

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

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

DEMOGRAPHICS

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

The total youth population increased from 58,350 in 2012, to 60,106 in 2015; a 3% increase. Males increased 3.1 % from 29,954 to 30,875; and females increased 2.9% from 28,396 to 29,231.

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

Ranking of Youth Population by Race, 2015		
Rank	Group	Number
1	White	55,303
2	Black	3,007
3	Other	1,796

Ranking of Youth Population by Ethnicity, 2015		
Rank	Group	Number
1	Non-Hispanic	52,370
2	Hispanic	7,736

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

Ranking of Total County Youth Population by Race, 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Other	5.2%	89
2	White	3.1%	1653
3	Black	0.5%	14

Ranking of Total County Youth Population by Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Hispanic	12.5%	858
2	Non-Hispanic	1.7%	898

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

According to the reported information, Ocean County is 92 % White and 87.1 % Non-Hispanic but, minorities are increasing, either in percentage or in number. While the Black population increased by 0.5%, from 2,993 to 3,007 (+14), as a percentage of the total population Blacks decreased from 5.1 % to 5.3 %. The Hispanic population increased from 6,878 to 7,736, a 12.5 % increase in number and an increase in total population percentage of 1.1 from 11.8 % to 12.9 %.

NATURE & EXTENT OF DELINQUENCY

JUVENILE ARRESTS

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

Overall, juvenile arrest decreased by 56.1% from 2,096 in 2012 to 920 in 2015.

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

Ranking of Offense Categories, 2015		
Rank	Offense Category	Number
1	Drug/Alcohol Offenses	360
2	Property Offenses	201
3	All Other Offenses	129
4	Violent Offenses	113
5	Public Order & Status Offenses	90
6	Special Needs Offenses	16
7	Weapons Offenses	11

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

Ranking of Offense Categories between 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Offense Category	% Change	Number
1	Public Order & Status Offenses	-75.2%	-273
2	Weapons Offenses	-73.2%	-30
3	Violent Offenses	-62.6%	-189
4	Property Offenses	-61.0%	-315
5	All Other Offenses	-51.5%	-137
6	Drug/Alcohol Offenses	-38.4%	-224
7	Special Needs Offenses	-33.3%	-8

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

While juvenile arrests have gone down overall by 56% from 2012 to 2015, the Drug & Alcohol arrests stand out because they have decreased by -38.4% they are still ranked #1 in 2015 with 360 arrests. With Ocean County in the midst of an Opiate Crisis, it stands to reason that Drug/Alcohol Offenses would be ranked number one. The anomaly is that the utilization of YSC funded outpatient and inpatient substance abuse treatment services has steadily decreased in Ocean County for youth. It is important to note that at the age of 14 years old youth can refuse treatment. Additionally, youth with family members who are abusing substances may be reluctant to have their youth enter treatment in an effort to shelter their own substance abuse issues. From 2009-2015 the number 1 ranked age range for admissions to substance abuse treatment was ages 25-29, with the second highest age range being from 30-44 years old. Property offenses while they have decreased by -61.0% (-315, the greatest decrease in number of arrests) they are still ranked #2 for 2015.

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

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

In 2015, it was about 1.4 % of the White population, about 4.1 % of the Black and 0.3 % of the Other; with 0.2 % of Hispanic and 10.6 % of Non-Hispanic.

By race in 2012, about 2.1 % of the White youth population were arrested, 6.1 % of the Black youth population, and 0.3 % of the Other. By ethnicity, 1.8 % of the Hispanic population was arrested and 2.3 % of the Non-Hispanic population.

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

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2015		
Rank	Group	Number
1	White	791
2	Black	124
3	Other	5

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2015		
Rank	Group	Number
1	Non-Hispanic	819
2	Hispanic	101

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

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Black	-32.2%	-59
2	White	-29.1%	-324
3	Other	0.0%	-89

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Non-Hispanic	-30.7%	-362
2	Hispanic	-17.2%	-21

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

In 2015, the juvenile arrest rate was about 1.4 % of the White population, about 4.1 % of the Black and 0.3 % of the Other; with 0.2 % of Hispanic and 10.6 % of Non-Hispanic.

In 2012, the juvenile arrest rate was about 2.1 % of the White youth population were arrested, 6.1 % of the Black youth population, and 0.3 % of the Other. By ethnicity, 1.8 % of the Hispanic population was arrested and 2.3% of the Non-Hispanic population.

That is a juvenile arrest rate decrease of -0.7% for Whites, -2% for Blacks, and -0.1% for Other; with a decrease of -1.6% for Hispanics and an increase of +8.3% for Non-Hispanics from 2012 to 2015.

From 2012 to 2015 the Juvenile arrest rate for Whites decreased by -29.1% with an increase in population of +3.1%. The Juvenile arrest rate for Blacks saw the biggest decrease in arrests with -32.2% from 2012 to 2015 despite a small increase in population of 0.5%. The Juvenile arrest rate for Other did not see an increase or decrease as it was 0.3% for 2012 and 2015.

Additionally, the arrest rate for the Hispanic population saw a -17.2% decrease from 2012 to 2015 with its youth population increasing by 12.5%, and the Non-Hispanic arrest rate decreased by -30.2% with its youth population increasing by 1.7%.

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

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

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

Overall, the total of School-based incidents decreased -16.5% percent from 771 in 2012 to 644 in 2015.

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

Ranking of School Based Incidences, 2015-2016		
Rank	Incidences	Number
1	Incidents of Violence	362
2	Incidents of Substances	176
3	Incidents of Vandalism	63
4	Incidents of Weapons	43

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

Ranking of School Based Incidences between 2012-2013 and 2015-2016			
Rank	Incidents	% Change	Number
1	Incidents of Vandalism	-24.1	20
2	Incidents of Violence	-19.6	88
3	Incidents of Substances	-8.3	4
4	Incidents of Weaponry	-6.5	3

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

During the 2015-2016 academic period school based offenses decreased in all categories, with Vandalism seeing the highest decrease with a percent change of -24.1%, Violence decreased -19.6%, Substances decreased -8.3% and weapons decreased only -6.5%.

NATURE & EXTENT OF COMMUNITY FACTORS THAT PUT YOUTH AT RISK

ENROLLMENT IN AND DROPOUTS FROM COUNTY SCHOOLS

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

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

Enrollment in schools has seen a -0.01% (760) small decrease between academic periods 2014-2015 and 2015-2016. Dropouts has seen a -0.60% (25) small decrease between academic periods 2014-2015 and 2015-2016.

COMMUNITY INDICATORS OF CHILDREN AT RISK

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

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

Ranking of Community Indicators			
Rank	Community Indicator	% Change	Number
1	Children receiving NJ SNAP (formerly food stamps)	34	8767
2	Child abuse/neglect substantiations	24	100
3	Children receiving TANF (welfare)	-32	-870

4	Births to Teens (ages 10-19)	-21	-62
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19. Using the information in the above chart, describe how the community indicators of children at risk changed over a period.

Children receiving food stamps has seen an increase of 34% while children receiving welfare has decreased -32%. Additionally, Ocean County has seen an increase in Child abuse/neglect substantiations by 24%. Thankfully births to teens ages 10-19 has seen a -21% decrease.

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

Ocean County does not have a Municipal Alliance Plan.

IMPLICATIONS FOR DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PLAN

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

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

In Ocean County the total youth population has increased by 3%, however juvenile arrests are down by -56.1%, while the school-based incidents have also seen a decrease of -16.5%. Juvenile arrest are down in all categories however, drug/alcohol offenses are still ranked as number 1. Additionally, school based offenses are down across all categories but incidents of violence are still ranked number 1. The 2016 YSC Needs Assessment concurs with the school based incidents of violence with the top problem area identified as difficulty in controlling youth's behaviors. Across the board the YSC needs assessment found Drug use/abuse issues in the top 10 problem areas but interestingly they were ranked towards the bottom of the scale, unlike prior years.

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

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

It would appear that while arrests rates are down in all populations despite slight increases in the populations themselves, we are also seeing decreases across the board in all school based incidents. Conversely Ocean County has seen an increase in children receiving food stamps and child abuse/neglect substantiations.

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

In 2015, juvenile arrests were about 1.4 % of the White population (down -0.7%), about 4.1 % of the Black (down -2%) and 0.3 % of the Other (the same); with 0.2 % of Hispanic(down -1.6%) and 10.6 % of Non-Hispanic (up +8.3%).

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

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

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

Yes, additional data was used from Prevent Child Abuse New Jersey about Human Trafficking, provided in the additional data section Chapter 13. While Ocean doesn't have a specific identified need for programming in this area, it is prudent to continue to monitor this at-risk population to be proactive.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that indicates the need and/or service gap exists	Recommended service/program activity to address the need and/or service gap
Child Abuse & Neglect	<i>Ocean County has seen an increase in Child abuse/neglect substantiations by 24%.</i>	Collaborate with DCP&P to analyze what risk factors and catchment areas the substantiations of abuse and neglect are attributed, and work with DCP&P to strategize to potentially reduce these numbers.
Child Abuse/Human Trafficking	<i>Ocean County has seen an increase in Child abuse/neglect substantiations by 24%. In 2015, Toms River accounted for 45% of FCIU referrals and Lacey was 12%. In 2016, the numbers were similar with Toms River accounting for 46% of referrals to FCIU and Lacey accounting for 13% of the overall referrals. School referrals account for 31% of referrals in 2015, and 37% of referrals in 2016.</i> <i>Toms River is a hub for NJ Transit with a bus station located downtown right off the Parkway, and Lacey is centralized around a GSP rest stop. FCIU handles calls for runaways, and FCIU is located within Harbor House's children's runaway shelter. PCANJ has identified Toms River as a location known to the National Human Trafficking Resource Center where potential trafficking has occurred.</i>	Possibly fund My Life My Choice through a certified provider by Prevent Child Abuse NJ in the MLMC curriculum and who have permission from PCANJ to pilot the program in two Ocean County schools, Toms River and Lacey. Both schools are required by PCANJ to be trained in CSEC and have a policy and procedure in place for identifying and working with survivors of human trafficking.

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Comments:

Ocean County hosts a variety of Prevention options that are supported by the YSC functionally, not fiscally. The DART Prevention Coalition is a well-established network of individuals throughout all service areas of the County that work to impact environmental factors for several different focus areas including; underage drinking, marijuana, tobacco, and prescription drugs. The YSC Administrator serves as a co-chair to the Underage Drinking workgroup, and several other YSC members are also a part of the DART Coalition in various roles and functions. The DART Prevention Coalition has Youth Prevention Coalitions in 14 different school districts throughout Ocean County (formerly Leed and Seed groups) that all have different priority areas pertaining to the particular schools and their youth. Additionally, Ocean County has Big Brothers Big Sisters that also focuses on prevention through a new program called Bigs in Blue.

Human Trafficking is a rising topic in Ocean County. Harbor House who provides our FCIU services is certified through Prevent Child Abuse NJ (PCANJ) to provide My Life My Choice curriculum in two target schools that have the propensity to be high risk areas for young females for Human Trafficking. There isn't an identified need for these services through the YSC Needs Assessment, however the YSC is going to stay diligent in the prevention area and possibly request to fund a pilot program later in the year.

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

Comments:

Ocean County has for a long time focused all of our services and efforts around DMC. This is standard practice and language used throughout all YSC planning and program development meetings, grant solicitations, and our agencies.