

DISPOSITION ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

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

NATURE & EXTENT OF THE DISPOSED POPULATION

JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT

1. Looking at Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender (Cell C3) and Table 2: Juvenile Cases Adjudicated Delinquent with Probation & Incarceration Dispositions (Cell B4), describe the overall number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent and the number of cases with probation and incarceration dispositions in 2015.

In 2015 there were 271 total juveniles adjudicated delinquent with 218 juveniles given Probation and Incarceration dispositions, which was 80% of the total.

NATURE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT IN 2015

2. Looking at Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender (Columns C and D), describe the number of males and the number of females adjudicated delinquent in 2015.

In 2015 there were 197 males and 74 females adjudicated delinquent.

3. Insert into the chart below Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity (Table 3, Columns C and D), beginning with the group that had the greatest number of adjudications in 2015.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race for 2015			
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
1	White	174	64.2%
2	Black	55	20.3%
3	Hispanic	39	14.4%

4	Other	3	1.1%
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4. Insert into the chart below Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age (Table 5, Columns C and D), beginning with the group that had the greatest number of adjudications in 2015.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age Group for 2015			
Rank	Age Group	Number	Percent
1	15-16	114	42.1%
2	17	101	37.3%
3	13-14	50	18.5%
4	11-12	6	2.2%
5	6-10	0	0%
6	18 and over	0	0%

SUMMARY OF THE NATURE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT IN 2015

5. Looking at your answers to Questions 2 through 4, summarize what this information tells you about the nature of juveniles adjudicated delinquent in 2015.

White males between the ages of 15-16 were the largest group characteristics adjudicated delinquent in 2015.

CHANGE IN JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT BETWEEN 2012 and 2015

6. Looking at Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender (Cell E3) and Table 2: Juvenile Cases Adjudicated Delinquent with Probation & Incarceration Dispositions (Cell C4), describe the overall change in juveniles adjudicated delinquent and cases with probation and incarceration dispositions between 2012 and 2015.

The number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent decreased from 448 in 2012, to 271 in 2015, a decrease of 177, which is an -39.5% decrease. Similarly, the number of Cases with Probation and Incarceration dispositions dropped by 166 from 384 in 2012 to 218 in 2015, a -43.2% change.

7. Looking at Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender (Column E), describe the change in the number of males and the number of females adjudicated delinquent between 2012 and 2015.

Males went down from 356 in 2012 to 197 in 2015, a decrease of -159 for a -44.7% decrease overall. Females went down from 92 in 2012 to 74 in 2015, a decrease of -18 for a -19.6% decrease overall.

➤ **For Question 8, use Table 3: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race.**

8. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race (Column E), from largest to smallest between 2012 and 2015.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race Between 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Race	% Change	Number
1	White	-45.1%	-143
2	Black	-22.5%	-16
3	Hispanic	-26.4%	-14
4	Other	-57.1%	-4

- For Question 9, use Table 5: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age.

9. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age (Column E) from largest to smallest between 2012 and 2015.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age Between 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Age Groups	% Change	Number
1	15-16	-45.5%	-95
2	17	-34.4%	-53
3	13-14	-25.4%	-17
4	11-12	-60.0%	-11
5	6-10	-100%	-3
6	18 and over	0.0%	0

SUMMARY OF THE CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT BETWEEN 2012 and 2015

10. Using the answers from Questions 6-9, describe how the nature of juveniles adjudicated delinquent changed between 2012 and 2015.

Juveniles adjudicated delinquent are down overall from 2012 to 2015 by a total of -177 or 39.5%. Male adjudications are down by -44.7% (-159), and females adjudications are down by -19.6% (-18). Juveniles adjudicated by race is down overall between 2012 and 2015 by -39.5% overall, and adjudications by age are down overall, with the 15-16 year olds seeing the largest number of adjudications of -95, but the 6-10 year olds saw a 100% decrease between 2012 and 2015.

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

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

The number of juvenile arrests decreased by -383 arrests or -29.4% between 2012 and 2015, overall. The number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent decreased by -177 adjudications or -39.5% between 2012 and 2015, overall.

The percentage of White arrests adjudicated delinquent decreased between 2012 & 2015 by -6.4%. The percentage of Black arrests adjudicated delinquent increased 2015 by +5.6%, but overall the arrests (183 in 2012 to 124 in 2015), and adjudications (71 in 2012 to 55 in 2015) for Blacks were down in 2015 from 2012.

The percentage of Hispanic arrests adjudicated delinquent decreased between 2012 & 2015 by -4.8%.

The percentage of Other arrests adjudicated delinquent decreased between 2012 & 2015 by -120.0% (or -4 adjudications). This number could be off considering in 2012 there were 5 juvenile arrest in the Other category with 7 juveniles adjudicated delinquent in the Other category in 2012. Overall in 2015, the category Other has the highest ratio of % of arrests adjudicated delinquent with 3 out of 5.

Probation Placements

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

The overall probation placements increased by 11% from 210 to 233 (+23 placements), from 2012 to 2015. Black placements on probation increased by 80% (+20 placements) in 2015, but only accounted for 19.3% of the placements on probation in 2015 with 45 total Black placements. White placements increased by 1.3% or (+2 placements) but accounted for 66.1% of the total placements in 2015. Hispanic placements accounted for 13.7% or (+4 placements), and the category Other accounted for only 0.9% of the total placements on probation with a -60% decrease between 2012 and 2015, or (-3 placements).

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

Ranking of Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2015		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	White	154
2	Black	45
3	Hispanic	32
4	Other	2

14. Insert into the chart below the % change in Table 6 (Column E), Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change between 2012 and 2015.

Ranking of Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2012 and 2015		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change
1	Black	80
2	Hispanic	14.3
3	White	1.3
4	Other	-60.0

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

While the overall number of placements increased by +23 total placements or 11.0% between 2012 and 2015, Blacks saw the highest percentage of placements with an 80.0% change between 2012 and 2015 or (+20 placements). Blacks accounted for 87% of the increase in probation placements.

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

16. Using the data in Table 7 (Juvenile Probation Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity), compare and describe the number of juvenile adjudications to the number of probation placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2012 and 2015.

While Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent decreased by -39.5%, probation placements increased between 2012 and 2015 by 11.0% or 23 placements. Blacks accounted for 87% of those placements or 20 out of 23. Whites accounted for an increase of +2 placements, Hispanics for +4 placements while the Other category accounted for -3 placements.

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

Secure Placements

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

Overall, from 2012 to 2015 secure placements are down by -30.0% or -3 placements (10 in 2012 and 7 in 2015). White secure placements decreased by -42.9% or 3 placements, Black placements increased by 100% or +1 placement, and Hispanic placements decreased by -33.3% or -1 placement. The category of Other did not have any placements in 2012 or 2015.

18. Insert into the chart below the number of Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity beginning with the group that had the greatest number of secure placements in 2015.

Ranking of Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2015

Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	White	4
2	Hispanic	2
3	Black	1
4	Other	0

19. Insert into the chart below the % change in Table 8 (Column E) Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change between 2012 and 2015.

Ranking of Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2015		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change
1	White	-42.9%
2	Hispanic	-33.3%
3	Black	+100%
4	Other	0

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

Overall, secure placements have decreased between 2012 and 2015 by -30% or -3 youth. There was 1 black placement in 2015, which accounted for 14.3% of the total placements. Both White and Hispanic placements saw a decreased of -3 and -1 placements respectively.

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

21. Using the data in Table 9 (Secure Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity), compare and describe the number of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent to the number of Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2012 and 2015.

In 2012 there were 10 secure placements out of 448 juveniles adjudicated delinquent and 7 secure placements out of 271 in 2015, for an overall decrease of -39.5% of juveniles adjudicated and -30% in secure placement. In 2015 there were 174 white juveniles adjudicated and 4 in secure placement, that is -143 less white adjudications than 2012 and -3 less whites in secure placement.

In 2015 there were 55 black adjudications and 1 black secure placements, that is -16 less black adjudications than in 2012 and an increase in +1 black secure placement than 2012.

In 2015 there were 39 Hispanic adjudications and 2 secure placements, that is -14 less Hispanic adjudications than 2012 and a decrease of -1 secure placement.

In 2015 there were 3 Other adjudications and zero (0) secure placements, that is -4 less Other adjudications than 2012 and zero secure placements.

JUVENILE AUTOMATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JAMS)

- **For Questions 22- 31 use Disposition Data Worksheet and the JAMS data from the JAMS packet.**

22. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender (Cells C1 and C2, 2015) and comparing this information to JAMS Table 6: Total Intakes by Gender, 2015, describe any differences or similarities between juveniles adjudicated delinquent and juveniles in dispositional option programs by gender.

Ocean JAMS data not available for this section.

23. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender (Cells D1 and D2) and comparing this information to JAMS Table 6: Total Intakes by Gender, 2015 (Female and Male for Each Program), describe any differences or similarities between the gender of youth adjudicated delinquent and the gender of youth served in any given dispositional option program.

Ocean County has previously had gender specific programs. Females are more likely to be recommended to our In-Home Counseling program which provides highly individualized services by a female clinician. Substance abuse treatment services are the other most likely services to be provided to females. Additionally our Mentoring services provide culturally competent and gender specific mentors and have the capacity to facilitate best practice gender responsive programming.

24. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 3: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 (Column C) and comparing this information to JAMS Table 3: Total Intakes by Race/Ethnicity, 2015, describe any differences or similarities between juveniles adjudicated delinquent and juveniles in dispositional option programs by race/ethnicity.

Ocean JAMS data not available for this section.

25. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 3: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity (Column D) and comparing this information to JAMS Table 3: Total Intakes by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 (Total for Each Program), describe any differences or similarities between the race of youth adjudicated delinquent and the race/ethnicity of youth served in any given dispositional option program.

Ocean JAMS data not available for this section.

26. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 5: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age (Column C) and comparing this information to JAMS Table 4: Average Age of Intake Population, 2015, describe any differences or similarities between juveniles adjudicated delinquent and juveniles in dispositional option programs by age.

Ocean JAMS data not available for this section.

27. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 4: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age (Column C) and comparing this information to Table 4: Average Age, 2015, describe any differences or similarities between the age of youth adjudicated delinquent and the age of youth served in any given dispositional option program.

Ocean JAMS data not available for this section.

28. Looking at the “Total” column of Table 6: Problem Areas by Program, 2015, the chart below shows the top ten Problem Areas for youth served in dispositional option programs, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of Problem Areas by Program					
2012			2015		
Rank	Problem Areas	Total	Rank	Problem Areas	Total
1	n/a		1	Personality/Behavior	110
2			2	Vocational Skills/Employment	76
3			3	Family Circumstances/Parenting	67
4			4	Education	66
5			5	Substance Abuse	56
6			6	Peer Relations	38
7			7	Attitudes/Orientation	28
8			8	Teen Pregnancy/Parenting	4
9			9	Medical	1
10			10	n/a	1

29. Looking at the “Total” column of Table 7: Service Interventions Provided, 2015, rank the top ten service interventions provided to youth in dispositional option programs, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of Service Interventions Provided					
2012			2015		
Rank	Service Interventions Provided	Total	Rank	Service Interventions Provided	Total
1	n/a		1	Other	44

2			2	Counseling/Group	19
3			3	Life Skills Training	18
4			4	Counseling/Individual	16
5			5	Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling	16
6			6	Decision Making Skills Training	14
7			7	Interpersonal Skills Training	14
8			8	Case Management Services	13
9			9	Anger Management Training	12
10			10	Urine Monitoring/Recreational Socialization	12

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

The list of problem areas identified in conjunction with the 2016 YSC Local Needs Assessment results (listed below) provided by youth and families directly drives the services provided by the YSC.

31. Looking at the “Total” column of Table 8: Service Intervention Needed, 2015, rank the top ten dispositional option program service areas that were identified, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of Service Interventions Needed					
2012			2015		
Rank	Service Interventions Needed	Total	Rank	Service Interventions Needed	Total
1	n/a		1	Other	44
2			2	Counseling/Group	19
3			3	Life Skills Training	18
4			4	Counseling/Individual	16
5			5	Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling/Outpatient	16
6			6	Interpersonal Skills Training	14
7			7	Decision Making Skills Training	14
8			8	Case Management Services	13
9			9	Urine Monitoring/ Recreation/Socialization/ Anger Management Training	12

10			10	Supervision	10
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IMPLICATIONS FOR DISPOSITIONAL OPTIONS PLAN

Extent of Need

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

Ocean County's need for dispositional options has decreased in 2015 with adjudications down -39.5% (-177) and the number of adjudications with probation placement down -27.7% (-65). However in 2015, there was a small increase of 11% of Juvenile Probation Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent of +11%, of which Blacks accounted for 80% of the increase in placements or 20 of 23 total placements. Everything listed in the 2015 Services Needed is available to youth through the disposition program funded.

Nature of Need

33. Based on the answers to Question 5 (nature of disposed population, 2015), Question 10,15 and 20 (change in the nature of the disposed population between 2012 and 2015), Questions 22, 24, and 26 (nature of youth in dispositional option programs as compared to youth adjudicated delinquent by gender, race, and age), and Question 28 (top ten problem areas), what are the characteristics of youth that seem reasonable to address programmatically through your County's dispositional options plan?

The characteristics of youth that are reasonable for the YSC to address programmatically with disposition options would ideally be White males between the ages of 15-16, however Blacks accounted for the increase (20 of the 23) probation placements in 2015. It is prudent for Ocean to address these characteristics primarily, and to ensure that all youth have appropriate disposition options either funded by the YSC or through CMO/Performcare, etc.

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

In 2015 the status of DMC at this point of the continuum in Ocean is higher for Black males. While overall Juvenile arrests are down -29.4% between 2012 & 2015, and the juveniles adjudicated delinquent is down -39.5% between 2012 & 2015, the % of arrests adjudicated delinquent is down in all race/ethnicities except Black which saw an increase of 44.4% in 2015. Meaning that even though arrests and adjudications are down, the percentage of the arrests adjudicated delinquent increased by 44.4% for Blacks. We see that Blacks accounted for 87% of the increase in probation placements in 2015 (20 of 23 placements), and that Blacks saw a 100% increase in secure placements in 2015, although that was only an increase of 1 secure placement in 2015.

Other Data Reviewed for Extent and Nature of Need - Disposition

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

What does any other available data tell you about how your County's overall need for dispositional option programs has changed in recent years and what are the characteristics of

youth that seem reasonable to address programmatically through your County's dispositional options plan? Are there additional data that relates to Disproportionate Minority Contact or Racial And Ethnic Disparities?

The YSC conducted a Needs Assessment Survey in 2016, as it has done for several years. Web-based Survey Monkey was used in addition to paper surveys, that were then entered into Survey Monkey. The survey uses the JAMS format of Problem Areas, Intervention History, and Services Needed but not available. This year additional components were added to include family factors such as parent or guardian intervention history, access to services such as transportation, educational services etc. for parent/guardian.

Just like JAMS, the survey was youth-based, not adult-based. In other words, Probation Officers were not asked what they thought the system needed, but what did each of their clients need in particular with the addition of a family component seeking the view of the parent/guardian as to what they felt the barriers to accessing services are for their youth.

There were 505 responses from as many segments of the juvenile justice and the Children's system of Care as possible: Probation, Juvenile Detention, YSC Service Providers, Home Detention, CMO, FCIU, DCP&P, School Liaisons, Parent/Guardians, and Youth. The complete YSC Needs Assessment survey results are attached.

2016 Needs Assessment Results Summary

- 2016 Needs Assessment Survey Results: 505 total responses
 - Agency Results: 342 responses
 - Male (206) 60% / Female (134) 40%
 - White (227) 67% / African American (71) 21% / Hispanic/Latino (31) 9% / Other (11 – Asian/American Indian/Bi-Racial/Syrian/Unknown) 3%
 - Top 6 Services Needed but not available:
 - #1 Job placement 40%
 - #2 Life Skills training 37.6%
 - #3 After school program 31.2%
 - #4 Vocational Training 29.4%
 - #5 Job Readiness 29.4%
 - #6 Independent Living 29.4%
 - Top 10 Problem Areas:
 - #1 Difficulty in controlling youth's behaviors – 48%
 - #2 Poor problem solving skills – 37.9%
 - #3 Few or no positive friends – 36.6%
 - #4 Poor anger management – 34.4%
 - #5 Poor school performance – 33.4%
 - #6 Poor frustration tolerance – 32.8%
 - #7 Drug Abuse – 31.2%
 - #8 Inconsistent parent figure – 29%
 - #9 Verbally aggressive – 28.3%
 - #10 Physically aggressive/Disruptive behavior in school – 27.1%
 - Youth Results: 122 responses
 - Male (69) 57% / Female (52) 43%
 - White (50) 46.7% / African American (24) 22.4% / Hispanic-Latino (24) 22.4% / Asian-Pacific Islander (2) 1.9% / Native American (2) 1.9% / other (11) 10.3% / 15 responses skipped this question
 - Top reasons for not accessing services:
 - #1 Transportation
 - #2 Not enough money to pay
 - #3 Schedule too busy
 - #4 Didn't like groups/prefer one-on-one counseling

- #5 Didn't know/Don't know what services are available
- List of top 10 services rated most important:
 - #1 Job training/ employment
 - #2 Life skills/budgeting/cooking/independent living skills
 - #3 Counseling for emotional issues
 - #4 Counseling for youth victims of sexual or physical abuse
 - #5 Tutoring with school subjects
 - #6 Help to deal with bullying issues
 - #7 Help to deal with death or injury of someone close
 - #8 Recreational activities during the summer
 - #9 Substance Abuse counseling
 - #10 Mentoring
- Parent Results: 41 responses
 - Male (8) 20.5% / Female (31) 79.5%
 - White (23) 79.3% / African American (4) 13.8% / Hispanic-Latino (2) 6.9% / Other (2) 6.9%
 - 100% of respondents reported they have or have access to reliable transportation
 - List of top 10 services for youth rated most important:
 - #1 Recreational activities during the summer & school year
 - #2 Counseling for emotional issues
 - #3 After School programs/services
 - #4 Life skills, budgeting, cooking, independent living skills
 - #5 Mentoring/ Job training employment/ Anger management – violence prevention/ help with school issues
 - Top reasons for not accessing services:
 - #1 Not enough money
 - #2 Lack of transportation/ schedule too busy
 - #3 too far from home
 - #4 hours not convenient
 - #5 didn't know services were available
 - Over Arching themes:
 - Life skills training
 - Job readiness/vocational skills/ job placement
 - Mentoring/counseling
 - After school programs/assistance with school issues/ recreational activities
- Priority Areas
 - The YSC will work to outreach with its stakeholders, agencies, providers etc.
 - Information to be displayed/available in the courthouse, library branches, etc.
 - Possible YSC Quarterly News Letter of available programs/resources
 - Work with providers to increase scope of services when appropriate
 - Partnership between YAP and the SRO's/Juvenile Officers to utilize YAP diversion workshops for stationhouse adjustments
 - Open YAP service areas to include prevention: pilot a school based program with Toms River School District Alternate School for the fall 2016
 - Increase variety of workshops offered by YAP

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that indicates the need and/or service gap exists	Recommended service/program activity to address the need and/or service gap
Substance abuse treatment/counseling & evaluations Outpatient & Inpatient Treatment Services	OC YSC Needs Assessment Results show the top 10 Problem areas are: #1 Difficulty in controlling youth's behaviors – 48% #2 Poor problem solving skills – 37.9% #3 Few or no positive friends – 36.6% #4 Poor anger management – 34.4% #5 Poor school performance – 33.4% #6 Poor frustration tolerance – 32.8% #7 Drug Abuse – 31.2% #8 Inconsistent parent figure – 29% #9 Verbally aggressive – 28.3% #10 Physically aggressive/Disruptive behavior in school – 27.1%	SA Evaluations, inpatient and outpatient services to be provided, inclusive of level 1 outpatient, education groups etc.
Individual & Family Counseling	OC YSC Needs Assessment Results show the top 10 Problem areas are: #1 Difficulty in controlling youth's behaviors – 48% #2 Poor problem solving skills – 37.9% #3 Few or no positive friends – 36.6% #4 Poor anger management – 34.4% #5 Poor school performance – 33.4% #6 Poor frustration tolerance – 32.8% #7 Drug Abuse – 31.2% #8 Inconsistent parent figure – 29% #9 Verbally aggressive – 28.3% #10 Physically aggressive/Disruptive behavior in school – 27.1%	In-home Counseling is critical to overcoming Transportation issues, and stabilization when necessary prior to CMO placement.
Mentoring/Role Model	OC YSC Needs Assessment Results show the top 10 Problem areas are:	Mentoring Program meets the needs of youth as long as minority mentors are recruited. Additionally, this

	• #1 Difficulty in controlling youth's behaviors – 48% • #2 Poor problem solving skills – 37.9% • #3 Few or no positive friends – 36.6% • #4 Poor anger management – 34.4% • #5 Poor school performance – 33.4% • #6 Poor frustration tolerance – 32.8% • #7 Drug Abuse – 31.2% • #8 Inconsistent parent figure – 29% • #9 Verbally aggressive – 28.3% • #10 Physically aggressive/Disruptive behavior in school – 27.1%	program service has the capacity to offer best practice gender responsive programming as needed.
Special Needs Treatment Services (Sexual Abuse & Behavior/Fire Setter Etc.)	Ocean County's numbers are low with regard to sex offenders	Sex offender/firesetter offender treatment is important to provide for the safety of the community. The Family Court and especially the juvenile Prosecutor cite the availability of programs for these special needs as an important resource to avoid sending youth to correctional placements.
Probation Parent Orientation & Social Enrichment	OC YSC Needs Assessment Results show the top 10 Problem areas are: • #1 Difficulty in controlling youth's behaviors – 48% • #2 Poor problem solving skills – 37.9% • #3 Few or no positive friends – 36.6% • #4 Poor anger management – 34.4% • #5 Poor school performance – 33.4% • #6 Poor frustration tolerance – 32.8% • #7 Drug Abuse – 31.2% • #8 Inconsistent parent figure – 29% • #9 Verbally aggressive – 28.3% • #10 Physically aggressive/Disruptive behavior in school – 27.1%	Positive relations with PO's is critical to increasing the success of the youth on probation. The Social Enrichment Program is inclusive of Parent Orientation for all youth and their families on probation. Additionally, there are workshops offered quarterly to ALL youth on probation (deferred and supervision) and their families to help address issues that may arise particularly for these youth and families. The Social Enrichment Program is for supervision youth, and offers Cognitive Behavioral Skills programming for youth on probation, and offers opportunities for the PO's to engage the youth separate from their supervision roles, and gives these youths opportunities to try different activities they would normally not have access to. This program take place throughout the year, with family engagement opportunities and activities.
Family Engagement	OC YSC Needs Assessment Results show the top 10 Problem areas are: • #1 Difficulty in controlling youth's behaviors – 48% • #2 Poor problem solving skills – 37.9%	Family Engagement is needed across all points of the continuum to strengthen the family dynamic and support youth involved in the family court system. Family Engagement will be written into ALL of the YSC competitive contracts for the 2018-2020 Plan.

	• #3 Few or no positive friends – 36.6% • #4 Poor anger management – 34.4% • #5 Poor school performance – 33.4% • #6 Poor frustration tolerance – 32.8% • #7 Drug Abuse – 31.2% • #8 Inconsistent parent figure – 29% • #9 Verbally aggressive – 28.3% • #10 Physically aggressive/Disruptive behavior in school – 27.1%	The YSC recognizes the importance of making family engagement a standard for ALL providers as family engagement is an essential key to the success of our youth.
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Comments:

The overall probation placements increased by 11% from 210 to 233 (+23 placements), from 2012 to 2015. Black placements on probation increased by 80% (+20 placements) in 2015, but only accounted for 19.3% of the placements on probation in 2015 with 45 total Black placements. White placements increased by 1.3% or (+2 placements) but accounted for 66.1% of the total placements in 2015. Hispanic placements accounted for 13.7% or (+4 placements), and the category Other accounted for only 0.9% of the total placements on probation with a -60% decrease between 2012 and 2015, or (-3 placements).

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

Comments:

The data shows that Blacks are overrepresented in the Disposition category with an increase of 80%, or 20 of the 23 new placements on probation in 2015. Ocean County recognizes the need to explore the increase in this data point and will work to address this in the coming year.