%) were public order & status offenses; 23 (3.87%) were weapons offenses; and 8 (1.34%) were special needs offenses. Males comprised 425 (72%) of the juvenile arrests in 2020 and females comprised 168 (28%). The race of the juvenile arrests in Monmouth County in 2020 indicates that 360 (61%) as White; 230 (39%) as Black and 3 (.50%) as Asian. The ethnicity of the juvenile arrests in 2020 indicates 490 (83%) as non-Hispanic and 103 (17%) as Hispanic. Disproportionately in juvenile arrests exists for Black youth and Hispanic youth compared to White youth. The ages of the 593 juvenile arrests in 2020 indicates that 229 (38.61%) as 17; 157 (26.47%) as 16; 101 (17%) as 15; 94 (15.8%) as 13-14; and 12 (2%) as 10-12. In 2020 Monmouth County had 195 Bias Incidents Reported compared to 118 in 2019.

The Uniform Crime Report for 2022 Bias Incidents Reports indicates that the following four municipalities in Monmouth County had the highest number: Howell Township Police Department (52); Ocean Township Police Department (45); Neptune Township Police Department (28) and Middletown Police Department (25). For purposes of UCR reporting, a "bias incident" is a suspected or confirmed violation of NJ's bias intimidation statute, N.J.S.A. 2C:16-1(a)(1) or (2), in which a victim is subjected to harassment, assault, terroristic threats or other specified acts "because of race, gender, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, national origin or ethnicity."

Of the 5,949 substance abuse treatment admissions of Monmouth County residents in 2021, the primary drug of abuse at time of admission indicates: 2,515 (42%) for alcohol; 2,198 (37%) for heroin; 354 (6%) for other opiates; 299 (5%) for cocaine; 280 (5%) for marijuana and 36 (1%) for methamphetamines and 294 (5%) for Other Drugs. Of the 21 counties in New Jersey, Monmouth County ranked 5th with the highest number of substance abuse admissions by county residence in 2021 (following Essex (8593), Camden (7586), Atlantic (7434) and Ocean (6,915)). Of the 5,949 total Monmouth County admissions in 2021, 3,375 were unduplicated clients admitted. In 2021, 34 (1%) of the admissions were under 18, 96 (3%) were 18-21 and 277 (5%) were 22-24 years of age. The top 5 municipalities with the highest number of substance abuse admissions in 2021 were Middletown (466), Asbury Park (465), Neptune Township (426), Long Branch (423) and Keansburg (368). Source: NJ Department of Human Services, Division of Mental Health and Addiction Services, Office of Planning, Research, Evaluation and Prevention -New Jersey Drug and Alcohol Abuse Treatment - Substance Abuse Overview 2021.

In 2020 there were 3,730 total Domestic Violence Incidents reported in Monmouth County based upon the NJ State Police Uniform Crime Report. The top three municipalities in Monmouth County with the highest total number of reported incidents of Domestic Violence in 2020 were Neptune Township (419), Long Branch (343) and Keansburg (325). Of the 3,730 incidents of Domestic Violence reported, 972 or 26% indicated Drugs or Alcohol were involved. Of the 3,730 incidents of Domestic Violence reported in Monmouth County during 2020, 902 children were present.

The Division of Child Protection and Permanency Monmouth County Office reports in 2022, Monmouth County averaged 153 children in placement per month. In 2022, there were 3,029 investigations of child abuse or neglect in Monmouth County, of which 122 or 3.97% were Substantiated or Established. In 2021, Monmouth County averaged 154 children in placement per month. In 2021, there were 2,960 investigations of child abuse or neglect in

Monmouth County, of which 104 or 3.51% were Substantiated or Established. Source: New Jersey Department of Children and Families, Division of Child Protection and Permanency.

New Jersey Department of Education School Performance Reports indicates that the High Schools with the largest number of total students in 2021-22 were Howell High (2,001), Freehold Township (1,979), Marlboro High (1,829), Manalapan High (1,704), Long Branch (1,529) and Middletown HS South (1,521).

The High Schools with the highest percentage- economically disadvantaged in 2021-22 were Long Branch (60.1%), Asbury Park (44.6%), Keansburg (42.4%), Keyport High (34.6%) and Neptune (34.1%).

The High Schools with the highest percentage of students with disabilities in 2021-22 were Keansburg (27.2%), Middletown HS North (23.8%), Henry Hudson Reg. (22.3%), Neptune (22.2%), Monmouth Regional (21.8%), Ocean Twp (20.2%), Raritan High School (20.1%) and Shore Regional (20.1%) & Wall High School (20.0%).

The High Schools with the highest percent of English Learners in 2021-22 were Asbury Park (17.2%) and Long Branch (15.7%). The High Schools with the highest percent of English Learners in 2020-21 were Long Branch (12.4%) and Asbury Park (11.8%).

Most of the Monmouth County High Schools were above the state average graduation rate. However, the 4-year Graduation Rates for Cohort 2022 in the 2021-2022 school performance reports indicates the following four high schools were below the state average graduation rate of 90.9%: Neptune High School (76.2%), Keansburg High School (79.4%), Asbury Park High School (84.4%) and Matawan Regional High School (86.2%). The student groups that appear to have a lower graduation rate in a significant number of the high schools include economically, disadvantaged students; students with disabilities; and English learners. The top three High Schools with the lowest graduation rate for economically, disadvantaged students include Keansburg at 72.2; Neptune High School at 74.4; and Matawan High School at 79.3. The top five High Schools with the lowest graduation rate for students with disabilities include Matawan High School at 62.7; Neptune High School at 68.4; Keyport High School at 75.0; Keansburg High School at 78.8; and Monmouth Regional High School at 79.6. The top four High Schools with the lowest graduation rate for English Learners include Neptune High School at 50; Freehold Borough High School at 61.8; Red Bank Regional High School at 65.4; and Asbury Park High School at 68.4. Long Branch indicated a 93.8 graduation rate for English Learners which was significantly higher and a more positive trend. For most of the Monmouth County High Schools it appeared that the female student population had a higher graduation rate compared to the male student population with a few exceptions. Keansburg High School showed the graduation rate for female students at 77.1 and for male students at 80.6. Rumson Fair Haven showed the graduation rate for female students at 97.6 and for male students at 98.6. There are differences in the graduation rates based on race and ethnicity in several of the High Schools. Source: NJ Department of Education- 2022 4 Year Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rates by Student Groups.

Please note that the pandemic has impacted attendance rates over the last three years. Several Monmouth County High Schools had a lower school wide percentage of chronic absenteeism than the state average of 19.8%. The high schools include Colts Neck High (18.8%), Raritan High (11.4%), Manasquan (15%), Matawan Regional (18.1%), Middletown High School North (6.3%), Middletown High School South (3.7%). Monmouth County Vocational School District (14.3%), Ocean Township (10.8%), Rumson Fair-Haven (7.4%), Shore Regional (16.6%), Allentown High (13%) and Wall High (16.2%). The state average, school-wide percentage chronically absent for 10% or more days enrolled in the 2021-2022 school year was 19.8%. The Monmouth County High Schools showing the highest percentage of students that were chronically absent in the 2021-2022 school year were: Asbury Park High School (46%), Henry Hudson Regional High School (40.1%), Keansburg High School (39.8%), Neptune High School (36.0%) and Long Branch High School (33.0%).

The 2021-2022 School Performance Reports indicate that the following 7 High Schools had the highest number of Violence Incidents reported: Neptune (43), Matawan Regional (35), Asbury Park (32), Ocean Township (24), Long Branch (22), Freehold Borough (20) and Keansburg (19). The 2021-2022 School Performance Reports indicate that the following 4 High Schools had the highest number of Weapons Incidents reported: Neptune (7), Asbury Park (6), Freehold Township (4) and Keansburg (4). The 2021-2022 School Performance Reports indicate that the following 5 High Schools had the highest number of Vandalism Incidents reported: Keansburg (8), Asbury Park (6), Freehold Borough (4), Matawan Regional (4) and Monmouth Regional (4). The 2021-2022 School Performance Reports indicate that the following 5 High Schools had the highest number of Substance Offenses Incidents reported: Long Branch (57), Monmouth Regional (37), Red Bank Regional (24), Freehold Borough (23) and Neptune High (21).

The 2021-2022 School Performance Reports indicate that the following 6 High Schools had the highest number of Harassment Intimidation and Bullying (HIB) Incidents reported: Manalapan High (17), Middletown High School South (16), Middletown High School North (15), Freehold Township (14), Ocean Township (10) and Allentown High (10). The 2021-2022 School Performance Reports indicate that the following 6 High Schools had the highest number of Total Unique Instances reported: Long Branch (86), Neptune (77), Monmouth Regional (59), Matawan Regional (58), Freehold Borough (55) and Asbury Park (54). The 2021-2022 School Performance Reports indicate that the following 5 High Schools had the highest Number of Incidents per 100 Students Enrolled reported: Keansburg (9.80), Asbury Park (8.62), Monmouth Regional (6.63), Neptune High (6.59), Long Branch (5.63) and Matawan Regional (5.23).

The 2021-2022 School Performance Reports indicate that the following 3 High Schools had the highest number of Violence Incidents that led to police notification: Ocean Township (21), Matawan Regional (15) and Howell High (10). The 2021-2022 School Performance Reports indicate that the following 3 High Schools had the highest number of Weapon Incidents that led to police notification: Asbury Park (6), Freehold Township (4) and Keansburg (4). The 2021-2022 School Performance Reports indicate that the following 2 High Schools had the highest number of Vandalism Incidents that led to police notification: Keansburg (3) and Manasquan (2). The 2021-2022 School Performance Reports indicate that the following 4 High Schools had the highest number of Substance Offense Incidents that led to police notification: Monmouth Regional (31), Red Bank Regional (15), Howell (13) and Marlboro (10). The 2021-2022 School Performance Reports indicate that the following 3 High Schools had the highest number of Harassment, Intimidation & Bullying (HIB) Incidents that led to police notification: Howell (5), Middletown High School South (5) and Ocean Township (5). The 2021-2022 School Performance Reports indicate that the following 2 High Schools had the highest number of Other Incidents Leading to Removal that led to police notification: Manasquan (4) and Shore Regional (3),

The 2021-2022 School Performance Reports indicate that the following 6 High Schools had the highest number of Students with Any Suspension (In School or Out of School): Long Branch (388), Asbury Park (139), Neptune (136), Matawan Regional (102), Howell (94) and Freehold Borough (83). The 2021-2022 School Performance Reports indicate that the following 7 High Schools had the highest number of School Days Missed due to Out of School Suspensions: Neptune (942), Long Branch (818), Asbury Park (468), Freehold Borough (398), Matawan Regional (297), Wall (249) and Monmouth Regional (242).

Source: New Jersey Kids Count 2023-The State of Our Counties-Advocates for Children of New Jersey-Pocket Guide-

Monmouth's Total Population in 2021 was 645,354. Monmouth's total population in 2021 is the 6th highest of the 21 counties in New Jersey. Monmouth comprises 6.96% of New Jersey's total population of 9,267,130 in 2021. Monmouth's Child Population Under Age 18 in 2021 was 133,923 in 2021.

Monmouth's total child population under age 18 in 2021 was the 7th highest of the 21 counties in New Jersey. Monmouth's total child population under age 18 comprised 6.61% of New Jersey's total child population of 2,023,128 in 2021.

Monmouth's total population under age 20 in 2021 was 149,161. Monmouth's total population under 20 in 2021 comprised 6.65% of New Jersey's total population of 2,242,924 under 20. Monmouth's total population under 20 was the 7th highest of the 21 counties in New Jersey. Race/ethnicity information of Monmouth's total population under age 20 in 2021 indicates (highest to lowest # and %) as follows: 99,152 or 66.47% White, non-Hispanic; 26,630 or 17.85% Hispanic; 10,132 or 6.79% Black or African American non-Hispanic; 8,393 or 5.62% Asian, non-Hispanic; 4,651 or 3.11% Two or More Races, Non-Hispanic; 150 or .10% American Indian and Alaskan Native, non-Hispanic; and 53 or .03% Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic.

Monmouth's total population under age 5 in 2021 was 31,393. Monmouth's total population under age 5 in 2021 comprised 6.04% of New Jersey's total 519,195 population under age 5.

Languages spoken in the home by percentage of population 5 and older indicates for Monmouth that 83% only speaks English and 17% speaks a language other than English in 2021. For New Jersey 68% only speaks English and 32% speaks a language other than English in 2021.

The percentage of households with children by type in 2021 indicates for Monmouth that 78% were married couple; 4% cohabiting couple; 3% male householder, no spouse/partner and 15% female householder, no spouse/partner. For New Jersey 73% were married couple; 8% cohabiting couple; 3% male householder, no spouse/partner and 16% female householder, no spouse/partner.

Children Living Below the Federal Poverty Level in 2021 indicates Monmouth had 11,814 or 9%. Monmouth's percentage of children living below the federal poverty level was significantly below New Jersey's percentage of 14% in 2021. Monmouth's number of children living below the federal poverty level in 2021 comprised 4.15% of New Jersey's total of 284,150.

Monmouth's unemployment rate in 2021 was 5.5 compared to New Jersey's unemployment rate of 6.6. Monmouth's median family income with children under 18 in 2021 was \$153,841 compared to New Jersey's median family income with children under 18 of \$111,913.

Percentage of households spending 30% or more of income on rent for Monmouth in 2021 was 54% which was higher than New Jersey's percentage of 49%.

Number of children participating in TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) for Monmouth in 2022 was 410 compared to 19,465 in New Jersey. Monmouth's estimated food insecure child population in 2020 was 9,170 at a 7.0% rate. The number of children participating in SNAP (Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program) for Monmouth in 2022 was 11,976. Monmouth's number of children participating in SNAP comprised 3.40% of New Jersey's total of 351,378 in 2022.

Women Infant and Children (WIC) enrollment and participation in 2022 for Monmouth indicates 6,725 enrolled; 6,353 participating and 94% participating. Monmouth had a higher percentage participating in WIC at 94% compared to New Jersey's 89% in 2022.

Number of children receiving free-or reduced price school breakfast in October 2022 indicates Monmouth's total at 5,611 which is comprised of average daily participation (ADP) reduced at 643 and ADP free at 4,968. Monmouth's total of 5,611 comprises 2.92% of New Jersey's total number of children receiving free or reduced-price school breakfast at 192,051. Number of children receiving free-or reduced price school lunch in October 2022 indicates Monmouth's total at 14,227 which is comprised of average daily participation (ADP) reduced at 2,104 and ADP free at 12,123. Monmouth's total of 14,227 comprises 4.15% of New Jersey's total number of children receiving free or reduced-price school lunch at 342,209. Free-and reduced- price student participation in breakfast per 100 participating in lunch in October 2022 for Monmouth was 39 compared to NJ's 56.

Youth Mental Health in New Jersey-Current Status and Opportunities for Improved Services-Rutgers New Jersey State Policy Lab-June 2023 (Authors: Karen Lowrie, Ph.D, Brooke Schwartzman)-Key Take-aways-From a quarter to a half of NJ youth are experiencing poor mental health in the form of emotional or depressive problems, sadness, or hopelessness for extended periods of time. About a third, NJ youth have experienced an Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE), with the proportion about 50% for Black students, and one in six females have experienced sexual violence. Female students are up to 50% more likely to experience anxiety, sadness, or suicide ideations than male students. Hispanic youth are more likely to feel unsafe at school than White or Black students and suffer more emotional disturbances. White youth suffer anxiety in higher proportions than Black, Hispanic, or Asian youth. White and Hispanic youth engage in more binge drinking and are more likely to be victims of bullying than Black youth. The proportion of poor neighborhood and familial determinants of mental health is higher in Hispanic and Black populations. Asian students are less likely than other racial/ethnic groups to experience risk factors for developing poor mental health outcomes. One in six families reports no insurance for mental health and about half found difficulty getting adequate counseling.

Effective Prevention in New Jersey -A Community Guide to Reducing Youth Substance Use-New Jersey Prevention Network-The five state priorities for the Regional Prevention Coalitions include: Reducing Underage drinking; Reducing tobacco/vaping use among youth; Reducing the use of illegal substances including opioids; Reducing youth use of marijuana/cannabis; Reducing prescription medication misuse across the lifespan. New Jersey's Adverse Childhood Experiences Statewide Action Plan include the following five core strategies-Promote trauma informed/healing-centered services and supports; Provide cross-sector ACEs training; Maintain

community driven policy & funding priorities; Conduct an ACEs public awareness and mobilization campaign; and Achieve-Trauma Informed & Healing Centered State Designation.

The Prevention Shift: New Jersey's Prevention Strategy & Family First Prevention Services Act 5-Year Plan December 2022-Indicates there are needs for the following:

- Additional concrete supports, such as housing and financial and employment assistance, as well as increased and improved capacity in specific social services, such as mental health and substance use disorder treatment for youth and adults, post-adoption services, and more,
- Holistic services for youth and families with complex needs and families with infants,
- Culturally appropriate, trauma-informed individualized approaches to service provision,
- Removal of barriers to getting help, such as transportation challenges, stigma and lack of service awareness,
- Improved system coordination, communication, and collaboration,
- Additional evidence-based services, and
- Increased youth and parent voice and community engagement.

# IMPLICATIONS FOR DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS

25. Review the data and the answers to questions 4,8,15,19, 23 and 24. Based on the totality of this information, what are the County Youth Services Commission's program or strategy recommendations for the county prevention plan? Recommendations and strategies should align with addressing problems and county trends, particularly through lens of race and ethnicity. What recommendations is the County Youth Services Commission making to improve the county's policies or practices related to delinquency prevention, particularly through the lens of race? What recommendations or strategies is the County Youth Services Commission making to ensure similar outcomes for similarly situated youth? List recommendations and priorities below.

PJ*	What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC address the problem or county trend?
A	To reduce the number of at-risk minors who become delinquent by involving them in a prevention program. 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>School risk factors include early and persistent antisocial behavior, academic failure beginning in late elementary school, academic failure and lack of commitment to school.</p> <p>Most of the Monmouth County High Schools were above the state average graduation rate. However, the 4-year Graduation Rates for Cohort 2022 in the 2021-2022 school performance reports indicates the following four high schools were below the state average graduation rate of 90.9%: Neptune High School (76.2%), Keansburg High School (79.4%), Asbury Park High School (84.4%) and Matawan Regional High School (86.2%).</p> <p>The state average, school-wide percentage chronically absent for 10% or more days enrolled in the 2021-2022 school year was 19.8%. The Monmouth County High Schools showing the highest percentage of students that were chronically absent in the 2021-2022 school</p>	<p>To support and recommend evidence based prevention programs that provide skill development for children.</p> <p>To provide delinquency prevention services for elementary age students and those transitioning to Middle School.</p> <p>Primary Delinquency Prevention Services (Upper Elementary School Age Children and Youth Transitioning to Middle School) and Secondary Delinquency Prevention After-School and Summer Program(s) (Pre-Teens Ages 9-12) will be recommended.</p>



		year were: Asbury Park High School (46%), Henry Hudson Regional High School (40.1%), Keansburg High School (39.8%), Neptune High School (36.0%) and Long Branch High School (33.0%).	
B	<p>There is a need for proactive efforts, to foster a positive school climate and culture, that discourages bias and increases the support available to youth when incidents occur.</p> <p>By cultivating communities in which acts of prejudice are unacceptable and diversity is valued, schools can help prevent bias incidents from occurring. Educators play a critical role in cultivating an atmosphere of safety and respect at school.</p>	<p>Due to the uptick in cases identified by the court as well as the schools, there has been considerable focus and attention by the stakeholders on identifying potential resources to address Harassment, Intimidation and Bullying (HIB), as well as Cyberbullying and the Improper Use of social media by teens. Through Judge O'Connor's leadership, potential programs and resources are being explored and hopefully more will be developed to address these concerns and intervene before more tragedies occur.</p> <p>Most HIB incidents occurred on school grounds, with 56 percent in middle schools. Asian and Black students were more likely than students of other races to be targets of HIB due to their race, while students with disabilities were more likely to be targeted for their disabilities, and females were more likely to be targeted for their gender or gender identity and expression.</p> <p>The 2021-2022 School Performance Reports indicate that the following 6 High Schools had the highest number of Harassment Intimidation and Bullying (HIB) Incidents reported: Manalapan High (17), Middletown High School South (16), Middletown High School North (15), Freehold Township (14), Ocean Township (10) and Allentown High (10).</p> <p>The 2021-2022 School Performance Reports indicate that the following 3 High Schools had the highest number of Harassment, Intimidation &amp; Bullying (HIB) Incidents that led to police notification: Howell (5), Middletown High School South (5) and Ocean Township (5).</p>	<p>To support prevention programs that address Harassment, Intimidation and Bullying (HIB), as well as cyberbullying and improper use of social media.</p> <p>To recommend anti-bullying programs that increase student engagement, model caring behavior for students, offer mentoring programs, provide students with opportunities for service learning as a means of improving school engagement and address the difficult transition between elementary and middle school.</p> <p>To collaborate with Student Assistant Programs, Anti Bullying Coordinators in Monmouth County School Districts, the Positive Youth Development Hub of Monmouth ACTS and the new NJ4S.</p> <p>To promote positive school climate where youth enjoy going to school, feel safe at school and feel that their teachers at their school really try to help them succeed.</p> <p>To prevent peer conflict. To recommend support for anti-bias education, and the sharing of curricula support materials through the Department of Education, as well as training opportunities, on implicit bias, institutional bias, and structural bias.</p>

		The Uniform Crime Report for 2022 Bias Incidents Reports indicates that the following four municipalities in Monmouth County had the highest number: Howell Township Police Department (52); Ocean Township Police Department (45); Neptune Township Police Department (28) and Middletown Police Department (25).	
C	<p>There is a need for caring adults and positive peers in the lives of children and youth.</p> <p>Successful mentoring relationships have been shown to increase youth's self-esteem, improve academic achievement, and steer them away from delinquency, substance use, and other high-risk behaviors. Mentoring youth creates positive impacts for both the mentees and the adults who mentor them. Youth with mentors have increased likelihood of going to college, better attitudes towards school, increased social and emotional development, and improved self-esteem.</p> <p>There is a need for 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>The High Schools with the highest percentage-economically disadvantaged in 2021-22 were Long Branch (60.1%), Asbury Park (44.6%), Keansburg (42.4%), Keyport High (34.6%) and Neptune (34.1%).</p> <p>The High Schools with the highest percentage of students with disabilities in 2021-22 were Keansburg (27.2%), Middletown HS North (23.8%), Henry Hudson Reg. (22.3%), Neptune (22.2%), Monmouth Regional (21.8%), Ocean Twp (20.2%), Raritan High School (20.1%) and Shore Regional (20.1%) &amp; Wall High School (20.0%).</p> <p>The High Schools with the highest percent of English Learners in 2021-22 were Asbury Park (17.2%) and Long Branch (15.7%).</p>	<p>To recommend community and school-based mentoring programs for youth. To support local organizations that develop, implement, or expand local mentoring programs that promote measurable, positive outcomes for at-risk youth and reduce juvenile delinquency. To recruit mentors from diverse backgrounds and ensure adequate supervision, background checks and training is provided. To recommend youth involved in prevention programs are exposed to caring adults and positive peers and will be able to identify at least one caring adult and or positive peer they established a relationship with through the program.</p>
D	<p>There is a need to prevent substance abuse and early first use by children and adolescents.</p> <p>To share youth services information with Municipal Alliances to Prevent Alcoholism and</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>To recommend evidence-based prevention strategies to reduce substance abuse by children and adolescents. To educate youth on the dangers of vaping and marijuana, as well as alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs of abuse. To share youth services information with Municipal Alliances to Prevent Alcoholism and Drug Abuse and distribute</p>

	<p>Drug Abuse and distribute information on the evidence-based programs being offered by the towns.</p>	<p>The 2021-2022 School Performance Reports indicate that the following 5 High Schools had the highest number of Substance Offenses Incidents reported: Long Branch (57), Monmouth Regional (37), Red Bank Regional (24), Freehold Borough (23) and Neptune High (21).</p> <p>The 2021-2022 School Performance Reports indicate that the following 4 High Schools had the highest number of Substance Offense Incidents that led to police notification: Monmouth Regional (31), Red Bank Regional (15), Howell (13) and Marlboro (10).</p> <p>Monmouth County ranked 5th with the highest number of substance abuse admissions by county residence in 2021. The top 5 municipalities with the highest number of substance abuse admissions in 2021 were Middletown (466), Asbury Park (465), Neptune Township (426), Long Branch (423) and Keansburg (368).</p>	<p>information on the evidence-based programs being offered by the towns.</p>
E	<p>Children and youth in Monmouth County come from families with risk factors for adolescent problem behavior.</p> <p>There is a need to share information and training opportunities on trauma informed care and adverse childhood experiences, in order to help families, schools and communities to better understand how traumatic experiences can impact a child's emotional and physical health, both in the immediate and remote future.</p> <p>To work in collaboration with the Positive Youth Development Hub of Monmouth ACTS and CIACC Education Partnership to foster safe and supportive environments for children.</p>	<p>Family risk factors for adolescent problem behaviors include family history of the problem behavior, family management problems, family conflict and favorable parental attitudes and involvement in problem behavior.</p> <p>Students struggling with mental health issues were more likely to be reported to live in households that were struggling economically and/or with a parent who is also experiencing mental health challenges. DCF/Rutgers Center for State Health Policy Health: Family Strengths and Needs in the COVID-19 Pandemic Survey</p> <p>The Division of Child Protection and Permanency Monmouth County Office reports in 2022, Monmouth County averaged 153 children in placement per month. In 2022, there were 3,029 investigations of child abuse or neglect in Monmouth County, of which 122 or</p>	<p>To recommend delinquency prevention services that integrates social emotional learning. Social and emotional competencies help all students: deeply engage with academic content; recognize and build on their strengths/assets; participate in respectful dialogue; resolve conflict peacefully; and advocate for themselves, their families, and their communities. To provide trauma informed care and services to address adverse childhood experiences (ACES). To promote restorative practices and mindfulness approaches.</p> <p>To recommend service providers integrate a family engagement strategy into their prevention programs. To encourage prevention programs that teach youth and families stress management, conflict resolution and communication skills.</p>

		<p>3.97% were Substantiated or Established. Source: New Jersey Department of Children and Families, Division of Child Protection and Permanency. Of the 3,730 incidents of Domestic Violence reported in Monmouth County during 2020, 902 children were present..</p>	
F	<p>To recommend delinquency prevention programs that increase protections that reduces the likelihood of minority youth becoming involved in the juvenile justice system.</p> <p>To recommend youth served by the prevention program(s) be provided opportunities, skills and recognition to promote healthy youth development that fosters positive relationships.</p> <p>To recommend afterschool prevention programs that expose youth to constructive recreational activities and pro-social hobbies or interests.</p> <p>To encourage the development of safe environments that include structured activities, quality programming and supervision during the late afternoon and early evening hours when adolescents are more likely to engage in delinquency.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The supervision that some children receive after-school at home is minimal or nonexistent.</p> <p>The Interagency Task Force to Combat Youth Bias report indicates that New Jersey also has one of the highest racial discipline gaps in the country. Even though students of all races misbehave at similar rates, Black students are 3.1 times more likely to be suspended than white students. And students are placed in AP/IB courses at racially disparate rates as well, with white students in New Jersey 2.5 times as likely as Black students to be placed in AP classes. <a href="#">2020-ybtf-report.pdf (nj.gov)</a></p>	<p>To recommend after-school and summer programs that offers structured activities, quality programming and supervision for pre-teens, ages 9-12, in communities identified as exhibiting multiple risk factors for adolescent problem behaviors.</p> <p>To recommend delinquency prevention programs that increase protections that reduces the likelihood of minority youth becoming involved in the juvenile justice system. To expose youth to constructive recreational activities and pro-social hobbies or interests and offer opportunities, skills and recognition to promote healthy youth development that fosters positive relationships.</p> <p>To foster positive youth development that assist delinquent and other at-risk youth in obtaining— (i) a sense of safety and structure; (ii) a sense of belonging and membership; (iii) a sense of self-worth and social contribution; (iv) a sense of independence and control over one's life; and (v) a sense of closeness in interpersonal relationships.</p>
G	<p>The Prevention Shift: New Jersey's Prevention Strategy &amp; Family First Prevention Services Act 5-Year Plan December 2022</p> <p>Indicates needs for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Additional concrete supports, such as housing and financial and employment assistance, as well as increased and improved capacity in specific social services, such as mental health and substance use disorder treatment for youth and adults, post-adoption services, and more,</li> <li>- Holistic services for youth and families with complex needs and families with infants,</li> <li>- Culturally appropriate, trauma-informed</li> </ul>	<p>Children Living Below the Federal Poverty Level in 2021 indicates Monmouth had 11,814 or 9%.</p> <p>Percentage of households spending 30% or more of income on rent for Monmouth in 2021 was 54% which was higher than New Jersey's percentage of 49%.</p> <p>Number of children participating in TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) for Monmouth in 2022 was 410. The number of children participating in SNAP (Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program) for Monmouth in 2022 was 11,976.</p>	<p>To work with Monmouth ACTS, public/private partnership and the various hubs to address the challenges faced by youth and families.</p>

	individualized approaches to service provision, - Removal of barriers to getting help, such as transportation challenges, stigma and lack of service awareness, - Improved system coordination, communication, and collaboration, - Additional evidence-based services, and - Increased youth and parent voice and community engagement.		
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\*Plan Justification (PJ): Use this letter to identify the funded program or service to address this recommendation.

*Comments:*

# **Section 6.**

## **Diversion (Law Enforcement, FCIU, & Family Court)**

## DIVERSION ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

- When answering questions regarding trends, describe *whether* any change has occurred, the *direction* of any change (e.g., increase, decrease), 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: Data collected by each county for 2018-2022, or the most recent year that is available.**

#### **Data Regarding the Nature and Extent of Diverted Cases – Law Enforcement Diversion**

1. Describe the data used to understand the nature and extent of the use of diversion in your county. Submit a copy of the data in Chapter 11.

Monmouth County stationhouse adjustment data by law enforcement has been collected and reviewed each year. The stationhouse adjustment data provides us with a understanding of the number of stationhouse adjustments conducted by law enforcement for each municipality and provides us with a indication of the gender of the youth who received a stationhouse adjustment and their race/ethnicity. The outcomes of the stationhouse adjustment are also provided. We are thankful to our Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office for providing the stationhouse adjustment data each year to the Youth Services Commission for our planning efforts.

2. Describe the use of stationhouse adjustments by police in 2018 and in 2022 or in the most recent year.

In 2022, there were a total of 181 Station House Adjustments conducted by Monmouth County Law Enforcement that were reported to the Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office. The top four police departments in Monmouth County with the highest number of Station House Adjustments in 2022 were: Holmdel Twp. (16), Long Branch (17), Middletown Twp. (16) and Neptune Twp. (25) The gender of the 181 Station House Adjustments reported in 2022 indicates: 140 (77.34 %) were male and 40 (23%) were female.

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

3. Describe the use of stationhouse adjustments by race/ethnicity in 2018 and in 2022, or the most recent year, for each category. Then, calculate the percent change between 2018 and 2022

overall and by category. Rank the categories, beginning with the group that has the highest percent change. Describe the overall change in the use of stationhouse adjustments and the rank order by drawing comparisons between the categories.

In 2022, Monmouth County stationhouse adjustments conducted by race and by ethnicity indicates that 111 (61.33%) as White youth, 38 (21%) as Black youth, 28 (15.47%) as Hispanic youth, 1 (0.552%) as Asian/Pacific Islander youth, and 3 (1.658%) as a youth in the Other race category.

In 2018, Monmouth County stationhouse adjustments conducted by race and by ethnicity indicates that 57 (68%) as White youth, 16 (19%) as Black youth, 10 (11%) as Hispanic youth, and 2 (2%) as a youth in the Other race category.

4. Using the answers to Questions 1-3, what are the most significant findings about your county's overall use of stationhouse adjustments and the use of stationhouse adjustments by race, and by ethnicity in 2022, or the most recent year? How has the use of diversion changed overall and through the lens of race/ethnicity since 2018?

In 2022, Monmouth County stationhouse adjustments conducted by race and by ethnicity indicates that 111 (61.33%) as White youth, 38 (21%) as Black youth, 28 (15.47%) as Hispanic youth, 1 (0.552%) as Asian/Pacific Islander youth, and 3 (1.658%) as a youth in the Other race category. In review of the race/ethnicity data While White youth comprise a higher number and percentage of Monmouth County it is not surprising that White youth also comprise the largest number and percentage of the total of stationhouse adjustments conducted over the years. It should be noted that there was a significant number and percentage increase in the number of stationhouse adjustments conducted for Black and Hispanic youth in 2022 compared to 2018. There were 96 more stationhouse adjustments conducted in 2022 compared to 2018. This increase reflects 54 additional White youth, 22 additional Black youth, 18 additional Hispanic youth who received a stationhouse adjustment in 2022 compared to 2018. Male youth receive stationhouse adjustments at a higher number and percentage than female youth in Monmouth County.

## **FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNITS**

### **➤ For Questions 5-6, use Table 1 (FCIU Caseload by Category).**

5. Using the data in Table 1, describe the FCIU Caseload overall and by category in 2018 and in 2022. Rank the caseloads from largest to smallest for 2022.

The Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU) total caseload was 124 in 2018 and 109 in 2022. The FCIU caseload category with the highest number and percentage in 2022 indicates serious conflict between parent/guardian and the juvenile comprised 42 (38.5%); truancy comprised 31 (28.4%); Other comprised 26 (23.9%); unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours indicated 6 (5.5%); serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of the juvenile indicated 3 (2.8%); and disorderly/petty disorderly persons offense diverted to FCIU indicated 1 (0.9%).

For 2018, the FCIU caseload categories with the highest to lowest number and percentage were Other 39 (31.5%); disorderly/petty disorderly person offense diverted to FCIU 29



(23.4%), serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile 23 (18.5%), truancy 22 (17.7%), serious threat to well-being/physical safety of juvenile 10 (8.1%) and unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours 1 (0.8%).

6. Using the data in Table 1, (Columns H & I), rank the categories, beginning with the category that has the highest percent change. Describe the total percent change and the rank order by indicating whether any change has occurred, the direction of any change and the size of any change.

There was a -12.1% change in the number of cases handled by the Family Crisis Intervention Unit between 2018 and 2022. There were 15 fewer FCIU total cases in 2022 compared to 2018. The FCIU caseload categories that showed an increase between 2018 and 2022 include serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile with 82.6% change (an additional 19 cases in 2022 compared to 2018); unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours with a 500% change (an additional 5 cases in 2022 compared to 2018); truancy with a 40.9% change (an increase of 9 cases in 2022 compared to 2018). The FCIU caseload categories that showed a decrease in 2022 compared to 2018 were serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of the juvenile with a -70% change (a decrease of 7 cases in 2022 compared to 2018); disorderly/petty disorderly persons offense divert to FCIU had a -96.6% change (a decrease of 28 cases in 2022 compared to 2018); and the category other had a -33% change (a decrease of 13 in 2022 compared to 2018).

FCIU referrals by referral type indicates that there were a total of 97 referrals in 2018 and 94 total referrals in 2022. There were 3 fewer referrals in 2022 compared to 2018 representing a -3.1% change. Referrals made to Other Outside Agencies was the highest number and percentage category of referral types in both 2018 and 2022. In 2018 there were 66 referrals made to other outside agencies and in 2022 there were 81 which represents a 22.7% change. Referrals made to DCP&P and referrals made to substance abuse programs indicated a decrease from 2018 to 2022. Referrals made to the Children's System of Care are included in the referrals to Other Outside Agencies.

7. Using the answers to Questions 5-6, what are the most significant findings related to your county's overall FCIU caseload in 2022? What are the most significant findings about how the FCIU caseload has changed between 2018 and 2022?

The Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU) total caseload was 124 in 2018 and 109 in 2022. Serious conflict between parent/guardian and the juvenile and truancy continue to be among the top categories handled by the FCIU. Additional information provided by the Mental Health Association of Monmouth County on the Family Crisis Intervention Unit indicates the following for 2022: The Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU) served a total of 202 unduplicated juveniles/ families in 2022. Of that number 19 juveniles/families were carried over from 2021, 109 were new juvenile/family crisis cases added in 2022 and 74 juveniles/families were information and referral only cases. The FCIU participated in numerous outreach events conducted throughout Monmouth County to raise awareness about this resource. This included but was not limited to back-to-school nights, wellness fairs and resource panels. Serious conflict between a parent /guardian & a juvenile comprised 42 (38%)

of the new cases added; Serious threat to well-being & physical safety of the juvenile comprised 3 (3%); Truancy landed at 31 (28%) of new cases added which was a significant increase from 2021 reporting. School issues with Behavioral Problems totaled 13 (12%). The gender of the new FCIU cases added in 2022 indicates 68 (62%) as Male and 41 (38%) as Female. The race/ethnicity of the juveniles/families added indicates 50 (46%) as Caucasian; 34 (31%) as Hispanic; 17 (16%) as African American, 4 (.04%) as Bi-racial and 2 (.02%) as Indian. The town of residence for new FCIU cases added in 2022 indicates Red Bank as 31 (28%); Keansburg as 12 (11%); and 11 (10%) from Middletown. The new cases added in 2022 were from 25 different Monmouth County municipalities. The age breakdown of the new cases added in 2022 indicates age 13 comprised 19 (29%); age 14 and age 15 each separately comprised 12 (18%). Age 16 comprised 10 (15%). The age range of the new cases added in 2022 was 10 years old to 17 years old. The FCIU had 74 information and referral only contacts in 2022. In 2022, there were 1,764 direct and 1,947 indirect service hours provided by the Family Crisis Intervention Unit.

➤ **For Questions 8-9, use Table 2 (FCIU Petitions Filed by Petition Type, 2018, 2021, 2022).**

8. Using the data in Table 2, describe the FCIU Petitions Filed by Petition Type overall and by category in 2018 and in 2022. Rank and discuss the caseloads from largest to smallest for 2022.

In 2022 there were 3 FCIU petitions filed of which 2 (66.7%) were juvenile/family crisis petitions and 1 (33.3%) was an out of home petition. There were 8 fewer FCIU petitions filed in 2022 compared to 2018 representing -72.7% change. There was a total of 11 FCIU petitions filed in 2018, 100% of which were juvenile/family crisis petitions.

9. Using the data in Table 2, Percent Change in Petitions Filed 2018-2022, describe the change in total petitions filed, and rank the categories beginning with the category with the largest percent change. Draw comparisons between the categories.

The total number of petitions filed by the Family Crisis Intervention Unit is relatively low each year. The FCIU needs to exhaust all other possible resources prior to making a petition to the court. There are more FCIU juvenile/family crisis petitions filed than out of home petitions filed.

10. Using the answers to Questions 8-9, what are the most significant findings related to your county's overall FCIU filed petitions and FCIU petitions filed by category in 2022? What are the most significant findings about how the FCIU petitions filed has changed since 2018?

In 2022 there were 3 FCIU petitions filed of which 2 (66.7%) were juvenile/family crisis petitions and 1 (33.3%) was an out of home petition. There were 8 fewer FCIU petitions filed in 2022 compared to 2018 representing -72.7% change. There was a total of 11 FCIU petitions filed in 2018, 100% of which were juvenile/family crisis petitions.

➤ **For Questions 11-12, use Table 3a (FCIU Referrals by Referral Type).**

11. Using the data in Table 3a, describe FCIU Referrals by Referral Type overall and by category in 2018 and in 2022. Rank and discuss the referral types from largest to smallest for 2022.

Referrals to outside agencies comprised the #1 largest number and percentage of referrals made by the FCIU in both 2018 and 2022. This category may also include referrals to Children's System of Care. In 2018, there was 66 (68%) referrals made by the FCIU to outside agencies. In 2022, there was 81 (86.2%) referrals made by the FCIU to outside agencies or 15 additional referrals from 2018. Referrals made to substance abuse programs comprised the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest number and percentage in both 2018 and 2022. In 2018, 28 (28.9%) of the referrals made by the FCIU were to substance abuse programs and in 2022, there were 13 (13.8%). This represents 15 fewer referrals made by the FCIU to substance abuse programs in 2022 compared to 2018 or a -53% change between 2018 and 2022. The number of referrals made by the FCIU to the Division of Child Protection and Permanency was 3 in 2018 and 0 in 2022.

12. Using the data in Table 3a, Percent Change in the Number of Referrals Filed 2018-2022, describe the change in total referrals and rank the categories by referral type beginning with the category that has the largest percent change. Draw comparisons between the categories.

FCIU referrals by referral types indicates there was a overall -3.1% change in the total number of referrals from 2018 and 2022. There was 3 fewer referrals made by the FCIU in 2022 compared to 2018. Referrals made by the FCIU to the Division of Child Protection and Permanency indicated the largest percentage change at -100% however, reflects the smallest number (3 referrals to DCP&P in 2018 and 0 in 2022). Referrals made by the FCIU to substance abuse programs showed a -53% change between 2018 and 2022 (28 referrals made in 2018 and 13 in 2022). Referrals made by the FCIU to other outside agencies showed a 22.7% change between 2018 and 2022 (66 referrals made in 2018 and 81 made in 2022 or an increase of 15 referrals).

13. Using the answers to Questions 11-12, what are the most significant findings related to your county's overall FCIU referrals and FCIU referrals by referral type in 2022? What are the most significant findings about how FCIU referrals and FCIU referrals by referral type have changed since 2018?

Schools comprise a high number and percentage of the referrals to the Family Crisis Intervention Unit each year. FCIU caseload categories for 2022 indicates serious conflict between a parent /guardian & a juvenile comprised 42 (38%) of the new cases added; serious threat to well-being & physical safety of the juvenile comprised 3 (3%); truancy landed at 31 (28%) of new cases added which was a significant increase from 2021 reporting and school issues with behavioral problems totaled 13 (12%). The gender of the new FCIU cases added in 2022 indicates 68 (62%) as Male and 41 (38%) as Female. The race/ethnicity of the juveniles/families added indicates 50 (46%) as Caucasian; 34 (31%) as Hispanic; 17 (16%) as African American, 4 (.04%) as Bi-racial and 2 (.02%) as Indian. The town of residence for new FCIU cases added in 2022 indicates Red Bank as 31 (28%); Keansburg as 12 (11%); and 11 (10%) from Middletown. The new cases added in 2022 were from 25 different Monmouth County municipalities. FCIU referrals by referral type indicates the majority are to outside agencies and connections to the Children's System of Care when appropriate are made.

Relationships with the school districts, as well as police departments are important as the Family Crisis Intervention Unit conducts outreach as well as community engagement.

**FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION/MOBILE RESPONSE MERGED UNITS data collected by each county using a merged unit for 2018-2022 or the most recent year available.**

**Data regarding the nature and extent of merged FCIU/Mobile Response Cases**

14. Describe the data used to understand the nature and extent of the use of the merged FCIU/mobile response team in your county. Submit a copy of the data in Chapter 11.  
Monmouth County does not have a merged FCIU/Mobile Response unit.

15. Describe the FCIU/mobile response caseload in 2018 and in 2022, or in the most recent year.

Additional information provided by the Mobile Response and Stabilization Unit indicates a significant volume of calls are handled through the NJ Children's System of Care in Monmouth County. CPC Mobile Response and Stabilization Services received a total of 2,203 calls in 2021, of which 2,055 (93%) involved a face-to-face response. Referrals to CPC Mobile Response & Stabilization in 2021 came from: Schools 507 (25%); Family/Friend 424 (21%); DCP&P 315 (15%); Screening 148 (7%); Police 18 (1%); Emergency Room 42 (2%); and Other 601(29%). The risk behaviors presented included: School Problems 182 (9%); Parent Child Conflict 265 (13%); Emotional/Psychological 344 (17%); Physical Aggression 300 (15%); Suicidal Ideation/Threat 251 (12%); Runaway 24 (1%); and Other 689 (34%). Crisis Stabilization Services were provided in 2,031 (99%) of the calls and a 72-hour response only was provided in 24 (1%). CPC Mobile Response & Stabilization made referrals to: In-Home Therapy 1,142 (56%); Mental Health OP Services 686 (33%); In-Home Behavioral Assistance 17 (1%); and Family Support Organization 2,055 (100%).

16. Describe the use of FCIU/mobile response by race/ethnicity in 2018 and in 2022, or the most recent year, for each category. Then, calculate the percent change between 2018 and 2022 overall and by category. Rank the categories, beginning with the group that has the highest percent change. Describe the overall change in the use of FCIU/mobile response and the rank order by drawing comparisons between the categories.

Monmouth does not have a combined FCIU/mobile response unit.

17. Using the answers to Questions 14-16, what are the most significant findings about your county's overall use of FCIU/mobile response and the use of FCIU/mobile response by race, and by ethnicity in 2022, or the most recent year? How has the use of diversion changed overall and through the lens of race/ethnicity since 2018?

Not Applicable

**JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS (NEW FILINGS)**

➤ **For Questions 18-19, use Table 3b (Total Referrals (New Filings) to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2018 and 2022**

18. Using the data in Table 3b, describe total referrals by race/ethnicity overall and by category in 2018 and in 2022. Rank and discuss the referral types from largest to smallest for 2022.

Family Automated Case Tracking System for Monmouth Vicinage new filings indicates that there were a total of 701 in 2018 and 227 in 2022 which is a dramatic decrease. This represents a -67.6% change between 2018 and 2022 or 474 fewer dockets (new filings) in 2022 compared to 2018. The decline in part may be due to the decriminalization of marijuana related cases and the large number of cases that were expunged. Unfortunately, the race/ethnicity of new filings in 2022 was not clearly indicated and was grouped under the category of Other. This made the comparison of new filings by race/ethnicity not possible.

Additional data from the 2021 new filings by Monmouth Vicinage was reviewed. The race / ethnicity of the 2021 docketed juveniles indicates that: 73 (30.54%) were White; 96 (40.16%) were Black, 31 (12.97%) were Hispanic, 1 (.40%) was Asian/Pacific Islander, 3 (1.25%) were identified as Other, and 35 (14.64%) did not indicate a race. In 2021, 0 (0 %) of juveniles docketed, diverted or adjudicated delinquent were Alaskan Native or American Indian.

The 2018 new filings for Monmouth Vicinage by race/ethnicity was 377 (53.8%) as White youth, 225 (32.1%) Black youth, 73 (10.4%) as Hispanic youth and 26 (3.7%) in the Other youth race category.

19. Using the data in Table 3b (Percent Change 2018-2022), describe the percent change in total referrals and rank the categories by race/ethnicity beginning with the category that has the largest change. Draw comparisons between the categories.

There was a dramatic decrease in total referrals (new filings) to juvenile court in 2022 compared to 2018. All races/ethnicity showed a decrease in new filings. The only category that showed an increase was Other. This is due to the fact that the 2022 information by race/ethnicity on court filings was lumped under Other.

20. Using the answers to Questions 18-19, what are the most significant findings related to your county's overall new filings and new filings to juvenile court by race/ethnicity in 2022? What are the most significant findings about how new filings overall and new filings by race/ethnicity has changed since 2018?

In 2022, there were 240 juveniles docketed, 50 juveniles diverted, and 165 juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage. In 2022 compared to 2021, there was 1 additional juvenile docketed, 111 fewer juveniles diverted, and 37 fewer juveniles adjudicated delinquent.

In 2022, there were 390 cases docketed, 54 cases diverted, and 290 cases adjudicated delinquent. In 2022 compared to 2021, there were 62 more cases docketed, 111 fewer cases diverted, and 2 more cases adjudicated delinquent.

In 2022, there were 867 offenses docketed, 69 offenses diverted, and 783 offenses adjudicated delinquent. In 2022 compared to 2021, there were 255 more offenses docketed, 157 fewer offenses diverted, and 217 more offenses adjudicated delinquent.

Consistently, between 2018 and 2020, juveniles 15 to 16 years of age and 17 years old comprised the largest number and percentage of juveniles docketed, diverted and adjudicated delinquent. In 2021, juveniles 13-14 and 15-16 years of age comprised the largest number and percentage of juveniles docketed and adjudicated delinquent while juveniles 15-16 and 17 years of age comprised the largest number and percentage of juveniles diverted. In 2022, juveniles 15-16 years of age comprised the largest number and percentage of juveniles docketed, diverted and adjudicated delinquent.

Overall, males continue to comprise the largest number and percentage of those docketed, diverted and adjudicated delinquent compared to females. Both males and females showed a decrease in the total number docketed, diverted and adjudicated delinquent in 2022 compared to 2021, with the exception of males docketed, which increased by 23 in the past year.

The race / ethnicity of the 2022 docketed, diverted and adjudicated delinquent juveniles indicates that race was not identified in the system for the large majority of juveniles. The Vicinage will be reviewing the data further in order to determine the accurate race/ethnicity for these categories in 2022.

While a significant volume of charges was identified as “Not Categorized” in 2022, the offense category with the highest number docketed, diverted and adjudicated delinquent was Public Order/Decency for 2022.

\*Important Note: The statistics in this report may not reflect cases that were expunged.

### **Disproportionate Minority Contact and Racial And Ethnic Disparities**

#### **➤ For Questions 21-22, use Table 3c Total Referrals (New Filings) to Juvenile Court Compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2018-2020.**

21. Using the data in Table 3c, describe the percent of arrests referred to court overall and by category for 2018 and for 2020.

In 2020, there was a total of 593 juvenile arrests in Monmouth County of which 227 were referrals (new filings) to Juvenile Court. The % of juvenile arrests referred to Juvenile Court in 2022 was 38.3%. In 2018, there was a total of 1,305 juvenile arrests and 701 referrals to Juvenile Court (new filings). The % of juvenile arrests referred to Juvenile Court in 2018 was 53.7%.

22. Using the data in Table 3c, describe the percent change in arrests referred to court overall.

Rank the percent change in arrests referred to court (2018-2020) by category, beginning with the category that has the largest change. Draw comparisons between the categories.

82% of the total juvenile arrests in 2020 were referred (new filings) to Juvenile Court. 53.7% of the total juvenile arrests in 2018 were referred (new filings) to Juvenile Court. There was a greater percentage of juvenile arrests referred to Juvenile Court in 2020 compared to 2018 however, the actual number of juvenile arrests and referrals to Juvenile Court was much higher in 2018 compared to 2020.

23. Using the answers to Questions 21-22, what are the most significant findings related to your county's percent of arrests referred to family court overall and by category for 2020? What are the most significant findings regarding juvenile arrests and referrals to family court overall and by category since 2018?

The race of the juvenile 593 juvenile arrests in Monmouth County in 2020 indicates 360 (61%) as White; 230 (39%) as Black and 3 (.50%) as Asian. The ethnicity of the juvenile arrests in 2020 indicates 490 (83%) as Non-Hispanic and 103 (17%) as Hispanic. In 2020, the race/ethnicity of the 486 Monmouth County youth referred (new filings) to Juvenile Court indicates 225 (46.30%) as White, 190 (39.09%) as Black, 53 (10.91%) as Hispanic, 4 (1.52%) as Asian or Pacific Islander, 7 (1.44%) as Other and 4 (.82%) as not indicated. 82% of the juvenile arrests in 2020 were referred to Juvenile Court.

Juvenile arrests have been on a steady decline between 2018 and 2020. The offense category of the juvenile arrests in 2020 indicated that 200 (33.72%) were for drug/alcohol offenses; 145 (24.45%) were for property offenses; 100 (16.86%) were in the all other offenses category; 70 (11.8%) were violent offenses; 47 (7.92%) were public order & status offenses; 23 (3.87%) were weapons offenses; and 8 (1.34%) were special needs offenses. Males comprised 425 (72%) of the juvenile arrests in 2020 and females comprised 168 (28%). Disproportionately in juvenile arrests exists for Black youth and Hispanic youth compared to White youth. The ages of the 593 juvenile arrests in 2020 indicates that 229 (38.61%) as 17; 157 (26.47%) as 16; 101 (17%) as 15; 94 (15.8%) as 13-14; and 12 (2%) as 10-12.

## **FAMILY COURT DIVERSIONS**

- **For Question 24-25, use data from Table 4a (Total Juvenile Cases Diverted, 2018-2022).**

24. Using the data in Table 4a, describe the number and percent of total cases diverted by race/ethnicity overall and by category for 2018 and for 2022. Rank the percent of total cases diverted by category, beginning with the category that has the largest change. Draw comparisons between the categories.

In 2018 there were 278 total juvenile cases diverted by Monmouth Vicinage and in 2022 there were 41. This represents a -85.3% change between 2018 and 2022. In 2018, the number and % of total cases diverted by race/ethnicity indicates 184 (66.2%) as White youth, 60

(21.6%) as Black youth, 25 (9.0%) as Hispanic youth, and 9 (3.2%) as youth in the Other race category. In 2022, there were 41 total juvenile cases diverted by Monmouth Vicinage. In 2022, the number and % of total cases diverted by race/ethnicity indicates 16 (39.0%) as White youth, 18 (43.9%) as Black youth, 0 (0%) as Hispanic youth, and 7 (17.1%) as youth in the Other race category.

The % change between 2018 and 2022 by race/ethnicity indicates -100% for Hispanic youth (25 fewer diverted), -91.3% for White youth (168 fewer diverted), -70% for Black youth (42 fewer diverted) and -22.2% youth in the Other race category (2 fewer diverted).

25. Using the data in Table 4a, describe the percent change in total juvenile cases diverted by race/ethnicity between 2018 and 2022 (see total cases row). Using the last column, rank the categories by percent change in juvenile cases diverted by race/ethnicity between 2018 and 2022. Draw comparisons between the categories.

The % change between 2018 and 2022 by race/ethnicity indicates -100% for Hispanic youth (25 fewer diverted), -91.3% for White youth (168 fewer diverted), -70% for Black youth (42 fewer diverted) and -22.2% youth in the Other race category (2 fewer diverted).

26. Using the answers to Questions 24-25, what are the most significant findings related to your county's use of diversion by race/ethnicity overall and by category in 2022? What are the most significant findings regarding juveniles diverted from family court overall and by category since 2018?

There has been a significant decrease in the number of total Juvenile Cases Diverted. In 2018, there were 278 total juvenile cases diverted by Monmouth Vicinage and in 2022 there were 41. This represents a -85.3% change between 2018 and 2022. The number and percentages by race/ethnicity of the diversions in 2022 shows White youth and Black youth at close to the same number and percentage of the total cases diverted, however in 2018 White youth comprised a much greater number and percentage of the total cases diverted compared to Black youth.

### **Disproportionate Minority Contact and Racial and Ethnic Disparities**

- **For Questions 27-28, use data from Table 4b (Total Juvenile Cases Diverted Compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2018-2020).**

27. Using the data in Table 4b, describe the percent of arrests diverted from court overall and by category for 2018 and for 2020.

In 2018, for the 1,305 juvenile arrests in Monmouth County, there were 278 cases diverted which represents 21.3% of the juvenile arrests diverted. In 2020, for the 593 juvenile arrests in Monmouth County there were 52 cases diverted which, represents 8.7% of the juvenile arrests diverted.

28. Using the data in Table 4b, describe the percent change in arrests diverted from court overall.



Rank the percent change in arrests referred to court (2018-2020) by category, beginning with the category that has the largest change. Draw comparisons between the categories.

In 2020, the 52 juvenile cases diverted by Monmouth Vicinage by race/ethnicity indicates 21 (40.62%) as White youth, 15 (28.85%) as Hispanic youth, 14 (26.92%) as Black youth and 2 (3.85%) were not indicated.

In 2018, the 278 juvenile cases diverted by Monmouth Vicinage by race/ethnicity indicates 184 (66.18%) as White youth, 60 (21.5%) as Black youth, 25 (8.9%) as Hispanic youth and 9 (3.2%) of youth in the Other race category.

Juvenile arrests % change from 2018 to 2020 indicates -72.7% for youth in the Other race category, -55.6% for White youth, -52.4% for Black youth, and -46.4% for Hispanic youth.

29. Using the answers to Questions 27-28, what are the most significant findings related to your county's percent of arrests diverted from court overall and by category for 2020? What are the most significant findings regarding juvenile arrests diverted from family court overall and by category since 2018?

The overall number and percentage of juvenile arrests and juvenile cases diverted by Monmouth Vicinage between 2018 and 2020 significantly decreased. There were 712 fewer juvenile arrests in 2020 compared to 2018. There were 226 fewer juvenile cases diverted by Monmouth Vicinage in 2020 compared to 2018.

The New Jersey Judiciary expunged more than 362,000 marijuana and hashish cases from court records since the Marijuana Decriminalization Law became effective July 1, 2021. Eligible cases were expunged automatically by the Judiciary. Once a case is expunged, it is removed from the court's public record and does not have to be reported on applications for jobs, housing, or college admissions. Cases with offenses eligible for expungement include certain marijuana or hashish charges alone or in combination with the following: possession of drug paraphernalia; use or being under the influence of a controlled, dangerous substance; and failure to make lawful disposition of a controlled, dangerous substance.

## IMPLICATIONS FOR DIVERSION PLAN

### Extent and Nature of Need – Law Enforcement Station House Adjustment Program Implications

30. Review the answer to Question 4. What does the data tell you about how county's overall need for stationhouse adjustment programs? What does the data examining the use of stationhouse adjustments by race/ethnicity tell you about the need for station house adjustment programs through a racial lens? How can your county ensure that youth of color have the same access to stationhouse adjustment programs as white youth?

12/03/20-The Office of the Attorney General issued a Directive Establishing Policies, Practices, and Procedures to Promote Juvenile Justice Reform. This Directive outlines five mechanisms available to police officers and prosecutors to divert youth from the juvenile justice system and limit the likelihood of unnecessary detention: Curbside warnings; Stationhouse adjustments; Use of complaint-summons in lieu of complaint-warrants; Presumption against pretrial juvenile detention; and Post-charge diversion by prosecutors.

In 2022, there were a total of 181 Station House Adjustments conducted by Monmouth County Law Enforcement that were reported to the Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office. The top four police departments in Monmouth County with the highest number of Station House Adjustments in 2022 were: Holmdel Twp. (16), Long Branch (17), Middletown Twp. (16) and Neptune Twp. (25) The gender of the 181 Station House Adjustments reported in 2022 indicates: 140 (77.34 %) were male and 40 (23%) were female. The race/ethnicity of the youth that received a Station House Adjustment in 2022 indicates 111 (61.33%) as White, 38 (21%) as Black, 28 (15.47%) as Hispanic, 1 (0.552%) as Asian/Pacific Islander, and 3 (1.658%) as Other. Of the 181 Station House Adjustments conducted in 2022 by Monmouth County Law Enforcement 114 (63 %) were successfully completed and 2 (1.1 %) committed a new offense or did not complete the terms of the stationhouse adjustment. The outcome for 65 of the Station House Adjustments conducted in 2022 was not included in the information provided. Municipal data on Station House Adjustments conducted in 2022 indicates that there were 31 different towns who conducted them. There were certain towns that indicated they conducted no Station House Adjustments in 2022 such as Asbury Park, Freehold Boro and Howell Township, which was unusual due to the problem areas in those towns or the size of the community. It is unclear whether this is a reporting issue from the police department.

Strategies for Youth is a national nonprofit training and policy organization dedicated to improving police/youth interactions and reducing law enforcement's disproportionate contact with communities of color. In order to create better and more effective outcomes, New Jersey, in partnership with the organization, is implementing two programs to improve interactions between law enforcement and young people through training and practical skills. Strategies for Youth has worked with law enforcement agencies across the country. Monmouth County Police officers attended a four-day training program June 13-16th. The intensive courses provided officers of varying ranks and functions, including school resource officers, with tools and strategies to interact with young people more effectively. By offering insights into adolescent brain development and behaviors, the officers learned skills and strategies to de-

escalate interactions and avoid the use of force. Officers were also trained on racial and ethnic disparities and reducing arrests of youth demonstrating mental health issues. The training included:

- Interactive discussions with an adolescent development psychiatrist to explain mental health issues prevalent among teens and the impacts of trauma on police/youth interactions.
- A curriculum on demographic and cultural factors affecting police/youth interactions.
- An overview of changes in juvenile laws affecting officers' interactions with youth.
- Role play and dialogue with community youth; and
- Leaders of youth-serving programs providing information on community-based services and alternatives to arrest.

Using the framework of the popular television game show Jeopardy, the second program teaches young people how to navigate interactions with police and peers, understand the legal consequences of their actions on their future educational and employment opportunities, as well as strategies for dealing with peer pressure. The game entitled, Juvenile Justice Jeopardy offers a structured framework for correcting misconceptions and allowing youth to participate in meaningful dialogue about their views and experiences of the juvenile justice system.

The Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office is rolling out a cyberbullying diversion program for juveniles. The program is an educational training designed to intervene with youth who engaged in any type of cyberbullying to combat the rise in such crimes. The program is primarily geared towards juvenile offenders who have been afforded the opportunity of a station house adjustment or benefitted from a diversion of juvenile charges. Juveniles referred to the program must attend this presentation with at least one parent or guardian.

Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office with our local Monmouth County Police Departments participates each year in the National Night Out Against Crime. The 2023 National Night Out -Monmouth County was held on August 1, 2023. There were 26 departments participating throughout Monmouth County.

### *Extent and Nature of Need - Family Crisis Intervention Unit/FCIU/Mobile Response Program Implications*

31. Review the answers to Questions 7, 10 and 13 (or Question 17 for merged FCIU/mobile response program). What does the extent and nature data tell you about your county's need for FCIU or Merged FCIU/mobile response programming overall and through the lens of race/ethnicity? Which types of crises seem reasonable to address through your county's FCIU diversion programs? How can your county ensure that youth of color have the same access to FCIU/mobile response programs as white youth?

The FCIU caseload category with the highest number and percentage in 2022 indicates serious conflict between parent/guardian and the juvenile comprised 42 (38.5%); truancy comprised 31 (28.4%); Other comprised 26 (23.9%); unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours indicated 6 (5.5%); serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of the

juvenile indicated 3 (2.8%); and disorderly/petty disorderly persons offense diverted to FCIU indicated 1 (0.9%). In 2022, the race/ethnicity of the juveniles/families added to the FCIU crisis caseload indicates 50 (46%) as Caucasian; 34 (31%) as Hispanic; 17 (16%) as African American, 4 (.04%) as Bi-racial and 2 (.02%) as Indian. The town of residence for new FCIU cases added in 2022 indicates Red Bank as 31 (28%); Keansburg as 12 (11%); and 11 (10%) from Middletown. The new cases added in 2022 were from 25 different Monmouth County municipalities. FCIU referrals by referral type indicates the majority are to outside agencies and connections to the Children's System of Care when appropriate are made.

*Extent and Nature of Need - Family Court Diversion Program Implications*

32. Review the answers to Questions 26 and 29. What does the extent and nature data tell you about your county's need for family court diversion programs overall and through the lens of race/ethnicity? How can your county ensure that youth of color have the same access to diversion programs as white youth?

Juvenile delinquency cases before the Family Court can be handled in several ways. Juvenile conference committee (JCC) or intake services conference (ISC)- An informal discussion is held with you, your child, and the person who filed the complaint. If all parties agree, your child might have to follow certain conditions. These could include curfews, counseling, community service, paying for items that were broken or taken, or other things that would aid in their rehabilitation. If the conditions are met, the case could be dismissed. The judge must approve any agreements.

Juveniles referees -Trained court staff are hearing officers who conduct juvenile hearings and make recommendations to the judge about whether your child is delinquent. They might also recommend things like curfews, counseling, or community service. They cannot recommend detention. The judge will review the case and decide whether to approve their recommendation. You must tell the referee right away if you disagree with the recommendation they plan to send to the judge.

Hearing before a judge- An "informal" hearing before a judge does not require a lawyer to be present. This is called "counsel non-mandatory." A formal hearing is "counsel mandatory." See the instructions above for how to get a lawyer in counsel mandatory hearings. In either type of case, the judge will decide whether your child is delinquent. If so, the judge can set conditions to aid in rehabilitation. Those could include

- o Fines;
- o Community service;
- o Probation supervision;
- o Deferred (delayed) disposition;
- o Confinement in a juvenile facility

Annie E. Casey Foundation -Research in Brief to Transform Juvenile Probation entitled, "Increase Successful Diversion for Youth of Color"-indicates youth of color are substantially more likely than non-Hispanic white youth with similar case histories to be arrested and,

following arrest, to face formal charges in juvenile court — despite similar delinquency rates. White youth are far more likely to be diverted and have their cases handled informally outside the court system. A need to increase diversion opportunities offered to youth of color is stated.

### **Disproportionate Minority Contact and Racial and Ethnic Disparities**

33. Looking at the answers to Questions 30, 31 and 32, 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?

The Office of the Attorney General issued a Directive Establishing Policies, Practices, and Procedures to Promote Juvenile Justice Reform. This Directive outlines five mechanisms available to police officers and prosecutors to divert youth from the juvenile justice system and limit the likelihood of unnecessary detention: Curbside warnings; Stationhouse adjustments; Use of complaint-summonses in lieu of complaint-warrants; Presumption against pretrial juvenile detention; and Post-charge diversion by prosecutors. The utilization of curbside warnings and Station House Adjustments to divert youth from the juvenile justice system varies across police departments. Based on the statistics provided it is unclear on the number of youth who received curbside warnings. For the Station House Adjustments, there are some police departments who show that they are frequently conducted as a diversion mechanism and other police departments who do not report any. In 2022, Monmouth County stationhouse adjustments conducted by race and by ethnicity indicates that 111 (61.33%) as White youth, 38 (21%) as Black youth, 28 (15.47%) as Hispanic youth, 1 (0.552%) as Asian/Pacific Islander youth, and 3 (1.658%) as a youth in the Other race category. Additional information on the specific minor offenses or behaviors of the youth that resulted in a Station House Adjustment would be helpful information. It is unclear whether Station House Adjustments are being provided on a consistent basis for similarly situated youth. There is some police discretion in the handling of individual cases. There may be challenges encountered by local police departments in applying diversions uniformly. More dialogue with the local police departments on staffing, resources and their encounters and contact with youth is recommended. The re-establishment of a Juvenile Officers Association in Monmouth County by the Prosecutor's Office this fall will be helpful to this process.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### Law Enforcement Station House Adjustment Program Recommendations

34. Looking at your answers to Question 30, what is the County's programming plan to address problems and county trends in this category?  
Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend. State how the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap.

PJ*	What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC address the problem or county trend?
A	Additional information on the specific minor offenses or behaviors of the youth that resulted in a Station House Adjustment would be helpful information. It is unclear whether Station House Adjustments are being provided on a consistent basis for similarly situated youth. There is some police discretion in the handling of individual cases. There may be challenges encountered by local police departments in applying diversions uniformly. More dialogue with the local police departments on staffing, reporting requirements, resources and their encounters and contact with youth is recommended.	There were 15 police departments/municipalities that indicated they conducted no Station House Adjustments in 2022.	<p>To re-establish a Juvenile Officers Association in Monmouth County by the Prosecutor's Office as a forum for dialogue and discussion on their use of Curbside Warnings and Station House Adjustments. To gather additional information on the specific minor offenses or behaviors of youth that resulted in a Station House Adjustment. To survey the towns who reported that they conducted no Station House Adjustments in 2022 to determine the factors why.</p> <p>To recommend police and the youth dialogue and listening sessions at the community and school level. To increase law enforcement's use of stationhouse adjustment process by reducing the numbers of youth for whom delinquency complaints are filed in court, specifically the number of complaints filed for youth of color. To encourage police departments use of station house adjustments, to include a parent /guardian component and information on the resources that exist.</p>
B	There is a need for the Prosecutor's continued leadership in identifying and responding to the needs of local police departments, in the area of training and the development of resources for Station	Through Strategies for Youth- Monmouth County police officers attended a four-day training program June 13-16th. The intensive courses provided officers of varying ranks and functions, including school resource officers, with tools and	<p>To broaden the number of police officers who receive training, through a train the trainers model, offered by Strategies for Youth.</p> <p>The Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office rolled out</p>

	<p>House Adjustments.</p> <p>Due to the uptick in cases identified by the court as well as the schools, there has been considerable focus and attention by the stakeholders on identifying potential resources to address Harassment, Intimidation and Bullying (HIB), as well as Cyberbullying and the Improper Use of social media by teens. Through Judge O'Connor's leadership, potential programs and resources are being explored and hopefully more will be developed to address these concerns and intervene before more tragedies occur.</p>	<p>strategies to interact with young people more effectively. By offering insights into adolescent brain development and behaviors, the officers learned skills and strategies to de-escalate interactions and avoid the use of force. Officers were also trained on racial and ethnic disparities and reducing arrests of youth demonstrating mental health issues. The training included: Interactive discussions with an adolescent development psychiatrist to explain mental health issues prevalent among teens and the impacts of trauma on police/youth interactions. A curriculum on demographic and cultural factors affecting police/youth interactions. An overview of changes in juvenile laws affecting officers' interactions with youth. Role play and dialogue with community youth; and Leaders of youth-serving programs providing information on community-based services and alternatives to arrest.</p> <p>The 2021-2022 School Performance Reports indicate that the following 3 High Schools had the highest number of Harassment, Intimidation &amp; Bullying (HIB) Incidents that led to police notification: Howell (5), Middletown High School South (5) and Ocean Township (5).</p> <p>The Uniform Crime Report for 2022 Bias Incidents Reports indicates that the following four municipalities in Monmouth County had the highest number: Howell Township Police Department (52); Ocean Township Police Department (45); Neptune Township Police Department (28) and Middletown Police Department (25).</p>	<p>a cyberbullying diversion program for juveniles. The program is an educational training designed to intervene with youth who engaged in any type of cyberbullying to combat the rise in such crimes. The program is primarily geared towards juvenile offenders who have been afforded the opportunity of a station house adjustment or benefitted from a diversion of juvenile charges. Juveniles referred to the program must attend this presentation with at least one parent or guardian.</p> <p>To track and collect information on minor type of offenses and adolescent behaviors resulting in police contact, which indicate a service need for program development.</p> <p>To explore the development of a court diversion resource to address the offenses of bias, intimidation and hate crimes (lower degree charges such as harassment-communication in manner to cause alarm).</p> <p>To have an array of diversion options as a referral resource for Law Enforcement to utilize to divert minor offenses related to conduct disorder, anger management problems, alcohol and drug abuse, cyberbullying, sexting and inappropriate use of social media.</p>
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C	Training and support is needed for school districts in Monmouth County relative to their implementation of threat assessment teams. Policies and procedures relative to the handling of threats need to be clearly communicated.	Relative to the threat assessment teams that NJ Public Schools are to develop for the 2023-2024 school year, -the guidelines will be developed by the NJ Department of Education in consultation with state law enforcement agencies and the NJ Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness. The threat assessment team, which is to be established by a board of education or board of trustees in each district shall be multidisciplinary in membership, including: A school psychologist, school counselor, school social worker, or other school employee with expertise in student counseling; A teaching staff member; A school principal or other senior school administrator; A safe school resource officer or school employee who serves as a school liaison to law enforcement; and The designated school safety specialist.	To share information with the school districts on any trainings, policies or procedures developed and considered best practices.
D			
E			
F			
G			

\*Plan Justification (PJ): Use this letter to identify the funded program or service to address this recommendation.

*Comments:*



**Family Crisis Intervention Unit/Family Crisis Intervention/Mobile Response Unit Program Recommendations**

35. Looking at your answers to Question 31, what is the County's programming plan to address problems and county trends in this category?

Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend. State how the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap.

PJ*	What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC address the problem or county trend?
A	There is a need to address family risk factors to adolescent problem behavior. 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.	The FCIU caseload category with the highest number and percentage in 2022 indicates serious conflict between parent/guardian and the juvenile comprised 42 (38.5%); truancy comprised 31 (28.4%); Other comprised 26 (23.9%); unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours indicated 6 (5.5%); serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of the juvenile indicated 3 (2.8%); and disorderly/petty disorderly persons offense diverted to FCIU indicated 1 (0.9%).	To provide a continuous 24-hour on call service designed to attend and stabilize juvenile –family crisis. To provide juvenile family crisis intervention services that teach the youth and family skills that promote peaceful alternatives to conflict situations, improve family management and reduce the stressors that can escalate into violence. To work with families to improve parenting skills, communication and cohesiveness and link youth and /or their parents to resources to help address any legal issues, substance use or mental health problems. 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.  To develop an adolescent early intervention service to reduce parent/child conflict. To provide the Strengthening Families Program. To reduce the sources of stress in the lives of children and families.
B	To develop strategies to address truancy and reduce the number of school related disciplinary referrals, school suspensions and/or referrals to juvenile court for minor school-based complaints are needed.  To encourage school districts to utilize the services of the Family Crisis Intervention	The state average, school-wide percentage chronically absent for 10% or more days enrolled in the 2021-2022 school year was 19.8%. The Monmouth County High Schools showing the highest percentage of students that were chronically absent in the 2021-2022 school year were: Asbury Park High School (46%), Henry Hudson Regional High School (40.1%),	To develop strategies to address truancy and reduce the number of school related disciplinary referrals, school suspensions and/or referrals to juvenile court for a minor school-based complaints. To recommend the Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU) work with school districts to determine the available data that would suggest which students are absent and why they are absent. Develop mechanisms and/or protocols to

	<p>Unit to address truancy and develop an early warning system and intervention plan for students with school attendance issues.</p> <p>Student absenteeism can lead to low academic achievement, dropping out of school, delinquency and gang involvement. School districts that have established multi-systemic approaches and policies pertaining to student absenteeism typically experience fewer numbers of dropouts and a greater number of graduates.</p>	Keansburg High School (39.8%), Neptune High School (36.0%) and Long Branch High School (33.0%).	analyze and respond to data regularly and efficiently. Consider creating district and/or school-wide Early Warning Systems. Administer a family/caregiver survey (that was developed in consultation with local parent organizations), as well as a student survey to uncover and determine why students are absent. Explain early and often the importance of regular attendance. Missing only two days a month would result in being Chronically Absent from school. Respond to each incident of absenteeism with communication to families/caregivers through text, email and/or with a phone call.
C	To recommend the use of restorative practices to address minor school-based incidents by responding to the offending student's underlying issues while restoring the harm caused to the victim.	Restorative Practices like Responsive Circles and Community Conferences help parties (the offending student and victim) come to agreement on the appropriate consequence/response. Restorative practices address the underlying issues triggering delinquent behavior by empowering students to resolve their own conflicts while providing a voice for the victim to be heard.	To recommend the use of restorative practices to address minor school-based incidents by responding to the offending student's underlying issues while restoring the harm caused to the victim. To promote Restorative Practice Training for interested schools. Professional development in restorative practices is recommended. To establish a Memorandum of Understanding with the School District regarding the Restorative Practice Training.
D	<p>To reduce the sources of stress in the lives of children and families. To support responsive relationships for children and adults; and strengthen core life skills.</p> <p>To recommend training and professional development in trauma informed care.</p> <p>To engage youth and families as partners in the decision process, including when creating service plans and ensure they receive adequate assistance or resources to participate fully (e.g. language interpreters,</p>	Youth Mental Health in New Jersey-Current Status and Opportunities for Improved Services- Rutgers New Jersey State Policy Lab-June 2023 (Authors: Karen Lowrie, Ph.D, Brooke Schwartzman)-Key Take-aways-From a quarter to a half of NJ youth are experiencing poor mental health in the form of emotional or depressive problems, sadness, or hopelessness for extended periods of time. About a third, NJ youth have experienced an Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE), with the proportion about 50% for Black students, and one in six females have experienced sexual violence. Female students are up to 50%	To offer youth opportunities to participate in positive pro-social activities to balance adverse childhood experiences with hope. To assess youth's areas of interest, talent, and hobbies and establish a wraparound service funds within the Family Navigator Program that can be provided to youth to engage them in meaningful recreational activities. cultural events and positive experiences.

	<p>transportation support).</p> <p>To share information and training opportunities with juvenile justice personnel on trauma informed care and resources to address adverse childhood experiences.</p>	<p>more likely to experience anxiety, sadness, or suicide ideations than male students. Hispanic youth are more likely to feel unsafe at school than White or Black students and suffer more emotional disturbances. White youth suffer anxiety in higher proportions than Black, Hispanic, or Asian youth. White and Hispanic youth engage in more binge drinking and are more likely to be victims of bullying than Black youth. The proportion of poor neighborhood and familial determinants of mental health is higher in Hispanic and Black populations. Asian students are less likely than other racial/ethnic groups to experience risk factors for developing poor mental health outcomes. One in six families reports no insurance for mental health and about half found difficulty getting adequate counseling.</p>	
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\*Plan Justification (PJ): Use this letter to identify the funded program or service to address this recommendation.

*Comments:*

### **Family Court Diversion Program Recommendations**

36. Looking at your answers to Question 32, what is the County's programming plan to address problems and county trends in this category?

Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend. State how the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap.

PJ*	What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC address the problem or county trend?
A	<p>Court processing data from Monmouth Vicinage showed a significant decrease in diversions from prior years. In 2018, there were 280 juveniles diverted by Monmouth Vicinage compared to 50 in 2022. A high number of the juveniles docketed, diverted and adjudicated delinquent in prior court years were related to marijuana and hashish offenses. Those cases are now expunged.</p> <p>It is important to note that 2020 was the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, which may have impacted policies, procedures, and data collection activities regarding referrals to and processing of youth by juvenile courts. Additionally, stay-at-home orders and school closures likely impacted the volume and type of law-violating behavior by youth referred to juvenile court in 2020.</p> <p>To have an array of diversion options as a referral resource for the Family Court to utilize to divert minor offenses related to conduct disorder, anger management problems, alcohol and drug abuse, sexting</p>	<p>Monmouth Vicinage Court Processing data from the Family Automated Case Tracking System indicates in 2022, there were 50 juveniles diverted, 54 cases diverted, and 69 offenses diverted. In 2022, juveniles 15-16 years of age comprised the largest number and percentage of juveniles diverted. Males continue to comprise the largest number and percentage of those diverted compared to females. While a significant volume of charges was identified as "Not Categorized" in 2022, the offense category with the highest number diverted was Public Order/Decency.</p> <p>The race / ethnicity of the 2022 docketed, diverted and adjudicated delinquent juveniles indicates that race was not identified in the system for the large majority of juveniles. The vicinage will be reviewing the data further in order to determine the accurate race/ethnicity for these categories in 2022.</p> <p>The New Jersey Judiciary expunged more than 362,000 marijuana and hashish cases from court records since the Marijuana Decriminalization Law became effective July 1, 2021. Eligible cases were expunged automatically by the Judiciary. Once a case is expunged, it is removed from the court's public record and does not have to be</p>	<p>To request additional information from Monmouth Vicinage on the nature and type of the cases diverted and the types of linkages and referrals that they are making for those youth. To refer youth and families involved in the court to resources that address their individual needs.</p> <p>To have an array of diversion options as a referral resource for the Family Court to utilize to divert minor offenses related to conduct disorder, anger management problems, alcohol and drug abuse, cyberbullying, sexting and inappropriate use of social media.</p>

	and inappropriate use of social media, and public order/decency offenses.	reported on applications for jobs, housing, or college admissions. Cases with offenses eligible for expungement include certain marijuana or hashish charges alone or in combination with the following: possession of drug paraphernalia; use or being under the influence of a controlled, dangerous substance; and failure to make lawful disposition of a controlled, dangerous substance.	
B	<p>To review data on the use of Juvenile Conference Committees as a diversion mechanism on an annual basis. To request an update on the status of Monmouth Vicinage's restructuring or consolidation of the Juvenile Conference Committees.</p> <p>Monmouth is highlighted in the 2022 JDAI annual report relative to the court's Family Division recruitment of youth for Juvenile Conference Committees.</p>	Juvenile Conference Committees is a diversion mechanism, that has undergone some changes over the years.	To inquire how many JCC volunteers are currently serving, the number of youth who are participating, and an overview of the training they receive.
C	<p>To integrate Restorative Justice practices in diversion programs. To enhance the continuum of juvenile court diversions with the inclusion of Restorative Community Conferences. The person harmed has an opportunity to share how they were affected and what they need to heal. The young person assumes responsibility for causing harm and articulates what they need to reduce the likelihood of it happening again. The facilitator helps participants reach an agreement that meets everyone's needs.</p> <p>To review the use of Restorative Community Conferences used as a juvenile</p>	The restorative justice model seeks to balance the needs of the victim, the individual who committed the offense, and the community by repairing the harm caused by delinquent acts. According to the Annie E. Casey Foundation, the model "uses highly trained facilitators to help connect the responsible party with the harmed party as well as with supportive family and community members. The group works together to determine the appropriate response and, if possible, repair, involved." All parties, including the victims, must agree to participate in the restorative justice process, while facilitators collaborate separately to prepare parties for a restorative conference to discuss what happened.	To integrate Restorative Justice practices in diversion programs. To enhance the continuum of juvenile court diversions with the inclusion of Restorative Community Conferences. To increase the number of Restorative Practice Community Conference Court Diversions through the inclusion of the Family Navigator – to provide support and expertise in working with parents/families and the community.

	court diversion by Monmouth Vicinage.		
D	<p>To maintain a Family Navigator position to provide support to court involved families.</p> <p>To continue Monmouth's family engagement strategies and conduct surveys and focus groups of court involved youth and families, to help raise their voices of areas needing system improvement.</p> <p>The Family Navigator will seek to link youth to the existing mentoring programs when a need is identified for a positive adult role model/male mentor.</p>	<p>In 2022 the Family Navigator program served 332 duplicated families. Their gender indicates 270 (81%) as males and 62 (19%) as females. The race/ethnicity of the families served indicates 123 (37%) as White; 160 (48%) as Black; 45 (13.5%) as Hispanic and 4 as Other.</p> <p>Positive feedback from the court surveys and interviews was received regarding the role of the Family Navigator. A summary of the interviews conducted with parent/guardians of youth in the Youth Detention Center was provided. Numerous linkages and referrals were made to services and resources.</p>	<p>To maintain a Family Navigator position to provide support to court involved families. To continue Monmouth's family engagement strategies and conduct surveys and focus groups of court involved youth and families, to help raise their voices of areas needing system improvement. The Family Navigator will seek to link youth to the existing mentoring programs when a need is identified for a positive adult role model/male mentor. Linkages to community-based organizations such as Big Brothers Big Sisters of Coastal and Northern New Jersey, the Greater YMCA of Monmouth County's community-based mentoring program or the newly established Project Heal / Elevate Program will be explored.</p>
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\*Plan Justification (PJ): Use this letter to identify the funded program or service to address this recommendation.

*Comments:*

## **Section 7.**

# **Detention & Detention Alternatives**

## DETENTION & DETENTION ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

Using your completed data worksheet and your Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative All Sites data report, describe in your answers trends or changes in the data analyzed.

- **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 DETENTION AND DETENTION ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM UTILIZATION

#### JUVENILE DETENTION ADMISSIONS & AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

- **For Questions 1-3, use Table 1 (Juvenile Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity and Gender).**

1. Using the data in Table 1, describe total detention admissions, detention admissions by race/ethnicity, and detention admissions by gender in 2022.

There was a total of 77 admissions to detention in 2018, 36 admissions to detention in 2021, and 40 admissions to detention in 2022. There was a -48.1% change in the total admissions to detention 2018 -2022.

The gender of the Monmouth County admissions to juvenile detention indicates that there were 36 male and 11 female in 2018, 35 male and 1 female in 2021, and 35 male and 5 female in 2022. This reflects a -47.0% change in male admissions to detention and a -54.5% change in female admissions to detention from 2018 to 2022.

The race/ethnicity of the 77 Monmouth County admissions to juvenile detention indicates that in 2018 there were a total of 11 White youth, 43 Black youth, 11 Hispanic and 12 in the “Other” category.

The race/ethnicity of the 36 Monmouth County admissions to juvenile detention indicates that in 2021 there were a total of 1 White youth, 31 Black youth, and 4 Hispanic youth.

The race/ethnicity of the 40 Monmouth County admissions to juvenile detention indicates that in 2022 there were a total of 2 White youth, 34 Black youth, and 4 Hispanic youth.

2. Using the data in Table 1, (% Change in detention admissions by race/ethnicity and gender 2018-2022 column), describe the total change in detention admissions, from 2018 to 2022. Rank total % changes in detention admissions by race/ethnicity and by gender between 2018 and 2022. Describe changes in total detention admissions by race/ethnicity and gender since 2018.

There was a -48.1% change in the total admissions to detention 2018 -2022. For detention admissions by race/ethnicity from 2018 to 2022, there was a -81.8% change in admissions to detention for White youth, a -20.9% change in admissions to detention for Black youth, and a -63.6% change in the admissions to detention for Hispanic youth, and a -100% change in admissions to detention for youth in the “Other” category. For



detention admissions by gender, there was a -47.0% change in male admissions to detention and a -54.5% change in female admissions to detention from 2018 to 2022.

3. Rank the percent change in admissions by race/ethnicity and gender (e.g., White male, Black male, etc.), beginning with the category that has the highest percent change. Describe changes in detention admissions by race/ethnicity and gender since 2018, drawing comparisons between the categories.

In 2018, there was 701 referrals to court, 77 detention admissions and the percentage of referrals to court admitted to detention was 11.0%. In 2022, there was 227 referrals to court, 40 detention admissions and the percentage of referrals to court admitted to detention was 17.6%. Between 2018 and 2022, there was a -67.6% change in referrals to court and -48.1% change in detention admissions. There was 9 fewer White youth, 9 fewer Black youth, 7 fewer Hispanic youth and 12 fewer youth in the “Other” category admitted to juvenile detention in 2022 compared to 2018.

4. Using the answers to questions 1-3, what are the most significant findings about overall detention admissions, admissions by race/ethnicity and admissions by gender in 2022? What are the most significant findings about the changes in total detention admissions, total detention admissions by race/ethnicity, admissions by race/ethnicity and gender since 2018?

There was a -48.1% change in the total admissions to juvenile detention 2018 -2022. There were 37 fewer admissions to juvenile detention in 2022 compared to 2018. Black youth continue to comprise the highest number and percentage of youth admitted to juvenile detention. There were 9 fewer Black youth admissions to juvenile detention in 2022 compared to 2018. The percentage of the total juvenile detention admissions that Black youth comprised was 55.8% in 2018 and 85% in 2022. The number of Black youth admissions to juvenile detention decreased in 2022 compared to 2018 however, the percentage that Black youth comprise of the total juvenile detention admissions for the year increased in 2022 compared to 2018. Juvenile detention admissions for White youth and Hispanic youth in 2018 were each 11 and there were 12 youth in the Other youth race category. In 2022, there were 4 Hispanic youth admissions to juvenile detention and 2 White youth admissions. Gender data on the juvenile admissions indicates that males comprise the largest number and percentage in both 2018 and 2022. Males comprised 66 (85.7%) of the total juvenile admissions to detention in 2018 and 35 (87.5%) in 2022. Females comprised 11 (14.28%) of the total juvenile admissions to detention in 2018 and 5 (12.5%) in 2022.

➤ **For Questions 5-, use Table 2 (Juvenile Detention Admissions Compared to Referrals to Court by Race/Ethnicity)**

5. Using the data in Table 2 (% Change 2018-2022 column), describe the total percent change in referrals to court and the total percent change in detention admissions. Rank the percent change in referrals to court by race/ethnicity and gender (e.g., White male, Black male), starting with the category that has the highest percent change. Describe the percent change in referrals to court, drawing comparisons between the categories. Rank the percent change in detention admissions by race/ethnicity and gender, beginning with the category that has the highest percent change. Describe the percent change in detention admissions since 2018, drawing comparisons between the categories. Draw comparisons between the total percent change in referrals to court and the total percent change in detention admissions and by race/ethnicity and gender since 2018.

In 2022 new filings/referrals to court did not breakout race/ethnicity accurately and due to a glitch in the

system most of the referrals were. in the Other category. The data that was made available shows the following: The % change in referrals to court by race/ethnicity between 2018 to 2022 indicates Other youth at 753.8% (196 additional youth in the Other category in 2022 compared to 2018), White youth at -100% (11 fewer White youth in 2022 compared to 2018), Black youth at -99.6% (191 fewer Black youth in 2022 compared to 2018), and Hispanic youth at -94.5% (69 fewer Hispanic youth in 2022 compared to 2018).

The % change in admissions to juvenile detention by race/ethnicity between 2018 and 2022 indicates that youth in the Other race category had a -100% change (12 fewer admissions in 2022 compared to 2018), White youth had a -81.8% change (9 fewer admissions in 2022 compared to 2018), Hispanic youth had a -63.6 change (7 fewer admissions in 2022 compared to 2018) and Black youth had a -20.9% change (9 fewer admissions in 2022 compared to 2018).

The total % change in referrals to court between 2018 and 2022 indicates -67% and the total % change in juvenile detention admissions between 2018 and 2022 indicates -48.1%.

6. Using the answers to questions 4-5 what are the most significant findings about juvenile detention admissions and juvenile detention admissions by race/ethnicity and gender in 2022? What are the most significant findings about juvenile detention admissions and juvenile detention admissions by race/ethnicity since 2018? What are the most significant findings about referrals to court, detention admissions and the percent of referrals admitted to detention in total and by category in 2022? What are the most significant finds about referrals to court in total and by category since 2018? What are the most significant findings about detention admissions in total and by category since 2018? What are the most significant findings from the comparison of the percent change in referrals to court and the percent change in admissions to detention since 2018?

In 2018, there was 701 referrals to court, 77 detention admissions and the percentage of referrals to court admitted to detention was 11.0%. In 2022, there was 227 referrals to court, 40 detention admissions and the percentage of referrals to court admitted to detention was 17.6%. Between 2018 and 2022, there was a -67.6% change in referrals to court and -48.1% change in detention admissions. There was 9 fewer White youth, 9 fewer Black youth, 7 fewer Hispanic youth and 12 fewer youth in the “Other” category admitted to juvenile detention in 2022 compared to 2018.

➤ **For Questions 7-10, use Table 3 (Juvenile Detention Population 2018-2022)**

7. Using the data in Table 3, describe the overall Average Daily Population (ADP) 2022.

The average daily population for juvenile detention in 2018 was 9.4, in 2021 the average daily population for juvenile detention was 8.5, and in 2022 the average daily population for juvenile detention was 9.7. This represents a 3.2% change in the average daily population between 2018 and 2022.

8. Using the data in Table 3, (% Change 2018-2022 column), describe the total change in ADP between 2018 and 2022.

There was a 3.2% change in the average daily population between 2018 and 2022.

9. Using the data in Table 3, describe the overall Average Length of Stay (ALOS) 2022.

The average length of stay for the juvenile detention population in 2018 was 33, in 2021 it was 81.9, and in 2022 the length of stay was 99.4. This represents a 201.2% change in the length of stay in juvenile detention from 2018-2022.

10. Using the data in Table 3, (% Change 2018-2022 column), describe the total percent change in ALOS between 2018 and 2022.

There was a 201.2% change in the length of stay in juvenile detention from 2018-2022.

11. Using the answers to questions 7-10, what are the most significant findings about overall ADP and ALOS in 2022? What are the most significant findings about the percent change in ADP and in ALOS since 2018?

The average daily population increased slightly in 2022 compared to 2018. The average length of stay increased significantly in 2022 compared to 2018.

## **CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH IN DETENTION**

- **For Questions 12-15, use the data files (2022 Detention admission by age, degree of offense, most serious current offense, and municipality of residence) provided by the JJC.**

12. Rank the top three municipalities of residence for youth admitted to detention in 2022, beginning with the municipality with the highest frequency. Name the top three municipalities and describe the number of detained youth and the percent of all detained youth for each municipality within the county.

2022 Juvenile Detention Admissions by municipality/town indicates the following (highest to lowest) number and percentage of the total-Keansburg 13 (23.6%), Asbury Park 10 (18.2%), Freehold 6 (10.9%), Long Branch 4 (7.3%), Union Beach 3 (5.5%), Middletown 3 (5.5%) note Lincroft which is listed separately is part of Middletown. The following two Monmouth County municipalities each had 2 (3.6%) of the total admissions to juvenile detention in 2022 Eatontown and Neptune. The following six municipalities that represent 10 juvenile admissions were included on the Monmouth's list provided by the JJC for the 2022 admissions to juvenile detention, which are not located in Monmouth County: Camden 2 (3.6%), Jackson 1 (1.8%), Jersey City 2 (3.6%), Lakewood 2 (3.6%), Newark 2 (3.6%) and Stone Mountain 1 (1.8%).

- In review of the juvenile detention admissions list for Middlesex County- there were 2 admissions listed from Matawan which is a Monmouth County municipality.

13. Review the detention admissions by age data. Describe the age range youth admitted to detention by number and percent of total, the average age of detention admission and the median age of detention admission in 2022. Rank each age by percent of total, beginning with the highest percent. Draw comparisons between the categories.

In 2022, there were 55 Monmouth admissions to juvenile detention. The average age of the youth admitted to juvenile detention in 2022 was 16.6, the minimum age of the youth admitted to juvenile detention was 12.7 and the maximum age of the youth admitted to juvenile detention was 20.4.

14. Review the Detention Admissions by Most Serious Current Offense data for 2022 (frequency and percent). Rank the offenses beginning with the offense that has the highest number/percent of total. Draw comparisons between the categories.

The Most Serious Current Offense for Monmouth's 2022 juvenile detention admissions indicates the following highest to lowest with the frequency and percent: 2nd degree Possession of Firearm, Explosives, or Destructive Device 12 (21.8%), Violation of Probation 7 (12.7%), 1st degree Robbery 6 (10.9%), 2nd degree Robbery 4 (7.3%), 3rd degree Burglary 4 (7.3%), Violation of Detention Alternative/Alternative Custody 3 (5.5%), 2nd degree Theft Offenses 2 (3.6%), DP/PDP-Public Order Offenses 2 (3.6%), FTA 2 (3.6%), Violation of a Court Order 2 (3.6%), 1st degree Murder, Attempted Murder, Conspiracy to Commit Murder 1 (1.8%), 1st

degree Manslaughter-Aggravated 1 (1.8%), 1st degree Carjacking 1 (1.8%), 2nd degree Sexual Assault 1 (1.8%), 2nd degree Assault-Aggravated 1 (1.8%), 3rd degree Terroristic Threats 1 (1.8%), 3rd degree Unlawful Possession of Firearm 1 (1.8%), 3rd degree Possession of Weapon (Non-Firearm/Explosives) 1 (1.8%), 3rd degree Escape 1 (1.8%), 3rd degree Theft Offenses 1 (1.8%), 4th degree Weapons Offense 1 (1.8%).

15. Review the Detention Admissions by Degree of Offense data for 2022. Rank the degree of offenses beginning with the category that has the highest number/percent of total. Draw comparisons between the categories.

In 2022, the admissions to juvenile detention with new delinquency charges -degree of most serious offense (highest to lowest) indicates that there was a count of 20 (36.4%) with 2nd degree charges, a count of 14 (25.5%) N/A-no delinquency charges, 9 (16.4%) with 1st degree charges, 9 (16.4%) with 3rd degree charges, 2 (3.6%) with DP/PDP , and 1 (1.8%) with 4th degree charges.

16. Using the answers to questions 12-15, Describe the most significant findings related to the characteristics of young people who were detained in 2022 (municipality, age, offense, offense degree). Please use the information from all four answers in your response.

The characteristics of young people, who were detained in 2022, were likely Black males, who resided in Keansburg, Asbury Park, Freehold or Long Branch, who were 16 or 17 years of age, with a 2nd degree Possession of Firearm, Explosives, or Destructive Device 12 (21.8%), Violation of Probation 7 (12.7%), or a 1st degree Robbery 6 (10.9%).

## **DETENTION ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM UTILIZATION AND OUTCOMES**

### **JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM ADMISSIONS & AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION**

#### **➤ For Questions 17-18, use Table 4 (Juvenile Detention Alternatives Program Population)**

17. Using the data in Table 4, describe the average daily detention alternative population and average monthly detention alternative population admissions in 2022.

The average daily population for the juvenile detention alternatives program in 2018 was 5.9, in 2021 it was 5.4, and in 2022 the average daily population was 5.7. This represents a -3.4% change in the average daily population for the juvenile detention alternative program from 2018-2022.

18. Using the data in Table 4, (% Change 2018-2022 column), describe the percent change in the average daily population of detention alternative programs between 2018 and 2022. Describe the percent change in average monthly admissions between 2018 and 2022.

There was a -3.4% change in the average daily population for the juvenile detention alternative program from 2018-2022.

19. Using the answers to questions 17-18, what are the most significant findings about the average daily population in detention alternative programs and in average monthly admissions to detention alternative programs in 2022? What are the most significant findings about average daily population in detention alternative programs and average monthly

admissions to detention since 2018?

There was a -3.4% change in the average daily population for the juvenile detention alternative program from 2018-2022. The average monthly admissions for the juvenile detention alternatives program in 2018 was 2.8, in 2021 the average monthly admissions for the juvenile detention alternatives program were 1.2, and in 2022 the average monthly admissions for the juvenile detention alternatives program was 1.8. This represents a -35.7% change in the average monthly admissions for the juvenile detention alternatives program from 2018 to 2022. The average daily population and the average monthly admissions for the juvenile detention alternatives program decreased in 2022 compared to 2018.

## **JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVE AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY**

### **➤ For Questions 20-21, use Table 5 (Juvenile Detention Alternative ALOS by Race/Ethnicity)**

20. Using the data in Table 5, describe the ALOS in detention alternative programs overall and by race/ethnicity in 2022.

The Juvenile Detention Alternatives Average Length of Stay by race- In 2018, the average length of stay of 62 days was the longest for Hispanic youth on juvenile detention alternatives, the average LOS for White youth was very close to that same number at 61 days, and the shortest average LOS on juvenile detention alternative program was for Black youth at 51 days. In 2021, the average length of stay on a juvenile detention alternative was 260 days for white youth compared to the average LOS for Black youth at 101 days. In 2022 the average length of stay on a juvenile detention alternative was 93 days for Black youth, 89 days for White youth and 60 days for Hispanic youth.

21. Using the data in Table 5, (% Change 2018-2022 column), describe the total percent change in ALOS between 2018 and 2022. Using the data in Table 5, (% Change 2018-2022), rank the percent change in ALOS in detention alternatives by race/ethnicity, beginning with the group that has the highest percent change. Describe the overall percent change in detention alternative program ALOS and describe the ranking of changes in ALOS by category by drawing comparisons between the categories.

Black youth had the largest increase in the average LOS on juvenile detention alternatives, from 2018 to 2022, with 83.1% change. In 2022, the average length of stay for Black youth increased by 42 days compared to 2018. White youth also experienced an increase in the average length of stay on juvenile detention alternatives with a 46.6% change from 2018 to 2022. In 2022, the average LOS on juvenile detention alternatives for White youth increased by 25 days compared to 2018. Hispanic youth showed a -2.6% change in their average LOS on juvenile detention alternatives between 2018 and 2022. In 2022, the average LOS for Hispanic youth on juvenile detention alternatives decreased by 2 compared to 2018.

22. Using the answers to questions 20-21, what are the most significant findings about ALOS overall and about ALOS for each racial/ethnic group in 2022? What are the most significant findings about ALOS for each racial/ethnic groups and about overall ALOS in detention alternative programs since 2018?

Length of stay for both Black youth and White youth on juvenile detention alternatives increased significantly from 2018 to 2022. Black youth had the longest length of stay shown. Hispanic youth's ALOS slightly decreased.

## **DETENTION ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM UTILIZATION & OUTCOMES**

➤ **For Questions 23-26, use Table 6 (Juvenile Detention Alternative Program Outcomes).**

23. Using the data in Table 6, describe the number of successful completions of detention alternative programs in 2022 and the percent change (% Change 2018-2022 column) in the success rate of detention alternative programming between 2018 and 2022.

In 2018, 90% of the youth on detention alternatives had a successful completion and in 2022, 81% of the youth on detention alternatives had a successful completion. There was a -10% change in the juvenile detention alternatives successful completions between 2018 and 2022.

Based upon additional information from Monmouth County Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives, in 2022, a combined total of 36 youth admissions were under the Juvenile Detention Alternatives supervision. The gender of the 36 youth indicates 30 (83 %) as male and 6 (17%) as female. The race/ethnicity of the 36 youth indicates 29 (80.5%) as African American, 5 (14%) as White, 2 (5.5%) as Hispanic and 0 (0%) as "Other". In 2022, there were a total of 36 (88%) successful completions and 5 (12%) non successful. The departures include some youth carried over from the prior year. In 2022, there were 5 unsuccessful termination (1 youth violated two programs) for all Monmouth's Detention Alternatives. Of the 4 youth, 2 were open with CMO and 1 with DCP&P at the time they violated.

24. Using the data in Table 6, describe the number of new charge violations of detention alternative programs in 2022 and describe the percent change (% Change 2018-2022 column) in detention alternative program violations tied to new charges between 2018 and 2022.

The juvenile detention alternatives program outcomes indicates that 6% of the youth had new charges in 2018, 14.3% had new charges in 2021, and 0% had new charges in 2022. The % change in new charges between 2018 and 2022 was -100%, however, there was a spike shown in the percentage of new charges in 2021.

25. Using the data in Table 6, describe the number of violations of detention alternative programs tied to a technical violation/non-compliance in 2022 and describe the percent change (% Change 2018-2022 column), change in technical violations/non-compliance of detention alternative programs between 2018 and 2022.

The juvenile detention alternatives program outcomes indicates that 4% had violations of the detention alternative program tied to a technical violation /non-compliance in 2018. 14.3% had violations of the detention alternative program tied to a technical violation /non-compliance in 2021. 19% had violations of the detention alternative program tied to a technical violation /non-compliance in 2022. There was a 375% change shown from 2018 to 2022 in violations of the juvenile detention alternative program tied to a technical violation/non-compliance.

26. Using the answers to questions 23-25, what are the most significant findings about the number of successful completions, the number of violations due to new charges and the number of violations due to technical violations/non-compliance of detention alternative programs in 2022? What are the most significant findings about the total number/percentage change in the detention alternative program success rate, new charge violations and technical violations/non-compliance since 2018?

Monmouth's Juvenile Detention Alternative Programs have shown a high % of successful completions over the years. There has however, been some variation by year. In 2022, 81% of the juvenile detention alternative program outcomes had successful completions, there were no outcomes due to new charges, and 19% had a violation of the juvenile detention alternative tied to a technical violation/non-compliance.

From 2018 to 2022, the % change indicates -10% for successful completion, -100% for new charges and 375% for violations of the juvenile detention alternative tied to technical violation/non-compliance.

➤ **For Questions 27, use JAMS data.**

27. Looking at each program on the detention point of the continuum (Total Intakes by Program, 2018 & 2022 column), describe detention alternative program admissions, by program, in 2022. Looking at the percent change 2018-2022 column, rank the detention alternative programs starting with the program that has the highest percent change. Describe how detention alternative utilization by program has changed since 2018.

➤ **Other Data Regarding Extent and Nature of Need**

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

Parents/Guardians of Youth in Detention, who were interviewed by the Family Navigator, expressed a need for community resources that include male mentors and positive role models for young men, as well as programs that engage youth in positive activities. Parents/Guardians of Youth in Detention were asked the following questions and their responses are indicated below.

What resources do you feel are needed in your community or could be developed to prevent youth from becoming involved in the juvenile justice system? (ex. reduce youth crime, gang involvement and violence?)

"I think there needs to be more networking of community resources." "We need more community participation with things like mentors or programs without fees."-respondent from Asbury Park.

"What I think is really needed is to have male mentors for young men."-respondent from Asbury Park.

"There is really nothing in our community. I think it would be great idea to have a youth recreational center."-respondent from Keansburg. Youth dropped out of school would like to see him get his GED. -respondent from Keansburg.

What do you see as the main issues facing youth and/or families in your town?

"The main issues facing youth and families are that there is a no sense of community, homelessness, incarcerated parents and addiction. The cycle of addiction and neglect with the parents in the community was described."-respondent from Asbury Park,

"One of the biggest problems is gun violence and gangs." "These grown men in the gangs get our kids to join them." "We really need mentors so these kids can have positive role models."-respondent from Asbury Park.

"There is a total lack of resources for the kids as well as the parents. There are no programs for the kids. I also think there should be a holiday program."-respondent from Keansburg.

## IMPLICATIONS FOR JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS PLAN

### Extent and Nature of Need- Detention Utilization

29. Taken collectively, what do the answers to questions 4,6, 11, 16 and 28 tell you about your county's detention admissions, average daily population, and the characteristics of detained young people? How does this information inform the need for detention alternative programs?

The JJC Research and Reform Specialist prepared a JDAI Annual Data Report 2022 for the Monmouth County Council on Juvenile System Improvement. Highlights included the following: Admissions to detention hit an all-time low in 2021, but that number increased an additional 53% in 2022. There were 36 admissions to juvenile detention in 2021 and 55 in 2022. 93% of youth entering detention were youth of color and 89% male. Almost a third (29.1%) of youth entering detention were between 12-years old and 15 years old. Close to 42% of youth admitted to detention came from Asbury Park or Keansburg. 73% of youth admitted to detention for a new delinquency offense (percentage close to the statewide average of 77.2%). 53% of youth admitted to detention came in on a 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> degree offense (below statewide average of 59%). 26% of the detention population entered on a violation only (a bit higher than the statewide average of 22.8%). There were 2 youth admitted for failure to appear, 7 youth admitted for violation of probation and 3 youth admitted for a detention alternative program. The average length of stay hit an all time high in 2022 at 99 days (almost double the statewide average of 50 days). For 2022, median LOS in Monmouth was 26 days. Three waiver youth were released (1,641, 1,043 and 387 days respectively), which was why the ALOS was so high. When you remove waiver youth from the sample, LOS dropped to 42.8 days. For youth released to a dispositional placement, LOS was 95.3 days, around 7 days shorter than statewide average. Eight of the 18 youth (44.4%) were released in 100+ days. With the exception of Hunterdon, Monmouth released the smallest percentage of youth to a detention alternative pre-adjudication (28.8%). 28% of Monmouth County's youth population was youth of color. 93% of Monmouth County's detention population was youth of color. +65% overrepresentation gap of youth of color in youth population vs. youth of color in detention (second highest in state). If youth of color are overrepresented it doesn't necessarily mean they are being treated differently. Monmouth's 81% success rate for youth on a detention alternative was close to the statewide average of 84.8%.

### Extent and Nature of Need- Detention Alternative Programs

30. Taken collectively, what do the answer to questions 19, 22, 26, 27 and 28 tell you about your county's use of detention alternative programming and their outcomes? How does this information inform the need for detention alternative programs?

Monmouth's 81% success rate for youth on a detention alternative was close to the statewide average of 84.8%. Monmouth's Juvenile Detention Alternative Programs have shown a high % of successful completions over the years. There has however, been some variation by year. In 2022, 81% of the juvenile detention alternative program outcomes had successful completions, there were no outcomes due to new charges, and 19% had a violation of the juvenile detention alternative tied to a technical violation/non-compliance. The way the state calculates success rate is slightly different than how our Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives does.

Monmouth County's Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives indicates in 2022, there were a total of 36 (88%) successful completions and 5 (12%) non successful. The departures include some youth carried over from the prior year. In 2022, there were 5 unsuccessful termination (1 youth violated two programs) for all Monmouth's Detention Alternatives.

Monmouth County's juvenile detention alternatives continue to be an important component to our juvenile justice system.



31. 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 36 youth on juvenile detention status in 2022 indicates 29 (80.5%) as African American, 5 (14%) as White, 2 (5.5%) as Hispanic and 0 (0%) as “Other”. Black youth continue to comprise the highest number and percentage of youth admitted to juvenile detention. The total number of Monmouth County Black juvenile admissions to the Middlesex County Juvenile Detention facility in 2022 was 39 which, represents an increase of 8 from 2021. There is disproportionate minority contact and overrepresentation of Black youth in detention and detention alternatives.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

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

PJ*	What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC address the problem or county trend?
A	<p>Adequate supervision of youth in detention alternative programs is required.</p> <p>There is a need for the detention alternative unit to provide client-centered and family-focused services. Part of the family engagement efforts will include a STEADY “Transitions” component. ‘</p>	<p>In 2022, a combined total of 36 youth admissions were under the Monmouth County Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives supervision. The gender of the 36 youth indicates 30 (83 %) as male and 6 (17%) as female. The race/ethnicity of the 36 youth indicates 29 (80.5%) as African American, 5 (14%) as White, 2 (5.5%) as Hispanic and 0 (0%) as “Other”. In 2022, there were a total of 36 (88%) successful completions and 5 (12%) non successful. The departures include some youth carried over from the prior year. In 2022, there were 5 unsuccessful termination (1 youth violated two programs) for all Monmouth’s Detention Alternatives. Of the 4 youth, 2 were open with CMO and 1 with DCP&amp;P at the time they violated.</p> <p>In 2022, there were 18 participants on Home Detention /Electronic Monitoring, 4 admissions on Electronic Monitoring Expansion-Wireless/GPS, 3 admissions on House Arrest A, 0 admissions on House Arrest B, 2 admissions to the Juvenile Shelter and 9 admissions on the STEADY transition program.</p>	<p>To continue an effective continuum of detention alternatives with various degrees and types of supervision for youth whose cases are pending court disposition. To strengthen and improve detention alternatives serving high-minority areas. To continue to enhance the youth and family engagement component of the alternative program continuum. While youth are on any of the alternatives; staff will provide youth/family incentives, organize pro-social activities/events and coordinate team meetings. To review the Exit Interview responses from Parent(s) / Guardian(s) and Youth on detention alternative status, and the number and type of incentives and pro-social activities/events provided by the Monmouth County Division of Juvenile Detention Alternatives on an annual basis. To track the number of youth referred to the STEADY transitions component of Detention Alternative supervision, and the number of discharge transition reports prepared and shared with probation.</p>
B	<p>With fewer juvenile detention centers in the state, there is more competition for those beds that sometimes result in higher</p>	<p>With limited juvenile detention bed space, Monmouth needed to develop an overflow plan if the number of youth exceeded the number of beds</p>	<p>To track the utilization of the juvenile detention beds purchased by Monmouth. The shared service - agreement that Monmouth County has with the</p>

	costs and rates. Although Middlesex County has a 100-bed capacity, they are currently operating at 65 beds. Space is at a premium with multiple counties utilizing the same facility.	set aside in the shared service agreement.	Middlesex County Juvenile Detention Facility is for 10 detention and 3 shelter beds. During recent month's Monmouth has exceed our 10-bed capacity and needed to locate another county's juvenile detention facility to place the youth. Arrangements have been made with Ocean County and a formalized agreement was established for 2 beds purchased by Monmouth and one other bed to be available on an as needed basis.
C	To keep youth at home and in the community, improved case management, increased reliance on community based and evidence based programs is needed.	<p>Research shows clearly that a period of confinement in a secure juvenile detention or corrections facility is a powerful predictor of negative life outcomes. Confinement in a secure facility frequently interferes with healthy psychological and social development. The experience interrupts participation in school, work, and other prosocial community activities.</p> <p>Parents/Guardians of Youth in Detention, who were interviewed by the Family Navigator, expressed a need for community resources that include male mentors and positive role models for young men, as well as programs that engage youth in positive activities.</p>	To strengthen and improve detention alternatives and increase the rate of success on the alternative. Youth should be placed in the least restrictive environment to ensure public safety. To link youth to positive role models, caring adults serving as mentors. To identify youth's interests and hobbies and expand their opportunity for positive youth development.
D	<p>The purpose of juvenile detention is to temporarily hold youth who pose a serious risk to public safety or risk of flight while their cases are pending final court disposition.</p> <p>The length of stay in juvenile detention is longer for Minority youth.</p>	There were 54 admissions of Monmouth County juveniles to the Middlesex County Juvenile Detention Center in 2022. The total number of Monmouth County Black juvenile admissions to the Middlesex County Juvenile Detention facility in 2022 was 39 which, represents an increase of 8 from 2021. The total number of Monmouth County White juvenile admissions to the Middlesex County Juvenile Detention facility in 2022 was 5 which, represents a increase of 4 admissions from 2021. The total number of Monmouth County Hispanic juvenile admissions to the Middlesex County Juvenile Detention Facility in 2022 was 10 which, represents an	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). 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-making, as they apply objective, legally relevant criteria in a uniform manner across cases, ensuring similar outcomes for similarly situated youth. To continue to work to a) ensure detention is used according to this purpose, b) minimize reliance on detention for lesser offenses and rule

increase of 5 admissions from 2021. In 2022, the gender of the Monmouth County admissions to the juvenile detention indicates that 48 or 89% are male and 6 or 11% are female. The municipalities with the highest number of admissions of Monmouth County juveniles to the Middlesex County Juvenile Detention Facility in 2022 were Keansburg (12); Asbury Park (10); and Long Branch (5).

The average length of stay hit an all time high in 2022 at 99 days (almost double the statewide average of 50 days). For 2022, median LOS in Monmouth was 26 days. Three waiver youth were released (1,641, 1,043 and 387 days respectively), which was why the ALOS was so high. When you remove waiver youth from the sample, LOS dropped to 42.8 days. For youth released to a dispositional placement, LOS was 95.3 days, around 7 days shorter than statewide average.

With significant differences in the length of stay for Minority youth in Monmouth County compared to White youth, it is recommended that there be a continued focus on length of stay in secure detention to gain a better understanding as to the factors influencing the differences.

The nature of the offenses, waiver cases as well as, other case processing delays need to be reviewed to determine why the length of stay in detention is longer for Black juveniles.

Differences in LOS across racial/ethnic groups continue to exist.

Case processing delays increase length of stay in detention and detention alternatives.

Black juveniles comprise the highest number and percentage of juvenile detention admissions.

violations, c) increase compliance with court-ordered conditions, and d) decrease rates of failure to appear in court. To reduce delays in case processing.

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

E	<p>There is a need for juveniles who are appropriately placed in detention to be provided a comprehensive range of clinical and consultation services, to assess risk and manage juveniles with mental health and substance abuse problems on site.</p> <p>Services are to include crisis intervention for suicidal ideation, emotional distress; substance abuse education and treatment readiness; coping skills for mood/emotion/behavior management; psychiatric consultation for medication management; and post release planning and coordination.</p>	<p>Youth placed in juvenile detention encounter challenges adjusting to that environment and may arrive at the facility with underlying mental health and substance abuse issues. Child Advocates and family members want to ensure the safety and well-being of youth.</p>	<p>To gather updated information relative to the services provided to Monmouth County youth at the Middlesex County Juvenile Detention Facility and the Ocean County Youth Detention Center-to determine if gaps in service exist. To utilize IAAC to review and monitor detention cases, collect information on concerns and problem areas experienced by the youth in detention, and be an advocate for services. To obtain youth and family feedback through interviews conducted by the Family Navigator- Partners with Families Program. To gather updated information relative to the services provided to Monmouth County youth at the Middlesex County Juvenile Detention Facility -to determine if gaps in service exist.</p>
F			
G			

\*Plan Justification: Use this letter to identify the funded program or service to address this recommendation.

*Comments:*

30. In reviewing all the above analysis questions, 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 ensuring similar outcomes for similarly situated youth?

Monmouth County will continue to participate in the local Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement and examine juvenile detention policy and practice through the lens of race and ethnicity. The Race Equity and Inclusion Action Guide issued by the Annie E. Casey Foundation includes 7 Steps to advance and Embed Race Equity and Inclusion Within your Organization. Step 1 -Establish an understanding of race equity and inclusion principles; Step 2- Engage affected populations and stakeholders; Step 3- Gather and analyze disaggregated data; Step 4-Conduct systems analysis of root causes of inequities; Step 5-Identify strategies and target resources to address root causes of inequities; Step 6- Conduct race equity impact assessment for all policies and decision making; Step 7-Continuously evaluate effectiveness and adapt strategies.

*Comments:*

## **Section 8.**

### **Disposition**

## DISPOSITION ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

- When answering questions regarding trends, describe *whether* any change has occurred, the *direction* of any change (e.g., increase, decrease), 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

- For Questions 1-2, use Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender 2018 and 2022.
1. Using the data in Table 1, describe the total number of young people adjudicated delinquent and the number and percent of total of young people adjudicated by gender in 2022.  
The total number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage in 2022 indicates that there were 159. Of the 159 Monmouth County juveniles adjudicated delinquent in 2022, there were 137 (86.2%) male and 22 (13.8%) female, the actual numbers were lower.
  2. Using the data in Table 1 (% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated by Gender 2018-2022 column), describe the percent change in adjudications overall. Rank the percent change in adjudications by gender. Describe changes in adjudications by gender since 2018.  
Of the 159 Monmouth County juveniles adjudicated delinquent in 2022, there were 137 (86.2%) male and 22 (13.8%) female. The total number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage in 2018 indicates that there were 346. Of the 346 Monmouth County juveniles adjudicated delinquent in 2018, there were 280 (80.9%) male and 66 (19.1%) female. There were 187 fewer juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage in 2022 compared to 2018, which represents a -54% change. From 2018 to 2022, the % change in juveniles adjudicated delinquent by gender indicates -66.7% for female (44 fewer females adjudicated delinquent in 2022 compared to 2018) and -51.1% for male (143 fewer males adjudicated delinquent in 2022 compared to 2018).
  3. Using the answers in questions 1-2, what are the most significant findings about adjudications and adjudications by gender in 2022? What are the most significant findings about changes in adjudications overall and changes in adjudications by gender since 2018?  
Males consistently comprise the highest number and % of total juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage over the years, and females comprise a much smaller number and % of total juveniles adjudicated delinquent. Female juveniles adjudicated delinquent showed a -66.7% change from 2018 to 2022, and male juvenile adjudicated delinquent showed a -51.1% change. Overall there was a -54% change in the total number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage

from 2018 to 2022 (187 fewer youth adjudicated delinquent in 2022 compared to 2018). .

➤ **For Questions 3-5, use Table 2: Juvenile Cases Adjudicated Delinquent with Probation and Incarceration Dispositions 2018 and 2022.**

4. Using the data in Table 2, describe the number of adjudicated juvenile cases by probation and incarceration category and in total for 2022.

The vast majority (highest number and %) of adjudicated juvenile cases receive a probation disposition. A much smaller number (only a few) receive a disposition of a JJC commitment. In 2022, there were 3 juveniles adjudicated by Monmouth Vicinage with a disposition for a JJC commitment and 134 juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage with a disposition of probation.

5. Using the data in Table 2, (% Change in Dispositions 2018-2022 column), describe the total percent change in juvenile cases adjudicated delinquent with probation and incarceration dispositions since 2018. Rank the disposition categories, beginning with the category that has the highest percent change. Describe how adjudications resulting in probation or incarceration has changed since 2018.

In 2022, there were 3 juveniles adjudicated by Monmouth Vicinage with a disposition for a JJC commitment and 134 juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage with a disposition of probation. In 2018, there were 4 juveniles adjudicated by Monmouth Vicinage with a disposition for a JJC commitment and 132 juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage with a disposition of probation. For both 2022 and 2018, there were no juveniles adjudicated delinquent with a disposition for a short term commitment. The % change in dispositions from 2018 to 2020 indicates 1.5% for probation and -25% for JJC Committed.

6. Using the answers in questions 4-5, what are the most significant findings about juvenile cases adjudicated delinquent with probation or incarceration dispositions in 2022? What are the most significant findings about changes in juvenile cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in probation or incarceration since 2018?

The number of youth adjudicated delinquent with dispositions of probation reflects the highest number and percentage. In 2018 there were 132 probation dispositions, and in 2020 there were 134. This represents a 1.5% change from 2018 to 2022. Dispositions with a JJC Commitment are relatively low in both, 2018 at 4 and in 2022 at 3. This reflects a -25% change from 2018 to 2022 for a JJC Committed disposition. For both 2022 and 2018, there were no juveniles adjudicated delinquent with a disposition for a short term commitment. .

➤ **For Questions 7-9, use Table 3: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race 2018 and 2022.**

7. Using the data in Table 3, describe the total number of adjudicated juveniles by race in 2022. Describe the number and percent of total of adjudicated juveniles by race/ethnicity category in 2022.

Monmouth Vicinage indicates in 2022, there was a total of 160 juveniles adjudicated delinquent. The race/ethnicity of the 160 juveniles adjudicated delinquent indicates 10 (6.3%) as White youth; 7 (4.4%) as Black youth; 11 (6.9%) as Hispanic youth; and 132 (82.5%) as Other (their race/ethnicity was not indicated). Please note that the high number in the category of Other reflects a glitch in reporting race/ethnicity accurately in 2022.

8. Using the data in Table 3 (% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race 2018-2022



column), rank the race/ethnicity categories by percent change, beginning with the category that has the highest change. Describe how juveniles adjudicated delinquent by race/ethnicity has changed since 2018.

Prior FACTS data received from Monmouth Vicinage, indicates that there was a total of 351 juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage in 2018. The race/ethnicity of those juveniles adjudicated delinquent in 2018 indicates 159 (46.22%) White; 143 (41.57%) Black; 37 (10.76%) Hispanic; 3 (.87%) Asian or Pacific Islander; 2 (.58%) Other and 7 (1.99%) Not indicated. Prior FACTS data received from Monmouth Vicinage indicates that there was a total of 202 juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage in 2020. The race/ethnicity of those juveniles adjudicated delinquent in 2020 indicates 90 (44.55%) White; 85 (42.08%) Black; 22 (10.89%) Hispanic; 2 (.99%) Asian or Pacific Islander; 1 (.50%) Other and 2 (.99%) Not indicated. In 2022, Monmouth Vicinage indicates that there was a total of 160 juveniles adjudicated delinquent. Of the 160 juveniles adjudicated delinquent, 10 (6.3%) White; 7 (4.4%) Black; 11 (6.9%) Hispanic; and 132 (82.5%) Other (their race/ethnicity was not indicated). There was a glitch in the reporting of the race/ethnicity information in 2022, which makes analysis of the % change 2018 to 2022 by race/ethnicity challenging or not accurate. Overall, the total number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage has significantly decreased over the years.

9. Using the answers to questions 7-8, what are the most significant findings about juveniles adjudicated delinquent by race/ethnicity in 2022? What are the most significant findings about juveniles adjudicated delinquent by race/ethnicity since 2018?

There was a glitch in the reporting of the race/ethnicity information in 2022, which makes analysis of the % change 2018 to 2022 by race/ethnicity challenging or not accurate.

➤ **For Questions 10-13, use Table 4: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent Compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity 2018 and 2020.**

10. Using the data from Table 4, describe the total number of juvenile arrests, juvenile arrests by race/ethnicity, the total number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent, the number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent by race/ethnicity, the total percent of arrestees adjudicated delinquent, and the percent of arrestees adjudicated delinquent by race/ethnicity in 2020.

In 2020, there were a total of 593 juvenile arrests in Monmouth County. The juvenile arrest data by race/ethnicity indicates that there were 360 White youth arrested in 2020, 230 Black youth arrested, 103 Hispanic youth arrested, and 3 youth in the "Other" race category arrested. Monmouth Vicinage indicates that there was a total of 202 juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage in 2020. The race/ethnicity of those juveniles adjudicated delinquent in 2020 indicates 90 (44.55%) White; 85 (42.08%) Black; 22 (10.89%) Hispanic; 2 (.99%) Asian or Pacific Islander; 1 (.50%) Other and 2 (.99%) Not indicated.

11. Using the data from Table 4 (% Change 2018-2020 column), describe the total percent change in juvenile arrests since 2020, then rank the percent change in juvenile arrests by race/ethnicity beginning with the category that has the highest change. Describe how juvenile arrests have changed by race/ethnicity since 2020.

The total percentage change in juvenile arrests from 2018 to 2020 was -54.6%. There were 712 fewer juvenile arrests in 2020 compared to 2018. All races/ethnicity information for the juvenile arrests from 2018 to 2020 showed a decrease. The percentage change of juvenile arrests 2018-2020 by race/ethnicity indicates -72.7% for youth in the Other race category (8 fewer youth in the Other race category were arrested in 2020 compared to 2018), -55.6% for White youth (451 fewer White youth

were arrested in 2020 compared to 2018), -53.4% for Black youth (253 fewer Black youth were arrested in 2020 compared to 2018), and -46.4% for Hispanic youth (89 fewer Hispanic youth were arrested in 2020 compared to 2018).

12. Using the data from Table 4 (% Change 2018-2020 column), describe the total percent change in juveniles adjudicated delinquent since 2018, then rank the percent change in juveniles adjudicated delinquent by race/ethnicity, beginning with the category that has the highest change. Describe how juvenile adjudication by race/ethnicity has changed since 2018.

In 2022, Monmouth Vicinage indicates that there was a total of 160 juveniles adjudicated delinquent. Of the 160 juveniles adjudicated delinquent, 10 (6.3%) White; 7 (4.4%) Black; 11 (6.9%) Hispanic; and 132 (82.5%) Other (their race/ethnicity was not indicated).

In 2020, there were 202 juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage. The race/ethnicity of the 2020 adjudicated delinquent juveniles indicates 90 (44.55%) were White; 85 (42.08%) were Black, 22 (10.89%) were Hispanic, 2 (.99%) were Asian/Pacific Islander and 1 (.50%) was identified as Other.

In 2018, there were 351 juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage. The race/ethnicity of the 2018 adjudicated delinquent juveniles indicates 159 (46.22%) were White; 143 (41.57%) were Black and 37 (10.76%) were Hispanic.

The total number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent decreased from 2018 to 2020 (there were 149 fewer juveniles adjudicated delinquent in 2020 compared to 2018). There represents 69 fewer White youth, 58 fewer Black youth and 15 fewer Black youth adjudicated delinquent in 2020 compared to 2018.

13. Using the answers to questions 10-12, what are the most significant findings about the total number of juvenile arrests, juvenile arrests by race/ethnicity, the total number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent, the number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent by race/ethnicity, the total percent of arrestees adjudicated delinquent, and the percent of arrestees adjudicated delinquent by race/ethnicity in 2020. What is the most significant finding s about the percent change in juvenile arrests and the percent change in juvenile arrests by race ethnicity since 2018? What is the most significant change in the total percent change in juveniles adjudicated delinquent and in juveniles adjudicated delinquent by race/ethnicity since 2018?

Overall the total juvenile arrests by race/ethnicity and the total number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent are on a decline. Black youth continue to comprise a disproportionate number of the juvenile arrests compared to the % of the youth population that Black youth comprise. In 2020, Black youth and White youth, both comprised very close to the same number and percentage of the juveniles adjudicated delinquent (90 /44.55% were White; 85/42.08% were Black). Black youth in 2020 showed a disproportionate number and percentage of the juvenile adjudications compared to the % of the youth population that Black youth comprise. The Hispanic population in Monmouth County is growing however, it appears the juvenile arrests and juvenile adjudications for Hispanic youth has decreased from 2018 to 2020 in both areas.

➤ **For Questions 14-16, use Table 5: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age, 2018 and 2022.**

14. Using the data from Table 5, describe the total number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent, the number of juveniles adjudicated by age and the percent of juveniles adjudicated by age in 2022.

In 2022, juveniles adjudicated delinquent by age indicates youth age 15-16 had the #1 highest number and percentage with 70 youth adjudicated delinquent comprising 43.8% of the total. The #2 highest age group adjudicated delinquent in 2022 was the 13–14-year-olds with 49 (30.6%); followed by 17 year olds with 33 (20.6%). The youngest age group adjudicated delinquent in 2022 was the 11–12-year-olds with 8 (5.0%).

15. Using the data from Table 5 (% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age 2018-2022 column), rank the percent change in juveniles adjudicated by age, beginning with the category that has the highest change. Describe how juveniles adjudicated delinquent by age has changed since 2018.

The % change in juveniles adjudicated delinquent by age 2018-2022 indicates -16.4% for 17 year olds (75 fewer youth in 2022 compared to 2018), -63.6% for 11-12 year olds (14 fewer youth in 2022 compared to 2018), and -51% for 15-16 year olds (73 fewer in 2022 compared to 2018).

16. Using the answers to questions 14-15, what are the most significant findings about juveniles adjudicated by age in 2022? What are the most significant findings in the percent change in juveniles adjudicated delinquent by age since 2018?

The overall number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent in 2022 was significantly lower than in 2018. There appears to be a slight trend for younger youth, ages 13-14 and 15-16, to comprise a higher percentage of the total adjudicated delinquent in 2022 compared to 2018 however, the actual numbers were lower.

## **PROBATION PLACEMENTS**

- **For Questions 17-19, use Table 6: Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity 2018 and 2022.**

17. Using the data from Table 6, describe the total number of juvenile probation placements, the number of juvenile probation placements, by race/ethnicity and the percent of total probation placements by race/ethnicity in 2022.

JJC Probationer placements by race/ethnicity indicates that in 2022, there were 8 probationer placements. In 2022, the race/ethnicity of the 8 probationer placements indicates 6 (75%) as Black and 2 (25%) as Hispanic. The overall number of probationer placements with the JJC is relatively low for Monmouth County. It should be noted that this number is different than the number of youth, who receive probation supervision as a disposition.

18. Using the data from Table 6 (% Change in Probation Placements 2018-2022 column), rank the categories by race/ethnicity beginning with the category that has the most change. Describe how probation placements have changed since 2018.

The total JJC Probationer Placements increased between 2018 and 2022 and showed a 60% change. There were an additional 3 JJC probationer placements in 2022 compared to 2018.

The % change in JJC Probationer Placements 2018-2022 by race/ethnicity indicates 100% for Hispanic youth (1 additional Hispanic youth in 2022 compared to 2018) and 50% for Black youth (2 additional Black youth in 2022 compared to 2018).

19. Using the answers to questions 17-18, what are the most significant findings about probation placements by race/ethnicity in 2022? What are the most significant findings about the change in

probation placements since 2018?

The overall number of probationer placements with the JJC is relatively low for Monmouth County. Black youth comprised the highest number and percentage of the total probation placements with 4 (80%) in 2018 and 6 (75%) in 2022. Hispanic youth comprised 1 (20%) of the total probationer placements in 2018 and 2 (25%) in 2022. There were no Probation Placements for White youth and youth in the Other race category in both 2018 and 2022.

- For Questions 20-23, use Table 7: Juvenile Probation Placements Compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity, 2018 and 2022.

20. Using the data from Table 7, describe the total number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent, the number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent by race, ethnicity, the total number of juveniles placed on probation, the number of juveniles placed on probation by race/ethnicity and the percent of adjudicated juveniles placed on probation by race/ethnicity in 2022.

The total number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent in 2022 was 160, and the total number of juvenile probation placements with the JJC was 8. Black youth comprised the highest number and percentage of the total probation placements with 6 (75%) in 2022. Hispanic youth comprised 2 (25%) of the total probationer placements in 2022. The race/ethnicity data on juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage in 2022 grouped 132 juveniles under the race category Other which does not accurately reflect the information and makes any analysis challenging.

21. Using the data from Table 7 (% Change 2018-2022), rank the percent change in juveniles adjudicated delinquent by race beginning with the category that has the highest change. Describe the change in juveniles adjudicated delinquent by race/ethnicity has changed since 2018.

The race/ethnicity data on juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage in 2022 grouped 132 juveniles under the race category Other which, does not accurately reflect the information and makes any analysis challenging. As a result there is a 1,220% change indicated from 2018 to 2022 for juveniles adjudicated delinquent in the Other race category (122 additional youth in the Other race category in 2022 compared to 2018). There was a -95% change for Black youth (134 fewer Black youth adjudicated delinquent in 2022 compared to 2018), a -93.7% change for White youth (148 fewer White youth adjudicated delinquent in 2022 compared to 2018), and a -70.3% change for Hispanic youth (26 fewer Hispanic youth adjudicated delinquent in 2022 compared to 2018).

22. Using the data from Table 7 (% Change 2018-2022), rank the percent change in juvenile probation placements by race/ethnicity, beginning with the category that has the largest percent change. Describe the change in juveniles placed on probation by race/ethnicity since 2018.

Black and Hispanic youth comprised the total juvenile probation placements in both 2018 and 2022. There were no White youth or youth in the Other race category with juvenile probation placements with the JJC. The % change 2018-2022 for Probation Placements by race/ethnicity indicates 100% for Hispanic youth (1 additional Hispanic youth in 2022 compared to 2018) and 50% for Black youth (2 additional Black youth in 2022 compared to 2018). JJC Probationer placements by race/ethnicity indicates that in 2022, there were 8 probationer placements and in 2018 there were 5. In 2022, the race/ethnicity of the 8 probationer placements indicates 6 (75%) as Black and 2 (25%) as Hispanic. In 2018, the race/ethnicity of the 5 probationer placements indicates 4 (80%) as Black and 1 (20%) as Hispanic. There were no probationer placements in 2018 or 2022 for White youth or youth in the "Other" category. The overall number of probationer placements with the JJC is relatively low for Monmouth County. It should be noted that this number is different than the number of youth, who receive probation supervision as a disposition. Probation placements increased between 2018 and 2022

and showed a 60% change. There were an additional 3 JJC probationer placements in 2022 compared to 2018.

23. Using the answers to questions 20-22, what are the most significant findings about describe the total number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent, the number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent by race, ethnicity, the total number of juveniles placed on probation, the number of juveniles placed on probation by race/ethnicity and the percent of adjudicated juveniles placed on probation by race/ethnicity in 2022? What are the most significant findings about the comparison between the percent change in juveniles adjudicated delinquent and probation placements by race/ethnicity since 2018?

The total number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage showed a significant decrease between 2018 and 2022. The the total number of juvenile probation placements with the JJC showed a slight increase between 2018 and 2022 but, overall was a very small number. There were some irregularities in reporting race/ethnicity data by Monmouth Vicinage in 2022 for juveniles adjudicated delinquent. Black and Hispanic youth comprised the total juvenile probation placements with the JJC in both 2018 and 2022. For both years, White youth and youth in the Other race category had no juvenile probation placements with the JJC.

### **SECURE PLACEMENTS**

- **For Questions 24-26, use Table 8: Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2018 and 2022.**

24. Using Table 8, describe the total number of juveniles securely placed, the number of juveniles securely placed by race/ethnicity and the percent of total secure placements by race/ethnicity in 2022.

For secure placements, there were 3 in 2022. The race/ethnicity of the secure placements in 2022 indicates 1 (33.3%) as White and 2 (66.7%) Black.

25. Using Table 8 (% Change in Secure Placements 2018-2022 column) rank the percent change in juveniles securely placed by race/ethnicity, beginning with the category that has the highest change. Describe how the secure placement of juveniles by race/ethnicity has changed since 2018.

For secure placements, there were 4 in 2018 and 3 in 2022 which represents a -25% change. The race/ethnicity of the secure placements in 2022 indicates 1 (33.3%) as White and 2 (66.7%) Black. The race/ethnicity of the secure placements in 2018 indicates 1 (25%) as White and 1 (25%) Black; and 2 (50%) as Hispanic.

26. Using the answers to questions 24-25, what are the most significant findings about the secure placement of juveniles in 2022? What are the most significant findings about how the secure placement of juveniles by race/ethnicity has changed since 2018?

The percentage of adjudications that resulted in secure confinement is relatively low for both 2022 and 2018.

- **For Questions 27-30, use Table 9: Secure Placements Compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity, 2018 and 2022.**

27. Using Table 9, describe the total number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent, juveniles adjudicated delinquent by race/ethnicity, the total number of juveniles securely placed, the number of juveniles securely placed by race/ethnicity and the percent of adjudications resulting in secure confinement by race/ethnicity in 2022.

In 2022, there were a total of 160 juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage, 3 secure placements and 1.9% of the adjudications resulted in secure confinement. The % of adjudications resulting in secure confinement indicates that it was 28.6% for Black youth and 10% for White youth in 2022.

28. Using Table 9 (% Change 2018-2022), rank the percent change in juveniles adjudicated delinquent race/ethnicity categories beginning with the category that has the highest change. Describe the changes in juveniles adjudicated delinquent since 2018.

The total percentage of adjudications that resulted in secure confinement is relatively low for both 2022 and 2018 (1.9% of the adjudications resulted in secure confinement in 2022 and 1.2% in 2018). The percentage of adjudications that resulted in secure confinement was highest for Black youth in 2022 reflecting 28.6% compared to White youth at 10%.

29. Using Table 9 (% Change 2018-2022), rank the percent change in secure placements by race/ethnicity category, beginning with the category that has the highest change. Describe the changes in juveniles securely placed by race/ethnicity since 2018.

Hispanic youth had a -100% change in secure placements 2018-2022 (2 fewer Hispanic youth in 2022 compared to 2018) and Black youth showed a 100% change in secure placements 2018-2022 (1 additional Black youth in 2022 compared to 2018).

30. Using the answers to questions 27-29, what are the most significant findings about the total number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent, juveniles adjudicated delinquent by race/ethnicity, the total number of juveniles securely placed, the number of juveniles securely placed by race/ethnicity and the percent of adjudications resulting in secure confinement by race/ethnicity in 2022? What are the most significant findings about What are the most significant findings about the comparison between the percent change in juveniles adjudicated delinquent and in juveniles securely placed overall by race/ethnicity since 2018?

The overall number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent has decreased and the number of juveniles adjudicated whose disposition is a secure placement is relatively small. Accurate reporting on the race/ethnicity of the juveniles adjudicated delinquent is essential. Court processing data for 2022 had some limitations in this area which, we hope will improve in future years.

### **JAMS DISPOSITION PROGRAM INFORMATION 2022**

- **For Questions 31-35, run the following JAMS reports for 2022: intakes by gender, race, and age, and by problem areas, services intervention provided, and services intervention needed. Use these reports to answer questions 31-35.**

31. Looking at each disposition program, describe disposition program intakes by program in 2022.

The report generated in JAMS indicates that there were 13 intakes. It should be noted that the disposition programs served many more youth than the intakes shows. Below is the 2022 level of service

information from IEP Youth Services- Probation Multi Treatment Program and the Probation Offender Program, as well as New Hope Integrated Behavioral Healthcare.

IEP Youth Services -Individualized Services for Youth on Probation-To use a multi-vendor approach for the delivery of individualized services for youth on probation. The goal of the “Individualized Services” program is to provide juvenile probationers with needed diverse skills, motivation and understanding, so that they may experience success on Probation as well as in school, work, family and in their communities in the short and long term. In 2022, IEP Youth Services reported that 23 youth were served in the Probation Multi Treatment Program .

IEP Youth Services-Probation Offender Program- To provide specialized assessment, evaluation, and treatment services for youth with problematic sexual behavior. In addition to services for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of sex offenses who are on probation supervision, the program may consider the expansion of services to those youth with sexually inappropriate behaviors who are not “court formal”. Cases before the Referee, Intake Service Conference, or Juvenile Conference Committees could be considered. In 2022, IEP Youth Services reported that 18 youth were served in the Probation Offender Program.

New Hope Integrated Behavioral Healthcare-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. In 2022, New Hope IBHC reported 3 youth received adolescent residential treatment, 4 youth received in-home/outpatient.

32. Looking at each dispositional program, describe dispositional program intakes by gender, race, and age by in 2022.

For 2022, there were a total of 13 intakes entered for the dispositional programs. The youth's gender indicates that 12 are male and 1 was a female. The race/ethnicity of the youth intakes entered for the dispositional programs indicates that 3 as African American, 3 as Hispanic/Latino and 6 as White, not of Hispanic origin. The average age of youth who were in adolescent residential alcohol and drug treatment at New Hope Integrated Behavioral Healthcare based upon the JAMS intakes was 16 years of age. For IEP Youth Services- Probation Offender Program the average age indicated was 18 years of age.

33. Using Table 10, look at the ranking of problem areas in 2022, describe the problem areas identified in your county starting with the problem area that has the highest total.

The # 1 top problem areas identified by the disposition programs in the Juvenile Automated Management System for both 2018 and 2022 was personality/behavior. Family circumstances/parenting and peer relations were ranked among the top # 2 and #3 problem areas in both 2018 and 2022. Substance abuse, education, and attitudes /orientation were among the top #4, #5 and #6 problem areas identified. Vocational Skills/Employment was also a problem area identified in both years.

34. Using Table 11, look at the ranking of service interventions provided in 2022, describe the service interventions identified in your county starting with the service intervention category that has the highest total.

In regard to service interventions provided by the disposition programs in the Juvenile Automated System, counseling/individual and counseling/group were ranked the #1 or #2 top service interventions provided in 2018 and 2022. Counseling/Family was also an important service intervention provided. Substance Abuse Treatment/counseling was highlighted as a service intervention provided in 2018 and specialized outpatient sex offender services in 2022. Other intervention services provided included

advocacy, life skills training, urine monitoring, legal services, family support group/network, academic education.

35. Using Table 12, look at the ranking of service interventions needed in 2022, describe the service interventions needed in your county starting with the services needed category that has the highest total.

Service interventions needed appeared to be like the same list of service interventions provided in both 2018 and 2022. Counseling/individual and Counseling/Group were ranked highest. Substance Abuse Treatment/counseling inpatient and residential treatment were on the list of service interventions needed, as well as urine monitoring. Life skills, advocacy, counseling/family, family support group/network were noted as service interventions needed.

36. Using the answers to questions 31-35, what are the most significant findings about program intakes by program gender, race, and age, and by, problem areas, service interventions identified, and service interventions needed in 2022?

Male youth were the majority served in 2022. The race /ethnicity information indicates 50% as White youth, 25% as Black youth, and 25% as Hispanic/Latino youth. The average age of youth varied depending on the program they were in. The average age appeared to be younger for the youth served at New Hope IBHC compared to IEP Youth Services within the Probation Offender Program. The top problem areas identified were personality/behavior, family circumstances/parenting, and peer relations. Counseling / individual and counseling/group were the top service interventions provided. Counseling/Family was also an important service intervention provided, as well as substance abuse treatment/counseling, and specialized outpatient sex offender services. Service interventions needed appeared to similar to the list of service interventions provided.

## **OTHER DATA**

### **➤ Other Data Regarding Extent and Nature of Need**

37. Was additional data used in your county's planning process? (If other data was used, please attach a copy.) If so, what does that data tell you about how your County's overall need for disposition programs has changed in recent years and about the needs and characteristics of youth that should be addressed through your county's juvenile disposition plan? Are there additional data that relates to Disproportionate Minority Contact or Racial and Ethnic Disparities?

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's National Juvenile Court Data Archive documents workloads of the nation's juvenile courts. Caseloads for all delinquency offense categories in 2020 were at their lowest level since 2005. Person offense cases accounted for the greatest proportion (35%) of the delinquency caseload in 2020. In 2020, two-thirds of adjudicated delinquency cases received a disposition of probation. It is important to note that 2020 was the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, which may have impacted policies, procedures, and data collection activities regarding referrals to and processing of youth by juvenile courts. Additionally, stay-at-home orders and school closures likely impacted the volume and type of law-violating behavior by youth referred to juvenile court in 2020.



OJJDP-Racial and Ethnic Disparities in the Processing of Delinquency Cases, 2020 highlights the following: Except for drug cases, referral rates for cases involving Black youth exceeded the rates for all other groups. Across offenses, cases involving white youth were most likely to be diverted. Regardless of offense, cases involving youth of color were more likely to involve detention than cases involving white youth. Across offenses, cases involving white youth were less likely to result in placement than cases involving Black or Hispanic youth.

The JJC Research and Reform Specialist conducted a Weapons Offenses Analysis for the Race, Equity and Community Subcommittee. The goals/objectives are to address the communities in which weapons offenses are occurring, use data driven strategies to identify racial disparities, and to engage schools and police from town most affected by weapons/gun violence. Young people in this analysis were charged with a weapons offense in 2019, 2021, 2022 (through September) and have zero prior adjudication history and no other pending charges. N=70. Caucasian youth N=25 and Minority youth N=45. The top towns of young people with weapons offenses were identified as Neptune, Asbury, Freehold, Howell, Ocean and Keansburg.

In 2022, there were 112 juvenile cases monitored by the Probation Division Staff. Of those juveniles, 83 (74 %) were on probation supervision, while 29 (26 %) were Deferred Dispositions. There was a total of 36 Violations of Probation filed during 2022. Of the 36 VOP's, 2 (5 %) involved violation of the standard conditions of probation only, 28 (78 %) were new offenses and 6 (17 %) were program violations.

Point in time information from the Monmouth Vicinage Probation Division, dated April 18, 2023, indicates that there were 94 youth on probation supervision. The gender of the youth indicated 79 (84%) as male and 15 (16%) as female. The race/ethnicity of the youth on probation supervision indicated 49 (52%) as White, 38 (40%) as Black, 3 (3%) as Asian, 1 (1%) as Hispanic, and 3 (3%) as Unknown. The ages of the youth on probation supervision indicated 28 (30%) were age 17 years old, 19 (20%) were 15 years old, 16 (17%) were 18 years old, 15 (16%) were 16 years old, 7 (13%) were 14 years old, and there were 3(3%) each in the following age categories: 13 year old, 19 year old, and 20 year old. There were 22 (23%) of the youth on probation supervision who were 18 years of age or older. Youth on probation supervision resided in 26 different municipalities in Monmouth County. The towns with the highest number of youth on probation supervision April 18, 2023 were Freehold Township (11), Marlboro/Morganville (9), Asbury Park (8), Keansburg (6) and Neptune (6). The following towns each had 5 youth listed on probation supervision: Freehold Boro, Howell, Matawan/Cliffwood Beach and Middletown. The following towns each had 4 youth listed on probation supervision Manalapan, Red Bank and Wall. Eatontown had 3 youth on probation supervision. Hazlet, Long Branch, Neptune City, Ocean, and Tinton Falls each had 2 youth on probation supervision. Atlantic Highlands, Colts Neck, Farmingdale, Holmdel, Keyport, Millstone, and West Long Branch each had 1 youth on probation supervision. There were 2 youth listed as being out of state (Georgia and North Carolina).

In 2022, there were 21 Monmouth County juveniles on the Juvenile Intensive Supervision Program (JISP), who resided in the following 12 different municipalities: Asbury Park (1); Brielle (1), Freehold Borough (2); Freehold Township (1), Keansburg (7); Keyport (1); Long Branch (1); Manasquan (1); Middletown (2); Neptune Township (2); Tinton Falls (1); and Union Beach (1). The race/ethnicity of the youth on JISP in 2022 indicates 13 (62%) as Black, 5 (24%) as Hispanic and 3 (14%) as White.

The New Jersey Judiciary's Opportunities for Building Success (JOBS) Program partners with local employers to provide employment and job training, as well as professional development, for recovery court

graduates and for those who complete probation. The program gives probation clients a second chance at rebuilding their lives while employers have the opportunity to support their local communities. One of the most significant barriers for recovery court and probation clients is to find stable employment, no matter what their education level or job experience. Because people on probation face added obstacles in their search for meaningful employment, the Judiciary welcomes the opportunity to work with the business community to secure stable employment for successful participants.

The Judiciary's Reduction of Gun Violence Initiative is a combined effort of the courts, community stakeholders and resource providers to address reducing gun violence and other weapon-related violence committed by those on probation. The initiative is designed to encourage positive behavioral change using evidence-based practices. The program works when the probation division reviews eligible cases for presentation to the Gun Violence Reduction Initiative Advisory Board. The board evaluates client information and makes recommendations for services, treatment providers and/or intervention. The board recommends counseling, mentoring programs, job training, education and other community-based services based on the individual's needs. This collaboration aims to provide needed services to participants to reduce recidivism and future criminal involvement. Participants are assigned to a gun initiative probation officer, who supervises them and ensures compliance with recommended services. The officer also incorporates the board's recommendations into individual client case plans. The probation officer maintains a caseload of no more than 35 clients.

## IMPLICATIONS FOR COMMUNITY-BASED DISPOSITION PROGRAMS PLAN

### Extent and Nature of Need: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent

38. Taken together, what does the answers to questions 6,9,13 and 16 tell you about your county's juvenile adjudicated population by gender, by race/ethnicity, by age, by disposition, and as compared to arrests in 2022 and since 2018? How does this information inform the need for disposition programs in your county?

The number of youth adjudicated delinquent with dispositions of probation reflects the highest number and percentage. There were no juveniles adjudicated delinquent with a disposition for a short term commitment. Very few juveniles adjudicated delinquent receive a JJC committed disposition. Males continue to comprise the highest number and percentage of juveniles adjudicated delinquent. The 2022 race/ethnicity data on juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage had a glitch in the system that group most youth under Other as not indicated. This prevented accurate analysis. The overall number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent in 2022 was significantly lower than in 2018. There appears to be a slight trend for younger youth, ages 13-14 and 15-16, to comprise a higher percentage of the total adjudicated delinquent in 2022 compared to 2018 however, the actual numbers were lower. Disposition programs that reach younger youth may be an area of need. Resources for youth on probation continue to be a need for that is the largest category of dispositions assigned each year. New Jersey Judiciary's Opportunities for Building Success (JOBS) Program and the Judiciary's Reduction of Gun Violence Initiative have an intentional focus to address those areas of concern and may through their implementation identify service needs and potential dispositional programs to help.

### Extent and Nature of Need: Juveniles Disposed to JJC Probation Placements

39. Taken together, what do the answers to questions 19 and 23 tell you about total probation placements, the change in probation placements by race/ethnicity, probation placements compared to juveniles adjudicated delinquent by race/ethnicity in 2022 and since 2018? How does this information inform the need for disposition programs in your county?

The overall number of probationer placements with the JJC is relatively low for Monmouth County. Black youth comprised the highest number and percentage of the total JJC probationer placements with 4 (80%) in 2018 and 6 (75%) in 2022. Hispanic youth comprised 1 (20%) of the total probationer placements in 2018 and 2 (25%) in 2022. There were no Probation Placements for White youth and youth in the Other race category in both 2018 and 2022.

### Extent and Nature of Need: Juveniles Disposed to JJC Secure Placements

40. Taken together, what do the answers to questions 26 and 29 tell you about total secure placements, the change in secure placements by race/ethnicity and secure placements compared to juveniles adjudicated delinquent by race/ethnicity in 2022 and since 2018? How does this information inform the need for disposition programs in your county?

The percentage of adjudications that resulted in secure confinement is relatively low for both 2022 and 2018. There were 3 JJC secure placements in 2022 (1 White youth and 2 Black youth). The vast majority

of dispositional programs in Monmouth do not need to be secure placements. Secure placements should be limited and only used in the most serious of cases.

*Extent and Nature of Need: Other County Data*

41. Review the answers to question 37, what are the most significant findings overall, through the lens of racial and ethnic disparities and through the lens of disproportionate minority contact? How does this information inform the need for disposition programs in your county?

Community based programs and services, in different geographic areas or municipalities within Monmouth County, that show the greatest need or problem areas, should receive special attention. Increased outreach and community engagement is needed with key stakeholders from those towns. With Black youth being overrepresented in the system, having a disproportionate number of juvenile arrests, juvenile detention admissions, and number of adjudications delinquent, there needs to be a special focus on Black youth and finding evidence based programs that effectively serve them.

*Problem Areas and Funded Disposition Programs in 2022*

42. Review the answer to question 36, what are the most significant findings about program intakes by gender, race, and age and by problem areas, service intervention provided, and services intervention needed in 2022. How does this information inform the need for disposition programs in your county?

Male youth were the majority served in 2022. The race /ethnicity information indicates 50% as White youth, 25% as Black youth, and 25% as Hispanic/Latino youth. The average age of youth varied depending on the program they were in. The average age appeared to be younger for the youth served at New Hope IBHC compared to IEP Youth Services within the Probation Offender Program. The top problem areas identified were personality/behavior, family circumstances/parenting, and peer relations. Counseling / individual and counseling/group were the top service interventions provided. Counseling/Family was also an important service intervention provided, as well as substance abuse treatment/counseling, and specialized outpatient sex offender services. Service interventions needed appeared to similar to the list of service interventions provided.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

43. Looking at your answers to Questions 22, 23, 24 and 25, state the problem or county trends to be addressed. Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend. State how will the CYSC address the problem or county trend.

PJ*	What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC address the problem or county trend?
A	One of the most significant barriers for recovery court and probation clients is to find stable employment, no matter what their education level or job experience. Because people on probation face added obstacles in their search for meaningful employment, the Judiciary welcomes the opportunity to work with the business community to secure stable employment for successful participants.	The New Jersey Judiciary's Opportunities for Building Success (JOBS) Program partners with local employers to provide employment and job training, as well as professional development, for recovery court graduates and for those who complete probation. The program gives probation clients a second chance at rebuilding their lives while employers have the opportunity to support their local communities.	To increase youth's connections and knowledgeable about the local labor market and increase their awareness of different careers and employment opportunities. To provide educational support, work readiness skills, career development and youth employment opportunities for youth on probation. To encourage the YSC funded programs to participate in career and job fairs that are coordinated by the Probation Division. To share information regarding Youth Summer Employment opportunities made available through Monmouth County's Workforce Development Board, and the resources for in school and out of school youth. The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Title 1B Youth Program provides services through our local One Stops Career Centers to low-income youth, ages 14-24, who face barriers to employment. Services strategies developed by New Jersey's Workforce providers, prepare youth for employment and / or post-secondary education through strong linkages between academic and occupational learning. To highlight different career paths, trades and the excellent vocational schools in Monmouth County.
B	To provide substance abuse treatment and adolescent residential alcohol and drug treatment services to Monmouth County juveniles with alcohol and drug	Historically, Drug/Alcohol offenses represent the highest offense category of juvenile arrests in Monmouth County.	To partner with the behavioral health system to screen and assess youth involved in the juvenile justice system with substance abuse and mental health disorders, and to coordinate treatment. To provide substance abuse

	<p>dependence, who have been adjudicated delinquent and/or who have a demonstrated history of juvenile delinquency, and referred to treatment by the Judiciary.</p> <p>Youth involved in the court system may have underlying mental health issues and may be receiving case management and services through the Children's System of Care.</p>	<p>The 2021-2022 School Performance Reports indicate that the following 5 High Schools had the highest number of Substance Offenses Incidents reported: Long Branch (57), Monmouth Regional (37), Red Bank Regional (24), Freehold Borough (23) and Neptune High (21).</p> <p>The 2021-2022 School Performance Reports indicate that the following 4 High Schools had the highest number of Substance Offense Incidents that led to police notification: Monmouth Regional (31), Red Bank Regional (15), Howell (13) and Marlboro (10).</p> <p>Monmouth County ranked 5th with the highest number of substance abuse admissions by county residence in 2021. The top 5 municipalities with the highest number of substance abuse admissions in 2021 were Middletown (466), Asbury Park (465), Neptune Township (426), Long Branch (423) and Keansburg (368).</p>	<p>intervention and treatment; mental health services; anger management and conflict resolution; decision making and communication skills. To work with youth and family teams and other system of care providers to develop treatment plans for youth and families who are multi-system involved. To participate in cross training and joint systems review meetings. To share information and training opportunities with juvenile justice personnel on trauma informed care and resources.</p> <p>To provide substance abuse intervention and treatment; mental health services; anger management and conflict resolution; decision making and communication skills. Educational support, work readiness skills, career development and youth employment opportunities are components that dispositional option programs can integrate. Restorative practices to repair the harm and increase victim empathy are areas to consider.</p> <p>Monmouth County will continue to collect and track data on the race/ethnicity of the youth served in dispositional option programs. Court processing data on youth adjudicated delinquent by race/ethnicity, age and gender will also be review on an annual basis. Monmouth County will continue to work with Monmouth Vicinage Probation Division and other juvenile justice stakeholders to provide resources for youth on probation supervision and look for creative ways to engage the youth and their families in services.</p>
C	<p>Probation Offender Program - To provide specialized assessment, evaluation, and treatment services for youth with problematic sexual behavior. In addition to services for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of sex offenses who are on probation supervision, the program may consider the expansion of services to those youth with sexually inappropriate</p>	<p>In 2022, IEP Youth Services, Inc.-Probation Offender Program served 18 youth and delivered 242.5 Individual sessions; 12.5 Family Sessions, 62 groups, 9 Multi-Family Groups were held. 492 Direct Service Hours were provided. 3 youth received Anger Management and Substance abuse education. 9 Multi-Family Groups were conducted. 6 parents/guardians participated. 5 youth successfully completed the</p>	<p>To provide specialized assessment, evaluation, and treatment services for youth with problematic sexual behavior.</p>

	<p>behaviors who are not “court formal”. Cases before the Referee, Intake Service Conference, or Juvenile Conference Committees could be considered.</p> <p>There is a DCF initiative to designate a screener at MonmouthCares, to link and refer youth with problematic sexual behaviors to treatment and a plan to expand training in this specialized area. The number of juveniles in Monmouth County with Sexually Inappropriate Behaviors continues to decline. The DCF initiative referrals are anticipated to be those that would normally be serviced by DCP&amp;P, so they are mostly likely not those that would rise to the level of the Prosecutor's Office, Court Intake, etc.</p>	<p>program YTD. 1 Youth was discharged as unsuccessful.</p>	
D	<p>Probation is continuing to shift its philosophy in adopting and embracing evidence-based practices, and the use of the Ohio Youth Assessment System, a risk/needs assessment system.</p> <p>There is a need to develop creative strategies to engage youth (i.e. arts, sports, technology, yoga, photography, meditation, music production computer graphics, theater, woodworking, arts and crafts, or just about any other hobby or activity). Approaches that include mentoring / positive role models and social/recreational activities are desired.</p> <p>Individualized Services for Youth on Probation-To use a multi-vendor approach for the delivery of individualized services for youth on probation. The goal of the “Individualized Services” program is to</p>	<p>In 2022, IEP Youth Services, Inc.-Probation Multi Treatment Program received 26 Referrals through September 26, 2022 (when funding ran out) and 23 youth were served. The remaining 4 referrals were either withdrawn or the family decided to go to their own therapist. Incentive gift cards were purchased, as requested by Probation, in order to reward those juveniles who participated in Probation Programs. 12 Youth were recognized. 11 Juveniles were provided with Incentive Gift Cards for their participation in Probation's "Recovery Court Speaker Program." 23 Juveniles were served and exhibited an improvement in social competencies.117 Individual Sessions YTD (plus the no fee sessions) 4.5 Family Sessions YTD.6 Groups YTD (plus the no fee groups)</p>	<p>To recommend the development of individualized case plans with probation officers in a coaching role and working with families as partners, shifting from sanction-based to incentive-based approaches to behavioral change. To develop an array of prosocial activities and growth opportunities for youth. To offer programs that boost psychosocial maturation through positive youth development opportunities and counseling- particularly cognitive behavioral approaches designed to improve problem solving and self-control. To incentivizing positive behavior- not punishing misbehavior. Youth on probation respond better to rewards and incentives for positive behavior than they do punishments and sanctions for negative behavior. Creative approaches and incentives to engage youth in program activities are needed. To connect youth to caring adults, positive peers and prosocial activities in their schools and communities that foster positive youth development. To support dispositional option programs that focus on minority youth, their families, and communities. To pursue a treatment /</p>

	provide juvenile probationers with needed diverse skills, motivation and understanding, so that they may experience success on Probation as well as in school, work, family and in their communities in the short and long term.		rehabilitation philosophy that dictates that each youth be assessed individually and receive services tailored to meet that youth's needs. To help youth develop and practice skills needed to make better decisions, particularly when confronted with circumstances that could lead to further delinquent behavior.
E	<p>There is a need to support approaches to motivate and engage youth and families in services.</p> <p>There is a need to respond effectively to the increasingly complex needs of children, encouraging the involvement of parents and enlisting the support of the community.</p> <p>The Juvenile Automated Management System intakes from the dispositional programs in 2022, indicated the top problem areas of the youth were identified as personality/behavior, family circumstances/parenting, and peer relations.</p>	<p>Research is clear, family participation at the case- and system-level improves service delivery and treatment outcomes.</p> <p>Youth whose parents/families are more engaged in the juvenile justice system and the planning of services mandated upon disposition are more likely to be successful if placed on a detention alternative, probation, or community-based program.</p> <p>The total number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage in 2022 indicates that there were 159. Of the 159 Monmouth County juveniles adjudicated delinquent in 2022, there were 137 (86.2%) males and 22 (13.8%) females. In 2022, there were 3 juveniles adjudicated by Monmouth Vicinage with a disposition for a JJC commitment and 134 juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Monmouth Vicinage with a disposition of probation.</p>	<p>To maintain a Family Navigator position to provide support to court involved families. To continue Monmouth's family engagement strategies and conduct surveys and focus groups of court involved youth and families, to help raise their voices of areas needing system improvement. To provide dispositional option programs that includes family counseling and involves parent(s) / guardian(s) in program services.</p>
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\*Plan Justification: Use this letter to identify the funded program or service to address this recommendation.

*Comments:*

44. In reviewing all the above analysis questions, what recommendations or strategies would your county make with regards to disposition



policies and practices through the lens of race and ethnicity? What recommendations or strategies would your county consider to ensure similar outcomes for similarly situated youth?

*Comments:*

## **Section 9.**

### **Re-entry**

## REENTRY ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

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

### NATURE & EXTENT OF REENTRY POPULATION

#### JUVENILE PROBATIONERS ADMITTED TO JJC RESIDENTIAL

1. Using the data in Table 1 (Juvenile Probationers Admitted to JJC Residential by Race/Ethnicity 2018-2022), describe the total number of youth admitted as a probationer to JJC residential, the number of youth admitted by race/ethnicity and % of total for each category in 2022. For Monmouth County in 2022, there were a total of 8 Juvenile Probationers admitted to JJC residential. Of the 8 Probationers Intake Reports, 6 or 75% were Black youth and 2 or 25% were Hispanic youth.
2. Using the data in Table 1 (% Change in Juvenile Probationers Admitted to JJC Residential by Race/Ethnicity, 2018-2022 column). Describe the total percent change, then rank the categories by percent change, starting with the category that has the highest percent change. Describe the rank order by drawing comparisons between the categories. Describe trends by indicating whether any change has occurred, the direction of any change and the size of any change.  

There were 4 Black juvenile probationers admitted to JJC residential in 2018, and 6 Black juvenile probationers in 2022. This indicates a 50% change in Black juvenile probationers admitted from 2018 to 2022 (2 additional Black youth in 2022 compared to 2018). There was 1 Hispanic juvenile probationer admitted to JJC residential in 2018, and 2 Hispanic youth in 2022. This indicates a 100% change in Hispanic juvenile probationers admitted to JJC residential from 2018 to 2022 (1 additional Hispanic youth in 2022 compared to 2018). In both 2018 and 2022, the Juvenile Probationers admitted to JJC residential were not White youth or youth in the Other race category.
3. Using the information in Questions 1-2, what does this information tell you about the Juvenile Probationers Admitted in the year 2022? How has the total number of juvenile probationers admitted to JJC residential programs changed since 2018? How has probationer admissions by race/ethnicity changed since 2018?

Youth of color comprise the total number of Juvenile Probationers admitted to JJC residential in both 2018 and 2022. Black youth comprise the highest number and percentage of juvenile probationers admitted to JJC residential in both 2018 and 2022 (80% in 2018 and 75% in 2022). Hispanic juvenile probationers admitted to JJC residential comprised 1 youth in 2018 and 2 youth in 2022. Overall the number of Monmouth County juvenile probationers admitted to JJC residential is relatively low. There was however, a 60% change in probationers admitted, 2018 -2022. There were a total of 5 in 2018 and 8 in 2022.

### **JUVENILES RELEASED TO PROBATION REENTRY SUPERVISION**

4. Using the data in Table 2 (Juvenile Probationers Released by Type, 2018-2022), describe the total number of juvenile probationers released from a residential program in 2022.

For Monmouth County in 2022, there were a total of 2 Juvenile Probationers released from JJC residential.

5. Using the data in Table 3 (Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential Programs by Race and Gender) describe total released, releases by race/ethnicity category and releases by gender in 2022.

The 2 Juvenile Probationers released from JJC residential in 2022 were both male. The race/ethnicity of the 2 Probationers released from JJC residential indicated that one youth was Black, and the other youth was Hispanic.

6. Using the data in Table 3 (Percent Change in Probationers Released, 2018-2022 column), describe the total percent change, then rank the race/ethnicity categories by percent change starting with the category that has the highest change. Rank the gender categories by percent change starting with the category that has the highest changes. Describe the rank order by drawing comparisons between the categories.

Males comprised 100% of the juvenile probationers released from a JJC residential. There were no Juvenile Probationers Released in either 2018 or 2022 who were female. In 2018, there were 2 Black males and 1 Hispanic male released from a JJC residential. In 2022 there was 1 Black male and 1 Hispanic male released from a JJC residential. There was a -50% change in Black juvenile probationers released 2018-2020 (1 fewer Black youth in 2022 compared to 2018). Hispanic juvenile probationers released from a JJC residential remained the same number in 2018 and 2022 at 1.

7. Using the data in Table 4: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential Programs by Age, 2018-2022, describe the total number of juvenile probationers released from a residential program, the number of probationers released by each age category, and the percent of total for each age category in 2022.

For Monmouth County in 2022, the age of the 2 Probationers released from JJC residential indicated one youth was 15-16 years, and the other youth was 17 -18.

8. Using the data in Table 5 (Offenses of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Type, 2018-2022 column) describe the number of offenses and the % of total for each category in 2022.

Of the 2 Probationers released from JJC residential in 2022, the offense categories indicated 1 or 50% as persons and 1 or 50% as weapons.

9. Using the data in Table 5 (% Change in Offenses by Type column), rank the categories starting with the categories that have the highest percent change. Describe the rank order by drawing comparisons between the categories.

The % change by offense type 2018-2022 of offenses of residentially placed juvenile probationers indicates -100% property offense type (8 fewer in 2022 compared to 2018), -100% CDS offense type (1 fewer in 2022 compared to 2018), -100% VOP type (3 fewer in 2022 compared to 2018), -87% for Persons offense type (7 fewer in 2022 compared to 2018) and -50% Weapons offense type (1 fewer in 2022 compared to 2018).

10. Using the data in Table 6 (Juvenile Probationers Released from Pinelands, 2018-2022), describe the number of juvenile probationers released from Pinelands in 2022 and describe the percent change in juvenile probationers released from Pinelands since 2018.

For Monmouth County in 2022, there were no JJC Probationers released from Pinelands.

11. Using the answers to questions 4-10, what are the most significant about juvenile probationers released from residential programs in 2022? What are the most significant findings about probationers released from residential program since 2018?

The Juvenile Probationers released are likely male youth of color, Black or Hispanic, 15-18 years of age, residentially placed with a persons or weapons offenses. The number of offenses of residentially placed juvenile probationers in 2018 was significantly higher than in 2022. A -91.3% change in the total offenses by type, 2018-2022, was indicated (21 fewer total offenses in 2022 compared to 2018)

### **COMMITTED JUVENILES TO THE JJC**

12. Using the data in Table 7 (Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC by Race/Ethnicity, 2018-2022), describe the total number of juveniles committed to the JJC and the number and percent of total for each race/ethnicity category in 2022.

For Monmouth County in 2022, there were 3 committed juveniles admitted to the Juvenile Justice Commission. Of the 3 committed juveniles admitted to the Juvenile Justice Commission in 2022, their race/ethnicity indicated 1 (33.3%) youth as White, and 2 (66.7%) youth as Black. There were no Hispanic youth or youth in the Other race category committed in 2022.

13. Using the data in Table 7 (% Change in Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC, 2018-2022 column), rank the percent change in committed juveniles admitted to JJC between 2018 and 2022, beginning with the category that has the highest percent change. Describe the rank order by drawing comparisons between the categories.

There was a 100% change in the Black committed juveniles admitted to JJC, 2018-2022. There was 1 Black youth committed to the JJC in 2018 and 2 in 2022 (an increase of 1 Black youth). Hispanic youth committed to the JJC indicated a -100% change, 2018-2022. There were 2 Hispanic youth committed to the JJC in 2018 and 0 in 2022 (2 fewer Hispanic youth). White youth committed to the JJC was 1 in 2018 and 1 in 2022 indicating no change. There were no youth in the Other race category committed in both years.

14. Using the answers to questions 12-13, what are the most significant findings about juveniles committed to the JJC?

The number of Monmouth County juveniles committed to the JJC is very low (4 JJC commitments in 2018 and 3 in 2022) and showed a -25% change, 2018-2022.

## COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED FROM THE JJC

15. Using the data in Table 8 (Committed Juveniles Released to Juvenile Parole Supervision, 2018-2022), describe the total number of committed juveniles released to juvenile parole supervision in 2018 & in 2022. Describe the percent change in committed juveniles released to parole supervision between 2018 and 2022.

For Monmouth County in 2018, there were 4 committed juveniles released to parole supervision. For Monmouth County in 2022, there were 2 committed juveniles released to parole supervision. There was a -50% change in committed juveniles released to juvenile parole supervision, 2018-2022.

16. Using the data in Table 9 (Average Length of Stay of Committed Juveniles Released (in months), 2018-2022), describe the average length of stay in committed juveniles released in 2018 and in 2022. Describe the percent change in average length of stay since 2018.

The average length of stay for JJC committed juveniles released in 2018 for Monmouth County was 14.19 months. The average length of stay for JJC committed juveniles released in 2022 for Monmouth County was 9.2 months. There was a -35.2% change in average length of stay, 2018-2022.

17. Using the data in Table 10 (Committed Juveniles Released by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, 2018-2022), describe total releases, releases by race/ethnicity category and releases by gender in 2022.

The gender and race of the 2 JJC committed juveniles released to parole supervision in 2022 for Monmouth County indicates both were Black males.

18. Using the data in Table 10 (% Change in Committed Juveniles Released by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, 2018-2022 column), rank the race/ethnicity categories by percent change beginning with the category that has the highest change. Describe the rank order by drawing comparisons between the categories. Rank the gender categories by percent change, beginning with the category that has the highest change. Describe the rank order by drawing comparisons between the categories.

100% of the committed juveniles released to parole supervision in both 2018 and 2022 were male. The race/ethnicity of the committed juveniles released to parole supervision in 2018 indicates 1 as White, 1 as Black and 2 as Hispanic. The race/ethnicity of the committed juveniles released to parole supervision in 2022 indicates 2 as Black. There was a -50 % change in the total number of committed juveniles released to parole supervision, 2018-2022. White youth and Hispanic youth each showed a -100% change and Black youth showed a 100% change, 2018-2022.

19. Using the data in Table 11 (Committed Juveniles Released by Age, 2018-2022), describe total releases and releases by age category in 2022.

The age of the 2 JJC committed juveniles released to parole supervision in 2022 for Monmouth County indicates 1 as 15-16 and 1 as 19 and over.

20. Using the data in Table 11 (% Change Committed Juveniles Released by Age, 2018-2022 column), rank the age categories by percent change beginning with the category that has the highest change. Describe the rank order by drawing comparisons between the categories.

The ages of the 4 JJC committed juveniles released to parole supervision in 2018 for Monmouth County indicates 1 as 17-18 and 3 as 19 years and over. The age of the 2 JJC committed juveniles released to parole supervision in 2022 for Monmouth County indicates 1 as 15-16 and 1 as 19 and over. The % change in release by age, 2018-2022 indicates -100% for 17-18 and -66.7% for 19 and over.

21. Using the data in Table 12 (Offenses of Committed Juveniles by Type, 2018-2022), describe the offenses of committed juveniles by type by category in 2022.

The offenses of the 2 JJC committed juveniles released to parole supervision in 2022 for Monmouth County indicates 2 or 100% as persons offenses.

22. Using the data in Table 12 (% Change in Offenses of Committed Juveniles by Type, 2018-2022 column), rank the categories by percent change, beginning with the category that has the highest change. Describe the rank order by drawing comparisons between the categories.

The 2 offenses of committed juveniles admitted to the JJC in 2022 were persons offenses. There were 21 offenses of committed juveniles admitted to the JJC in 2018 listed (5 persons, 2 weapons, 8 property, 2 public order, 4, VOP). Overall, there was a -90.5% change in MSCO type, 2018-2022.

23. Using the data in Table 13, (Committed Juveniles with a Sex Offense Charge in their History, 2018-2022), describe the number of committed juveniles who had a sex offense change in their history in 2018 and in 2022. Using the percent change column, describe the percent change in committed juveniles who had a sex offense charge in their history.

Monmouth County had no committed juveniles with a sex offense history in 2018 or 2022

24. Using the answers to questions 15-23, what are your most significant findings about committed juveniles released from JJC?

In 2022, there were 2 committed juveniles released to juvenile parole supervision. The average length of stay of the committed juveniles released was 9.2 months. They were originally committed to the JJC on persons offenses. The 2 committed juveniles released to juvenile parole supervision in 2022 are Black males, one is age 15-16 and the other is age 19 and over.

## **JUVENILE AUTOMATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JAMS): REENTRY PROGRAMMING**

- **For Questions 25-30, run the following JAMS reports for 2022: intakes by gender, race, and age, and by problem areas, services intervention provided, and services intervention needed. Use these reports to answer questions 25-29.**

25. Looking at each reentry program, describe reentry program intakes by program in 2022.

Monmouth did not fund any specific reentry programs in 2022.

26. Looking at each reentry program, describe reentry program intakes by gender, race and age by in 2022.

27. Using Table 14, look at the ranking of problem areas in 2022, describe the problem areas identified in your county starting with the problem area that has the highest total.

28. Using Table 15, look at the ranking of service interventions provided in 2022, describe the service interventions identified in your county starting with the service intervention category that has the

highest total.

29. Using Table 16, look at the ranking of service interventions needed in 2022, describe the service interventions needed in your county starting with the services needed category that has the highest total.
30. Using the answers to questions 25-29, what are the most significant findings about program intakes by gender, race, and age and by problem areas, service interventions identified, and service interventions needed in 2022?

## **OTHER DATA**

### **➤ Other Data Regarding Extent and Nature of Need**

31. Was additional data used in your county's planning process? (If other data was used, please attach a copy.) If so, what does that data tell you about how your County's overall need for reentry programs has changed in recent years and about the needs and characteristics of youth that should be addressed through your county's juvenile reentry plan? Are there additional data that relates to Disproportionate Minority Contact or Racial and Ethnic Disparities?

While youth are in JJC placement, a re-entry plan needs to be established. Connecting the youth to resources and supports that will be helpful for a successful reentry needs to be done on an individualized basis. Monmouth's numbers are relatively low.



## **IMPLICATIONS FOR REENTRY PLAN**

### *Extent and Nature of Need- Juvenile Probationers*

32. Using the information from your answers to question 3 and question 11, describe how your county will support young people returning home from residential placement on probation with programming.

Black youth comprise the highest number and percentage of juvenile probationers admitted to JJC residential. Overall the number of Monmouth County juvenile probationers admitted to JJC residential is relatively low. Probationers released are likely male, youth of color, Black or Hispanic, 15-18 years of age, residentially placed with a persons or weapons offenses.

MonmouthResourceNet provides information on various types of resources and programs that exist in Monmouth County. The Monmouth County Human Services Department, Monmouth ACTS public/private partnership, and the navigation system can also help guide residents to services.

### *Extent and Nature of Need-Committed Youth*

33. Using the information from your answers to question 14 and questions 24, describe your county's need for programs to support young people returning home on parole with programming.

The number of Monmouth County juveniles committed to the JJC is very low (4 JJC commitments in 2018 and 3 in 2022) and showed a -25% change, 2018-2022. In 2022, there were 2 committed juveniles released to juvenile parole supervision. The average length of stay of the committed juveniles released was 9.2 months. They were originally committed to the JJC on persons offenses. The 2 committed juveniles released to juvenile parole supervision in 2022 are Black males, one is age 15-16 and the other is age 19 and over.

### *Extent and Nature of Need: Other County Data*

34. Review the answer to question 31, what are the most significant findings overall, through the lens of racial and ethnic disparities and through the lens of disproportionate minority contact? How does this information inform the need for reentry programs in your county?

Fortunately, Monmouth County does not have a high volume of youth in the deep end of the juvenile justice system. The numbers of youth are relatively low. Those who are JJC committed tend to have more serious offenses and likely involved with the system over an extended period of time. It is hoped that while in JJC programs they receive help in addressing some of their challenges and develop skills that will help them once they are released. Without a doubt, these youth will need support.

### *Programming Findings*

35. Review the answer to question 30, what are the most significant findings about program intakes by gender, race, and age and by problem areas, service intervention provided, and services intervention needed in 2022. How does this information inform the need for reentry programs in your county?

Due to Monmouth's low numbers, we have not funded a reentry program and thus intakes in the Juvenile Automated Management System have not been entered.

*Reentry Racial and Ethnic Disparities Policy Recommendations*

36. In reviewing all the above analysis questions, 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?

Monmouth has invested our limited resources upstream trying to keep youth out of the deep end of the juvenile justice system. Somewhere along the line there have been some youth who have not been reached. We hope to learn more from the youth in JJC community programs, residential and secure care, relative to what services and supports they feel would of made a difference in their lives to keep them out of the deep end. Gaining a better understanding of what led them to where they are but most importantly how they can move forward successfully in reentry is needed. Finding caring adults and positive peers to mentor them is needed. A wrap around service model may be helpful.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

37. Using your answers to questions 32-36, state the problems and county trends that need to be addressed. Cite the data that indicates the problem or need. State how the CYSC plan to address the problem or county trend.

PJ*	What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC address the problem or county trend?
A	The Juvenile Justice Commission's (JJC) Supportive Work Program enlists community partners to develop highly structured transitional work experiences for youth who have encountered barriers to employment.	Youth who have been in a JJC program may experience challenges finding employment when they are released.	To encourage use of the JJC supportive work program for youth currently residing at JJC community programs and those under the supervision of the Office of Juvenile Parole and Transitional Services. The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Title 1B Youth Program provides services through our local One Stops Career Centers to low-income youth, ages 14-24, who face barriers to employment.
B	For youth that reside in JJC community programs, residential and secure facilities, it is crucial to plan for and facilitate continued meaningful engagement with family and other supportive members of their community.	Most of these youth will eventually return to their communities and need support to make the transition successfully.	To gain feedback from Monmouth County youth and families in JJC community programs, residential and secure facilities, on their experiences and any recommendations for system improvement. To continue the visits made by the Social Worker of the Office of the Public Defender to youth in JJC facilities, to advocate on their behalf and help make connections and linkages to services.  To share information on resources available for re-entry. Through its Second Chance Act programs, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) helps to strengthen families and provide youth with educational and vocational opportunities, employment and housing assistance, mental and physical healthcare, family programming, and substance use treatment to help them overcome barriers to successful reentry. The Second Chance Act

			authorizes federal grants for comprehensive reentry planning, direct pre- and postrelease services, and sustainable justice system improvements that promote positive youth and family outcomes, reduce recidivism, and increase public safety.
C	There is a need to increase communication and work with Juvenile Parole and Transitional Services to ensure public safety through intensive community supervision.	Juvenile Parole provides transitional services in the community to juveniles who have completed their stays at residential programs or secure facilities. Planning for youth prior to release is critical and at times, there is little information shared.	Information will be shared with Juvenile Parole on resources that may be helpful to youth as they transition back to the community.  To explore if IAAC would be appropriate to review re-entry cases to strengthen plans for the youth's release back to the community.
D	Reentry is not one-size-fits-all.	Research suggests it is crucial to focus on cognitive and behavioral skills, substance use, mental and physical health, and issues surrounding housing, employment, and family bonds as individuals reintegrate into their communities and families. In fact, family members frequently offer support to loved ones as they reenter, often providing a consistent place of residence after reentry.  Source: National Institute of Justice-April 2023- Five Things about Reentry.	Programs and services should be tailored to the unique needs and risk factors of an individual, to the extent possible. Support services should be holistic in nature. Cognitive behavioral therapy benefits all facets of reentry-preparation and post-release programs. Community supervision works best when it includes robust support functions.
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\*Plan Justification: Use this letter to identify the funded program or service to address this recommendation.

*Comments:*

Monmouth County will review information provided by Juvenile Parole by race/ethnicity and any direct feedback from youth received. A team approach will

be recommended for planning for re-entry through IAAC. An emphasis on the provision of support services for successful re-entry will be made. There will be an acknowledgement of the trauma or adverse childhood experiences of the youth and their transition to adulthood. Restorative practices may be explored to repair harm.

# **Section 10.**

## **Vision**

# VISION

## Monmouth County

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

### **PREVENTION**

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

PREVENTION				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by the YSC County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Violence prevention programs -skill development for children in the area of conflict resolution, problem solving, life skills training, anger management, gang prevention, bullying prevention, self esteem building, empathy and communication.	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Structured activities, quality programming and supervision during the late afternoon and early evening when youth are more likely to engage in delinquency and programs that may include an in school, after school and summer component.	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	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	Yes	Yes	Yes

	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.			
5	Harassment, Intimidation & Bullying Prevention	Yes	No	Yes
6	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
7	Vocational Training, Career Development, Job Opportunities for Youth	Yes	No	Yes
8	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
9	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	No	Yes
10	There is a need for an effective substance abuse prevention strategy in Monmouth County.	Yes	Yes	Yes
11	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
12	Gang Prevention Programs	Yes	Yes	Yes
13	Trauma Informed Communities in addressing Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACES)	Yes	Yes	Yes
14	Social and Emotional Learning that helps youth to: understand and manage emotions; set and achieve positive goals; feel and show empathy for others; and make responsible decisions.	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	Restorative Practices and Mindfulness	Yes	Yes	Yes



## **DIVERSION**

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

<b>LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>				
<b>Rank Order</b>	<b>Type of Program and/or Service Need</b>	<b>Program / Service Currently Exists</b>	<b>Program / Service Currently Funded by the YSC County</b>	<b>Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap</b>
1	To create uniformity in the handling of charging juveniles. To develop County-wide diversion programs for stationhouse adjustments so that all municipalities would be able to access the programs on an equal basis. 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.	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	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.  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.	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	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.	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	Harassment Intimidation and Bullying Prevention programs including Cyberbullying and addressing the improper use of social	Yes	Yes	Yes

	media. Programs to combat youth bias, hate and racism.			
5	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	No	Yes
6	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
7	Police and Youth Dialogue and Listening Sessions to Build Trust	No	No	Yes
8	Law enforcement implicit bias training and diversity training on race, ethnicity, gender, religion, sexual orientation, and gender identity.	Yes	No	Yes
9	Strategies for Youth-police training on the adolescent brain and how to de-escalate situations	Yes	No	Yes

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

	Use of behavioral contracts and counseling / intervention services to address substance use, mental health, legal problems and abusive interpersonal relationships or dysfunctions within the family.			
4	Truancy Reduction Programs - There is a need to help schools and communities prevent students from becoming truant and dropping out of school.	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	School Based Diversion-Respond with Restorative Practices Program	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	Intervention services that address Adverse Childhood Experiences and provide trauma informed care.	Yes	Yes	Yes
7	Marijuana Diversionary Program	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	There is a need to employ family engagement strategies that identify and emphasize a family's strengths and empowers families to find and implement solutions outside of the court system	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	Juvenile shelter	Yes	No	No

FAMILY COURT (DIVERSION)				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by the YSC County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	An array of community based programs and service interventions that are timely and located in different geographic locations of Monmouth County; which serve as a resource to Juvenile Conference Committees, Intake Service Conference and the Juvenile Referee.  Responses closer to the time of the offense have more impact than delayed responses.	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Early intervention/education services for juveniles, who have come to the attention of the Family Court, with minor offenses related to conduct disorder, anger management problems, alcohol and drug abuse issues, sexting and inappropriate use of social media.	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Delinquency prevention and intervention programs that focus on minority youth, their families, and communities.	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	There is a need for Juvenile Conference Committee volunteers to receive training and resource information on programs and services	Yes	No	Yes

	that exist in Monmouth County to serve youth.			
5	Restorative Community Conferencing	Yes	Yes	Yes
6.	Family Navigator Program for Court Involved 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.

<b>DETENTION</b>				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by the YSC 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	No	Yes
3	There is a need to keep detained youth and their families connected and encourage stakeholder visits.	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	The problem areas and service 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 and Ocean County Juvenile Detention Center 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"> <li>Identify specific factors contributing to LOS.</li> </ul>	Yes	Yes	Yes

	Conduct LOS analysis for discussion at Case Processing and County Council Meetings			
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### **DETENTION ALTERNATIVES**

Detention Alternative Programs provide supervision to juveniles who would otherwise be placed in a secure detention facility while awaiting their adjudicatory hearing, expanding the array of pre-adjudication placement options available to the judiciary. Detention Alternative Programs/Services are not to be provided in the detention center. These programs are designed to provide short-term (30 – 60 days) supervision sufficient to safely maintain appropriate youth in the community while awaiting the final disposition of their case. Additionally, programs are designed to link to the middle category of the detention screening tool and to also provide options to judges that allow for the safe pre-dispositional release of youth admitted to detention. As such, these programs help to reduce the overall detention population and relieve detention overcrowding and its related problems where it exists.

<b>DETENTION ALTERNATIVES</b>				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by the YSC County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
e2	Identified service needs of juveniles on detention alternative status: 1.) Transportation to services (i.e. Drug programs); 2.) Job training programs for parents and their kids and 3.) Emergency out-of-home placement options, other than secure detention.	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Identified problem areas of the juveniles on detention alternatives are: 1.) School- not attending, failing, no participation while there and numerous discipline referrals as well as, truancy; 2.) Parents not parenting; 3.) Economy - low income, no jobs, unemployed parents and no after-school activities; 4.) Drug Use and 5.) Violence in their communities, stress and anger issues.	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	To strengthen and improve detention alternatives and increase the rate of success on the alternative.	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	There is a need to oversee effective implementation of Innovations Funded Proposals and all detention alternatives.	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	To continue to enhance the youth and family engagement (FE) component of the alternative program continuum. While youth are on any of the alternatives; staff will provide youth/family incentives, organize pro-social activities/events and coordinate	Yes	Yes	Yes

	team meetings.			
7	The STEADY program extends detention alternative supervision for youth as they transition to placement on probation. This approach is intended to improve continuity for the youth/family, increase communication between all system-involved parties, and increase the overall successful outcomes of youth.	Yes	Yes	Yes

## **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 and as a means to redirect behavior, promote rehabilitation, and support youth on a path to success. 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 varies, 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.

<b>DISPOSITION</b>				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by the YSC 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> <p>To develop and implement strategies to reduce the stigma associated with needing and receiving mental health, substance abuse and suicide</p>	Yes	Yes	Yes

	prevention services.  A service gap exists in the availability of adolescent dual diagnosis programs .			
2	Dispositional option programs that serve juveniles on probation supervision are needed as well as, increased family involvement.	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	There is a need to engage families involved in the juvenile justice system and recognize the significant influence that parent(s) have with their children.	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	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. Work readiness and employment skills training for youth as well as, employment opportunities that include supported work job sites in the community.	Yes	No	Yes
5	A variety of offense specific dispositional option programs are recommended that increase supervision of juveniles after school, in the evenings and during the summer.	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	Mentoring Programs/ Positive Role Models	Yes	Yes	Yes
7	Juvenile sex offense specific specialized counseling	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	There is a need for the provision of individualized & specialized services for juveniles on probation supervision.	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	There is a need to improve the success of youth on probation, who have trouble complying with the basic rules of probation supervision and are at risk of violation for noncompliance.	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	There is a need to improve coordination and communication between the juvenile justice system and other youth-serving institutions such as mental health, child protection, and education.	Yes	No	Yes
11	Case planning and training of probation officers in goal setting and evidence-based programs	Yes	No	Yes
12	Individualized case plans with probation officers in a coaching role and working with families as	Yes	Yes	Yes

	partners, shifting from sanction-based to incentive-based approaches to behavioral change.			
13	Family Navigator program to provide support to court involved families.	Yes	Yes	Yes
14	Dispositional option programs that focus on minority youth, their families, and communities.	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	There is a need for an ongoing partnership with the behavioral health system to screen and assess youth involved in the juvenile justice system with mental health disorders and to coordinate treatment.	Yes	No	Yes
16	There is a need to develop creative strategies to engage youth (i.e. arts, sports, technology, yoga, photography, meditation, music production computer graphics, theater, woodworking, arts and crafts, or just about any other hobby or activity). Approaches that include mentoring / positive role models and social/recreational activities are desired.	Yes	Yes	Yes
17	There is a need to provide intervention and treatment services for youth adjudicated delinquent that address their individual needs. Youth get placed on probation for a variety of different offenses. Service interventions desired include substance abuse treatment; mental health services; anger management and conflict resolution; decision making and communication skills. Educational support, work readiness skills, career development and youth employment opportunities are components that dispositional option programs can integrate. Restorative practices to repair the harm and increase victim empathy.	Yes	Yes	Yes

## **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 the YSC County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	<p>Increase the availability of treatment resources for substance abuse, mental health, and sex offender therapy.</p> <p>Expand the availability of transportation to and from required services and employment.</p> <p>Increase employment and vocational opportunities for returning youth.</p> <p>Develop positive recreational activities for use during leisure time.</p> <p>Develop post-secondary educational opportunities for returning youth.</p>	Yes	No	Yes
2	There is a need to connect Monmouth County juvenile probationers and juveniles on parole with opportunities for positive youth development and a wide range of other services based upon their individualized needs.	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	To identify existing Independent Living Programs which provide educational opportunities, counseling, support services, training in daily living skills, outreach and a range of other services.	Yes	No	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	No	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	No	Yes
7	There is a need to provide intensive pre-release services and programming.	Yes	No	Yes
8	Specialized Treatment for Youth in Re-Entry with Sex offenses	No	No	Yes