

ATLANTIC COUNTY **YOUTH SERVICES COMMISSION**

2018-2020 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN



GERALD DELROSSO, Co-Chair
Atlantic County Administrator

HONORABLE SUSAN MAVEN, Co-Chair
Juvenile Judge Family Division, Superior Court

HONORABLE NANCY RIDGWAY, Co-Chair
Presiding Judge Family Division, Superior Court

CINDY HAMER
Youth Services Commission Administrator

ATLANTIC COUNTY
YOUTH SERVICES COMMISSION

2018-2020 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

ATLANTIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE
Dennis Levinson

ATLANTIC COUNTY BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS

Frank D. Formica, *Chairman*
John W. Risley, *Vice Chairman*

James A. Bertino
John L. Carman

Ernest D. Coursey
Richard R. Dase
Amy L. Gatto

Maureen Kern
Alexander C. Marino

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP

Co-Chairpersons

Honorable Nancy Ridgway
Family Division, Superior Court

Gerald DelRosso
County Administrator

Honorable Susan Maven
Family Division, Superior Court

Andrea Burleigh
Sharnett Clark
Deborah Cole
Ernest Coursey, *Freeholder*
Aian Destefano
Natalie Devonish
Adam Erskine
Lamont Fauntleroy
Forrest Gilmore
Phillip Guenther
Maria Hadley, *Ex-officio*
Jeff Harvey
Cindy Herdman-Ivins

Rev. Milton Hendricks
Kimery Lewis
Rhonda Lowery
Joel Mastromarino
Robert Moran
Connie Price, *Ex-officio*
Claudia Ratzlaff
Betty Sherman
Richard Stepura
Nina Stolzenburg
Allen Thomas
John Thomas
Robert Widitz

Cindy Hamer, *YSC Administrator*
Colleen Denelsbeck, *MDT Case Coordinator*
Leesa Seymour, *Project Coordinator*
C. Curtis Still, *Detention Diversion Project*

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

1. State/Community Partnership Program

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

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

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

2. Family Court Services Program

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

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

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

Formula Grant Program

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

Formula grants are awarded to states on the basis of relative population under the age of 18 for the purpose of meeting the Act's mandates and to improve the State's juvenile justice

system. It is required that two-thirds of Formula Grant funds be passed through to the locals, with one-third available for State level initiatives.

The Act requires that states, through their State Advisory Group (SAG) submit a comprehensive plan for juvenile justice every three years and updates to that plan annually. The Plan includes an 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.nftac.org/index.cfm?event=fgaps>.

4. 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.

The Causes and Correlates of Delinquency

While planning for their local juvenile justice continuum, counties must consider the programs and services within their local continuum with regard to how they address the causes and correlates of delinquency. The causes and correlates of delinquency include characteristics, circumstances, and behaviors that research and experience have shown to be associated with continued involvement in delinquent activity. A description of factors commonly known to have the strongest association with delinquent behavior follows.

Family/Household. Parenting skills- including the ability to supervise and monitor behavior, and to control and respond to negative behavior through the use of consistent rules and discipline – are typically lacking or ineffective in families of delinquent youth. Additionally, youth from homes characterized by a lack of support, communication and cohesiveness are more likely to engage in ongoing antisocial behavior; so are adolescents from families where interpersonal relationships are abusive or otherwise dysfunctional, or where parents are experiencing their own legal, substance use or mental health problems. Finally, housing and family instability are also associated with continued behavioral problems.

Education/Vocation. Poor academic performance, a lack of interest in and commitment to school, and negative behavior in the educational setting are each associated with ongoing involvement in delinquent activity. For adolescents beginning the transition into adulthood, employment and vocational problems- including a lack of experience, training and interest are similarly influential. Additionally, learning disabilities and other intellectual challenges can impair intervention efforts in other areas.

Substance Abuse. Substance use disorders are highly prevalent among juvenile delinquents. In some cases, substance abuse might lead to or facilitate delinquency; in others, substance abuse might stem from the same causal factors as delinquency. Either way, there is an undeniable association between substance abuse and delinquent activity.

Peers/Role Models. Without a doubt, young people are influenced by their peers. As youth enter the adolescent years, the peer group typically replaces the parent as the most relevant source of information and behavioral reinforcement. Whether a juvenile is introduced to delinquent activity via delinquent peers, or whether an already delinquent juvenile seeks out like-minded companions, there is a clear association between negative peer relationships and antisocial behavior.

Attitudes/Behaviors. Delinquent youth often present with attitudes and perceptions that support or justify their negative behavior. These attitudes allow a youth to rationalize delinquency by assigning blame to external sources or by minimizing the harm caused to others. Often these youth do not see a need for change or, believe change is not possible, or feel changes is pointless because ' what will be, will be.' Additionally, many

juveniles with assaultive histories lack anger management and conflict resolution skills, responding to frustration or aggravation with angry outbursts, or relying on aggression to settle disagreements.

Use of Time/Leisure Activity. Youth who participate in constructive recreational activities or who have pro-social hobbies or interests are less likely to engage in delinquency and other antisocial behavior than youth who do not. The association between a lack of involvement in pro-social activities and delinquency is two-pronged. First, involvement in pro-social activities increases the youth's interaction with and exposure to positive peers and adults and promotes feelings of confidence and self-efficacy. Second, the more unstructured and unsupervised time a youth has, the more time the youth has to engage in negative behaviors.

PLANNING BODIES
AND
COUNTY MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

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	Cindy Hamer	Youth Services Commission Administrator	X	X
2	White	Honorable Nancy Ridgway	Presiding Judge – Family Part of the Superior Court	X	
3	White	John Thomas	Family Division Manager (or Assistant Family Division Manager)	X	X
4	Black	Sharnett Clark Mark Franks, designee	Chief Probation Officer	X	X
5	White	Gerald DelRosso	Highest elected official of County government (e.g., Freeholder/ County Executive)	X	
6	Black	Damon Tyner Janet Gravitz, Designee	County Prosecutor	X	
7	White	Robert Moran	County Public Defender	X	
8	White	Joel Mastromarino	County DCP&P District Manager	X	
9	White	Kathleen Quish	County Mental Health Administrator	X	
10	White	Richard Stupera	County Superintendent of Schools	X	
11	White	Phillip Guenther	Superintendent of the County Vocational School	X	
12	Black	Forrest Gilmore	County Human Services Department Director	X	
13	White	Jeff Harvey	Youth Shelter Director	X	
14	Black	Kimery Lewis	Youth Detention Center Director	X	
15	White	Kathleen Quish	Juvenile Family Crisis Intervention Unit - Director	X	
16	White	Adam Erskine	President – Juvenile Officers Association or other law enforcement representative who works primarily with youth/Police	X	
17	White	Robert Widitz Charles Kerley, designee	County Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Director	X	
18	Black	Rhonda Lowery	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	Black	Rhonda Lowery	Business Representative	X	
20	Black	Maria Hadley	Court Liaison - Juvenile Justice Commission	X	X
21	Black	Connie Price			
22	Black	Honorable Susan Maven	Juvenile Judge – Family Part of the Superior Court	X	X
23	N/A	N/A	Trial Court Administrator – Family Part of the Superior Court		
24	White	John Thomas	Family Division Manager – Family Part of the Superior Court	X	X
25	White	Megan McConaghy	JJC JDAI Detention Specialist		X
26	White Other	Anthony Previtti Eileen Labarre	County Public Defender’s Office		X
27	White	Janet Gravitz	County Prosecutor’s Office		X
28	White	Mark Franks	Probation Division		X
29	Black	Lamont Fauntleroy	Private/ Non-profit organization Youth Advocate Program	X	X
		N/A	Parents of youth in the juvenile justice system or youth member		
30	White	Nina Stolzenburg	Juvenile Justice	X	X
31	White	Andrea Burleigh	Parent/Family/Youth Association Atlantic/Cape Family Support Org.	X	
32	Black	Ernest Coursey	Board of Chosen Freeholders	X	
33	White	Alan Destefano	Atlantic/Cape Ink.	X	
34	Black	Natalie Devonish	Boys/Girls Club	X	

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

Planning Bodies

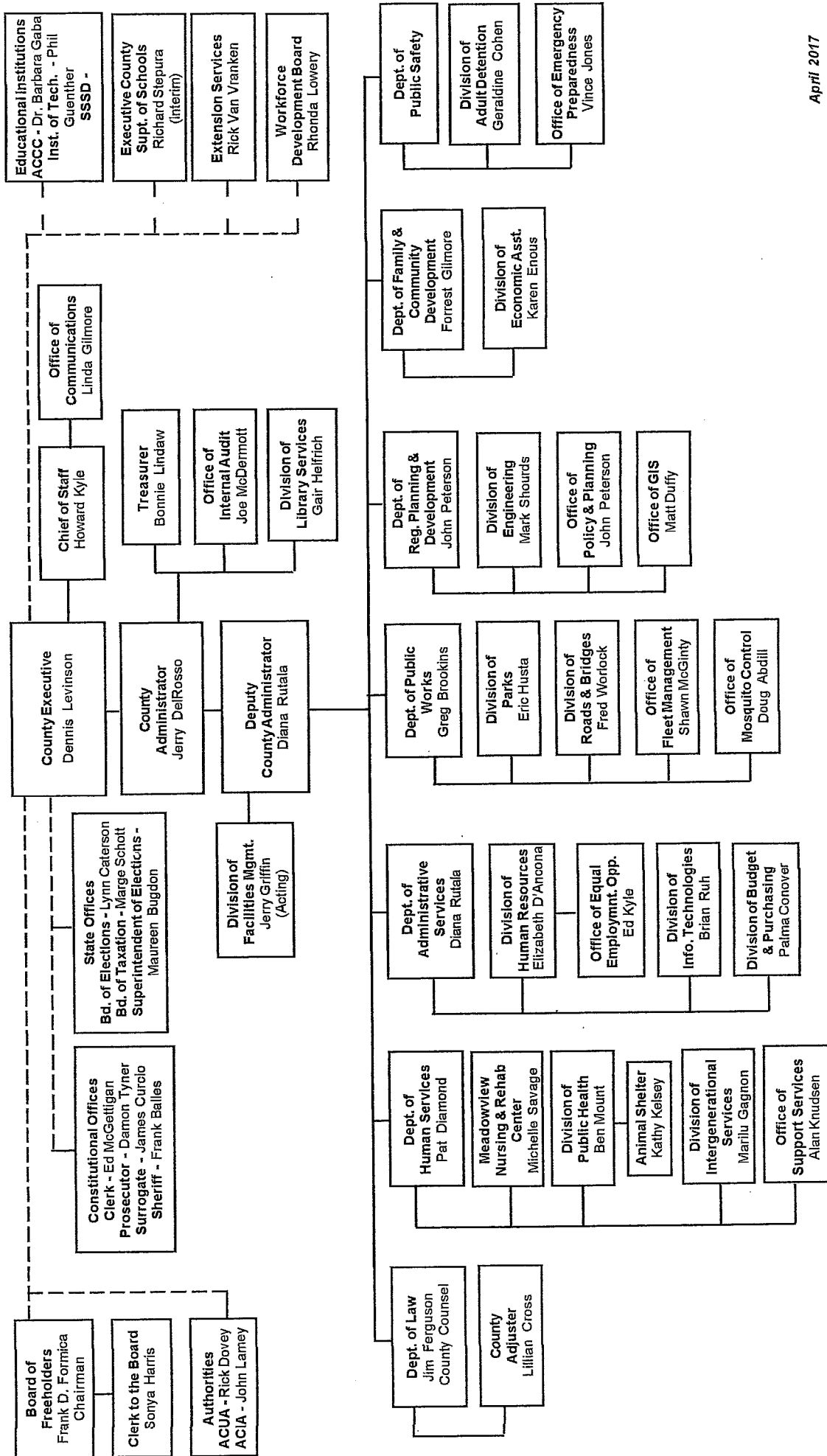
CYSC – County Youth Services Commission

CJJSI – County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement

No	Race/ Ethnicity*	Name & Designee	Position/Representative	CYSC	CJJSI
35	White	Claudia Ratzlaff	Private Non-Profit	X	
36	White	Deborah Cole	Atlantic County 4-H Youth Development	X	
37	Black	Alan Thomas	Community Member	X	
38	White	Betty Sherman	Community member	X	
39	Black	Reverend Milton Hendricks	Pastor, Faith Baptist Church	X	
40	White	Cindy Herdman-Ivins	Private Non-Profit	X	X
41	Black	Joleen Peterson	Family Division		X
42	Black	C. Curtis Still	Detention Diversion Coordinator		X
43	White	Nora Silipena	Family Division		X
44	White	Rochelle Andress	Social Worker Harborfields		X
45	Black	Amos Moore	Atlantic/Cape Ink.		X
46	Black	Deborah Simpson	DGP&P		X
					X
Total Number of Members				33	19

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

ATLANTIC COUNTY ORGANIZATION CHART



§ 4-36.2. Division of Intergenerational Services.

Editor's Note: This section was formerly included as § 4-22 and was redesignated as § 4-36.2 9-5-2000 by Ord. No 9-2000. **[Added 8-6-1996 by Ord. No. 12-1996]**

- A. There shall be a Division of Intergenerational Services, the head of which shall be in the unclassified service, who shall be qualified by training, education or experience for the duties of the office.
- B. The Division of Intergenerational Services shall be responsible for the following:
- (1) Provide information, services and assistance to the elderly and disabled, including the supervision and monitoring of all federal, state and other grants specifically designed to assist the elderly and disabled.
 - (2) Provide information, referrals and special advisory services to the aging and disabled.
 - (3) Provide community health services to the elderly and disabled designed to assist these persons in remaining in their homes rather than becoming institutionalized.
 - (4) Operate nutrition sites and manage eligibility lists for home-delivered-meals programs.
 - (5) Provide homemaker and home health aide services.
 - (6) Provide transportation services for medical and social purposes.
 - (7) Operate the John Cronin Medical Dental Clinic.
 - (8) Provide special child health services.
 - (9) Provide abuse, neglect, exploitation and case management services to the elderly and disabled residents of Atlantic County.
 - (10) Provide legally mandated support services to youth and their families who are involved or are at risk of involvement in the Family Court System.
 - (11) Operate the youth shelter as a temporary shelter for runaway, homeless and abused adolescents age 10 to 17.
 - (12) Provide for the operation of the family crisis center and assist families who are experiencing serious difficulties.
 - (13) Develop and provide early identification and intervention programs for students at risk, transitional services for youth, drug and alcohol counseling services and detention diversion.
- C. Mental Health Advisory Board. There shall be within the Division of Intergenerational Services a Mental Health Advisory Board as established in § 4-64.10D.
- D. Senior Citizens' Advisory Board. There shall be within the Division of Intergenerational Services a Senior Citizens' Advisory Board as established in § 4-64.10F.
- E. Disabled Citizens' Advisory Board. There shall be within the Division of Intergenerational Services a Disabled Citizens' Advisory Board as established in § 4-64.10G.
- F. **(Reserved)** Editor's Note: Former Subsection F, Human Services Advisory Council, was redesignated as § 4-49C 7-3-2001 by Ord. No. 15-2001.
- G. Youth Commission. There shall be within the Division of Intergenerational Services a Youth Commission as established in § 4-64.11F.

PLANNING PROCESS

ATLANTIC COUNTY YOUTH SERVICES COMMISSION PLANNING COMMITTEE

I would like to take this opportunity to thank each and every one listed below for participating in the creation of the 2018-2020 Atlantic County Youth Services Comprehensive Plan:

Chairperson: **Robert Moran**, Deputy Public Defender

Chairperson: **Claudia Ratzlaff**, The Women's Center

Rochelle Andress, Atlantic Youth Center

Deborah Cole, Atlantic County 4-H Youth Development/RCE

Sharnett Clark, Atlantic County Division of Probation

Colleen Denelsbeck, County of Atlantic/Youth Services Commission

Lamont Fauntleroy, Youth Advocate Program

Mark Franks, Atlantic County Division of Probation

Janet Gravitz, Atlantic County Prosecutor Office, Juvenile Unit

Maria Hadley, Juvenile Justice Commission

Cindy Herdman-Ivins, Family Services Association

Charles Kerley, Atlantic County Alliance/Substance Abuse Services

Jawwaad Johnson, Atlantic County Family Division, Superior Court

Kathleen McFadden, Atlantic Prevention Resources

Joleen Peterson, Atlantic County Family Division, Superior Court

Connie Price, Juvenile Justice Commission

Kathleen Quish, County of Atlantic, Intergenerational Services

Leesa Seymour, County of Atlantic/Youth Services Commission

Betty Sherman, Community Member

Thank you!



Cindy Hamer

Atlantic County YSC Administrator

PLANNING PROCESS ATLANTIC COUNTY

Instructions

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

1. Provide the dates of Youth Services Commission meetings held in 2016/ 2017:

The Atlantic County Youth Services Commission met on the following dates: September 18, 2016; October 17, 2016; December 12, 2016; January 23, 2017; March 20, 2017; April 17, 2017; May 15, 2017; June 19, 2017; and July 17, 2017.

The YSC Monitoring Committee conducted site visits/annual monitoring on the following dates: March 1, 2017; March 8, 2017; March 15, 2017; March 22, 2017; April 5, 2017; and April 11, 2017.

The Atlantic County CJJSI Local Steering Committee shares many members with the YSC and works very closely together. Data regarding detention statistics and minority overrepresentation is reviewed and discussed at each meeting. The CJJSI met on the following dates: September 21, 2016; November 16, 2016; January 11, 2017; March 29, 2017; May 10, 2017; and June 19, 2017. Subcommittee meetings are held throughout the year. There are three subcommittees (Detention Alternatives, Case Processing and Probation) that also met throughout the past year. Meeting dates and minutes are on file.

2. Describe the planning process for this Comprehensive Plan for all points of the continuum, indicating the planning activities that identified needs or service gaps. Also, indicate any policy or practice changes you have made at each point in the continuum based on your 2018-2020 Plan recommendations.

The YSC Planning Committee membership consists of individuals important to the juvenile justice system in Atlantic County. The Co-Chairpersons of the Planning Committee are Robert Moran, Deputy Public Defender and Claudia Ratzlaff, CEO of The Women's Center. Other members of the 2017 Planning Committee included:

Rochelle Andress, Atlantic Youth Center
Debi Cole, Rutgers Cooperative Extension
Kathleen Quish, Atlantic County Intergenerational Services
Lamont Fautleroy, Youth Advocate Program
Charles Kerley, County Alliance
Betty Sherman, Community Member

Cindy Herdman-Ivins, CEO Family Services Assoc.
Sharnett Clark, Division of Probation
Mark Franks, Division of Probation
Jawwaad Johnson, Family Division
Joleen Peterson, Family Division
Kathy McFadden, Atlantic Prevention Resources
Janet Gravitz, Atlantic County Prosecutor's Office
Connie Price, Juvenile Justice Commission
Maria Hadley, Juvenile Justice Commission
Colleen Denelsbeck, Youth Services Commission
Cindy Hamer, Youth Services Commission

Updates regarding program performance are shared throughout the year. Planning is an ongoing process. The Planning Committee reviewed monitoring reports and level of service for each program and recommendations are noted in the funding application. A meeting was held on May 15, 2017 to review the Planning process and share information with committee members.

Prevention: Discussion regarding the Prevention Chapter occurred on June 2, 2017. Current data was reviewed and discussed in addition to data related to the 2015 Municipal Arrest Report and the Atlantic County five year juvenile arrest data. Recommendations were drafted and discussed by the Committee.

Diversion: Discussion regarding the Diversion Chapter occurred on June 2, 2017. Current data was reviewed and discussed. Recommendations were drafted and discussed by the Committee.

Detention: Discussion regarding the Detention Chapter occurred on June 9, 2017. Current data was reviewed and discussed. Discussion regarding the need for Family Engagement resources and feedback from previous program monitoring was held. Recommendations were drafted and discussed by the Committee.

Disposition: Discussion regarding the Disposition Chapter occurred on June 16, 2017. Current data was reviewed and discussed. Discussion regarding the need for Family Engagement resources and feedback from previous program monitoring was held. Recommendations were drafted and discussed by the Committee, including decision to expand High Risk Probation as a disposition program.

Reentry: Discussion regarding the Reentry Chapter occurred on June 9, 2017. Feedback from the previous program monitoring was held. Current data was reviewed and discussed with recommendations drafted and discussed by the Committee.

Previous recommendations were reviewed and revised at each meeting. The Atlantic County Vision was discussed at length on June 16 and June 23, 2017.

Funding recommendations were discussed and finalized on June 27, 2017.

3. Use the table below to describe any additional data or information other than that provided by the JJC (i.e. JJC Residential and Commitments Data, Detention Statistics Report, etc.) used in your county's planning process. Attach any additional information you used (i.e., surveys, data, articles, questionnaires).

Point of Continuum	Description	Source	Timeframe/ Year(s)	How was the data used?
<i>Diversion</i>	<i>Juvenile Arrest</i>	<i>State Police Uniform Crime Report</i>	<i>Jan – Dec 2010-2015</i>	<i>To review types and numbers of juvenile arrests.</i>
<i>Detention</i>	<i>HEDS Child Care Days</i>	<i>YSC Administrator</i>	<i>2012-2017</i>	<i>To review need and use of electronic monitoring</i>
<i>Prevention</i>	<i>ACNJ Kids Count</i>	<i>ACNJ</i>	<i>Varied</i>	<i>To review Kids Count Indicators throughout Atlantic County.</i>
<i>Prevention Diversion</i>	<i>Juvenile Arrest by Municipality</i>	<i>State Police Uniform Crime Report</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>To determine at risk communities.</i>

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

The Community Engagement Committee under the CJJSI was extremely active during the year and conducted several community forums in addition to the work of the committee. Meetings were held on the dates listed below in 2016 as well as January 11, 2017; February 15, 2017; March 22, 2017; and May 23, 2017.

The following events took place with members of the Youth Services Commission/JDAI Community Engagement Committee in 2016:

ACTIVITY	DATE	LOCATION	OUTCOME
Connecting the Dots, Inc. College Fair	2/4/16	Atlantic City, NJ	Collaboration with Connecting the Dots, Inc. College fair gave youth and families the opportunity to speak with professionals in regards to various college scholarships and the financial aid process required to enroll in college. Youth were provided information in regards to the numerous scholarships available and the importance of taking the SAT/ACT tests early and often.

South Main Street School Parent Resource Night	2/17/16	Pleasantville	Committee members attended a parent resource night at South Main Street School in Pleasantville. Committee members distributed 100 resource books, and spoke with families in regards to the local services available to youth and families designed to assist youth from entering the juvenile justice system.
Community Engagement Committee Resource Book Translation to Spanish	2/23/16	Galloway, NJ	Stockton University agreed to collaborate with our Community Engagement Committee to translate our current Resource book into Spanish. A student in the translation department will complete the process and forward back to our committee for printing.
Connecting the Dots, Inc. College Expo	3/5/16	Bowie, Maryland	Community Engagement Committee attended and sponsored 10 local youth to attend a college Fair at Bowie, University. Youth were provided with a tour of the college campus, and provided the opportunity to experience campus activities. Youth were also provided the opportunity to speak with numerous colleges about the admission process. Information was provided about scholarships and the financial aid process. Some colleges offered the opportunity for youth to be processed and accepted on that same day.
Community Engagement Resource Book Printing (2016)	3/8/16	N/A	The Youth Advocate Program provided the printing of our 2016 Community Engagement Committee Resource Book. Copies provided to Court Staff, Probation, Family Service Association, Detention, Youth Service Commission, City of Pleasantville, Pleasantville Rec., etc.
Forever Ladies	4/20/16	Atlantic City, NJ	Committee members scheduled to be guest speaker at the next scheduled meeting. Judge Maven and committee members spoke to group about JDAI and juvenile justice reform. Surveys, membership applications and giveaways were provided to group. 50 resource books distributed
LEARN PROJECT	5/9/16	Atlantic City, NJ	Community Engagement Committee collaborated with Matthew Sykes, LEARN PROJECT to inform the juvenile court staff about the fundamental rights of juveniles. LEARN PROJECT'S presentation included a power-point outlining juvenile educational rights. The Juvenile Judge, court staff from Atlantic and Cape May counties and various other agencies were in attendance.
Atlantic City Rotary Club Awards Ceremony	5/18/16	Galloway, NJ	Community Engagement Committee member honored at ceremony. Committee member received the Beacon Award for Vocational Service in the community. Committee provided grass root organization information in regards to a number of local organizations, as well as, distributed 100 Community Engagement Committee

			resource books, and 50 Atlantic County SOURCE Booklets.
Youth Advocate Program/Atlantic County Community Engagement Committee Summer of PEACE Day	6/25/16	Atlantic City, NJ	YAP, Community Engagement, PEACE KEEPERS collaborated to encourage PEACE throughout our communities with a SUMMER OF PEACE KICKOFF/event. Program held at Oscar McClinton Park in Atlantic City. Food, crafts, music and speakers representing various grass root organizations were in attendance. Tee Shirts, book bags, water bottles and other giveaways provided to the community. 100 resource books distributed
Pleasantville Law Enforcement/Community Relations Forum	7/13/16	Pleasantville, NJ	City of Pleasantville held a forum with the purpose of improving the relationship between Law Enforcement and the community.
Connecting the Dots Food Pantry	7/16/16	Atlantic City, NJ	Resource Books distributed
Connecting the Dots Program Event	7/29/16		Resource Books distributed
National Night Out	8/2/16	Atlantic County, NJ	Committee members attended the various event locations, providing tee shirts, book bags, water bottles and information to youth and families who attended the event. 300 resource books distributed throughout Atlantic County at various locations
Atlantic County Community Engagement Committee Resource Book Translated into Spanish by Stockton University's Translation Department	8/9/16		Received translated version of our Community Engagement Committee Resource Book translated into Spanish. Translation of resource book provided by the Stockton University Translation Department.
ASAPP Healthcare, Inc.		Atlantic County, NJ	Intensive In-Community Service Provider provided with 45 Atlantic County Community Engagement Committee resource books to assist with linking families to local services within the Atlantic County community.
MLK Back to School Night	9/20/16	Atlantic City, NJ	Committee members and MKL Staff came together to meet and greet parents and students for back to school night. Parents and students were provided community resource information, free book giveaways and a light snack. (75 resource books distributed)
Community Liaison Board Meeting	11/1/16		
Community Engagement Committee Recognition Awards Ceremony	11/7/16	Atlantic City, NJ	A ceremony coordinated by the Atlantic County Community Engagement Committee to recognize individuals (adult and youth) in the community in five categories "Civic, Education, Sports/Athletics "Beating the Odds" and "Community Leader of the Year." Awards were presented to individuals (youth and adult) who have labored within their immediate neighborhoods to improve the quality of life for others. Committee also

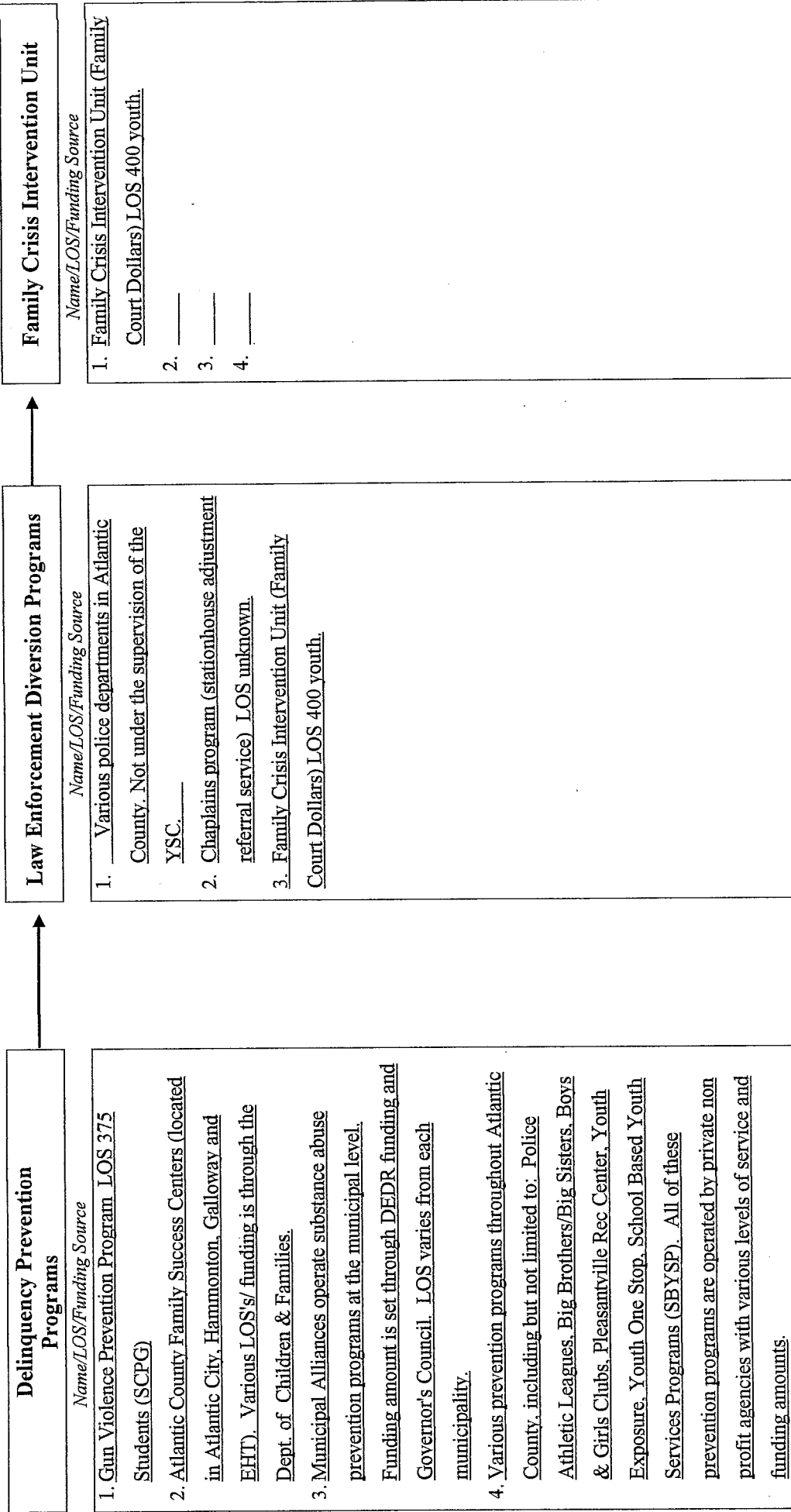
			recognized (now retired) Judge James L. Jackson for his leadership and work from the bench and as a retired member of the Atlantic County Community Engagement Committee. (150 Resource Books Distributed)
--	--	--	--

5. Describe efforts made by the YSC to seek additional funding to supplement the funding received through the Partnership/Family Court Program.

See attached form.

**2017 EXISTING SERVICES
CONTINUUM OF CARE**

CY 2017 Existing Services Continuum of Care (Points of Intervention) County of ATLANTIC



Family Court Diversion Programs

Name/LOS/Funding Source

1. None
2. _____
3. _____

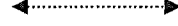
**Detention Alternative Programs
(Pre-Adjudicated Youth)**

Name/LOS/Funding Source

1. In Home Detention (JJC). LOS up to 6 per day. Funding amount unknown. Not under the supervision of the YSC.
2. Case Management HEDS. LOS 26 youth and families per year. (Innov)
3. Case Management HEDS. LOS 39 youth and families per year (SCPG).
4. Atlantic County Teen Employment LOS 5-7 youth 12 to 20 weeks. (Innov)
5. Home Electronic Detention System (HEDS) LOS 7300 bracelet days (SCPG).
6. Various treatment home slots/shelter beds (County dollars)

Least Restrictive

Most Restrictive



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

Name/LOS/Funding Source

1. Case Management HEDS (SCPG) LOS 26 youth and families per year.
2. Community Treatment for Juvenile Sex Offenders LOS 20 youth annually (SCPG)



Reentry Programs

Name/LOS/Funding Source

1. Client Specific funding. LOS varies (SCPG)
2. High Risk Aftercare Probation. LOS not to exceed caseload of 40 youth. (SCPG)
3. Community Treatment for Juvenile Sex Offenders . LOS 19 youth annually (SCPG)

USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS AS NECESSARY

PREVENTION

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION DATA WORKSHEETS

DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 1. Total County Population by Gender, 2012, 2014 and 2015

	2012		2014		2015		% Change 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
Males	133,712	48.5%	133,133	48.3%	132,298	48.2%	-1.1%
Females	141,710	51.5%	142,366	51.7%	141,921	51.8%	0.1%
TOTAL POPULATION	275,422	100%	275,499	100%	274,219	100%	-0.4%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2015

Table 2. County Youth Population (ages 10-17) by Gender, 2012, 2014 and 2015

	2012		2014		2015		% Change 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
Males (ages 10-17)	14,923	51.3%	14,276	51.4%	14,091	51.5%	-5.6%
Females (ages 10-17)	14,193	48.7%	13,507	48.6%	13,286	48.5%	-6.4%
TOTAL YOUTH POPULATION (ages 10-17)	29,116	100%	27,783	100%	27,377	100%	-6.0%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2015

Table 3. Total County Youth Population (ages 10-17) by Race, 2012 and 2015

Race	2012		2015		% Change 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
White	19,687	67.6%	18,273	66.7%	-7.2%
Black	6,447	22.1%	6,079	22.2%	-5.7%
Other*	2,982	10.2%	3,025	11.0%	1.4%
Total Youth Population	29,116	100.0%	27,377	100.0%	-6.0%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2015

*See Required Data and Methodology Section

Table 4. Total County Youth Population (ages 10-17) by Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015

Ethnicity	2012		2015		% Change 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
Hispanic	6,792	23.3%	6,967	25.4%	2.6%
Non -Hispanic	22,324	76.7%	20,410	74.6%	-8.6%
Total Youth Population	29,116	100.0%	27,377	100.0%	-6.0%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2015

NATURE AND EXTENT OF DELINQUENCY

Table 5. County Juvenile Arrests by Offense Category, 2012, 2014 and 2015

Offense Categories*	2012			2014			2015			% Change in Number of Arrests 2012-2015
	Number	% of All Juvenile Arrests	Rate per 1,000 youth	Number	% of All Juvenile Arrests	Rate per 1,000 youth	Number	% of All Juvenile Arrests	Rate per 1,000 youth	
Violent Offenses	193	15.6%	6.63	128	13.1%	4.6	135	19.0%	4.9	-30.1%
Weapons Offenses	38	3.1%	1.3	51	5.2%	1.8	25	3.5%	0.9	-34.2%
Property Offenses	366	29.7%	12.6	260	26.7%	9.4	207	29.1%	7.6	-43.4%
Drug/Alcohol Offenses	230	18.6%	7.9	174	17.8%	6.3	111	15.6%	4.1	-51.7%
Special Needs Offenses	19	1.5%	0.7	12	1.2%	0.4	5	0.7%	0.2	-73.7%
Public Order & Status Offenses	287	23.3%	9.9	257	26.4%	9.3	159	22.3%	5.8	-44.6%
All Other Offenses	101	8.2%	3.5	93	9.5%	3.3	70	9.8%	2.6	-30.7%
GRAND TOTAL OF JUVENILE ARRESTS	1,234	100%	42.4	975	100%	35.1	712	100%	26.0	-42.3%

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2012 and 2015

*See Required Data and Methodology Section

Table 6. Total County Youth Population compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2012 and 2015

Race	2012				2015				% Change 2012-2015	
	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests
White	19,687	643	3.3%	18,273	340	1.9%	18,273	340	-7.2%	-47.1%
Black	6,447	574	8.9%	6,079	361	5.9%	6,079	361	-5.7%	-37.1%
Other*	2,982	17	0.6%	3,025	11	0.4%	3,025	11	1.4%	-35.3%
Total	29,116	1,234	4.2%	27,377	712	2.6%	27,377	712	-6.0%	-42.3%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2015

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2012 and 2015

*See Required Data and Methodology Section

Table 7. Total County Youth Population compared to Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015

Ethnicity	2012				2015				% Change 2012-2015	
	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests
Hispanic	6,792	234	3.4%	6,967	148	2.1%	6,967	148	2.6%	-36.8%
Non-Hispanic	22,324	1,000	4.5%	20,410	564	2.8%	20,410	564	-8.6%	-43.6%
Total Youth Population	29,116	1,234	4.2%	27,377	712	2.6%	27,377	712	-6.0%	-42.3%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2015

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2012 and 2015

Table 8. Violence, Vandalism, Weapons, and Substance Abuse in County Schools, 2012-2013 & 2015-2016

School Based Incidences	2012-2013		2015-2016		% Change in School Based Incidents
	Number	% of Total Incidences	Number	% of Total Incidences	
Incidents of Violence	332	56.9%	369	56.4%	11.1%
Incidents of Vandalism	70	12.0%	58	8.9%	-17.1%
Incidents of Weapons	40	6.9%	41	6.3%	2.5%
Incidents of Substances	141	24.2%	186	28.4%	31.9%
TOTAL SCHOOL BASED INCIDENTS	583	100%	654	100%	12.2%

Source: New Jersey Department of Education, 2012-2013 & 2015-2016

NATURE & EXTENT OF COMMUNITY FACTORS THAT PUT YOUTH AT RISK

**Table 9. Enrollment in and Dropouts from County Schools,
Last 2 Years for Which Data are Available**

Academic Indicators	2012-2013	2014-2015	2015-2016	% Change Over Years
Total Enrollment	X	44,665	44,027	-1.4%
Total Dropouts	251	275	X	9.50%

Source: New Jersey Department of Education, 2012-2013, 2014-2015 and 2015-2016.

Table 10. Community Indicators of Children At Risk

Community Indicators	2009	2010	2012	2014	2015	% Change
Children Receiving TANF (Welfare)	X	X	3,746	3,783	3,454	-8%
Children receiving NJ SNAP (formerly food stamps)	X	X	18,360	19,858	20,193	10%
Child abuse/neglect substantiations	X	381	375	620	X	63%
Births to Teens (ages 10-19)	327	307	265	X	X	-19%

Source: New Jersey Department of Human Services, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2015.

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 county youth population decreased by 6% during the time period. Total population of the male youth ages 10-17 decreased by -5.6% and female ages 10-17 decreased by -6.4 % for the same time period.

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	18,273
2	Black	6,079
3	Other	3,025

Ranking of Youth Population by Ethnicity, 2015		
Rank	Group	Number
1	Non-Hispanic	20,410
2	Hispanic	6,967

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	White	-7.2%	-1414
2	Black	-5.7%	-368
3	Other	1.4%	43

Ranking of Total County Youth Population by Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Non-Hispanic	-8.6%	-1,914
2	Hispanic	2.6%	175

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

Overall, the percentage change of youth population by gender decreased by 6% . White youth saw the largest percentage decrease (-7.2%) while the non-Hispanic population decreased by -8.6%.

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, the percentage change in the number of juvenile arrests 2012-2015 decreased by -42.3%. In 2012, the rate per 1000 youth was 42.4. In 2015, the rate decreased to 26 per 1000 youth.

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	Property Offenses	207
2	Public Order & Status Offenses	159
3	Violent Offenses	135
4	Drug/Alcohol Offenses	111
5	All Other Offenses	70
6	Weapons Offenses	25
7	Special Needs Offenses	5

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	Special Needs Offenses	-73.7%	-14
2	Drug/Alcohol Offenses	-51.7%	-119
3	Public Order & Status Offenses	-44.6%	-128
4	Property Offenses	-43.4%	-159
5	Weapons Offenses	-34.2%	-13
6	All Other Offenses	-30.7%	-31
7	Violent Offenses	-30.1%	-58

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?

Property Offenses and Public Order/ Status Offenses in Atlantic County comprised of 51.4 percent of all juvenile arrests in 2015. The ranking order of offense categories has remained consistent with the previous Comprehensive Plan except for Violent Offenses increasing to third and Drug/Alcohol decreasing to fourth. All categories decreased with the largest percentage decrease in the category of special needs (arson, prostitution and sex offenses).

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.

The percent of Atlantic County white youth arrested in 2015 accounted for 1.9% of the total white youth population (340 youth arrests out of 18,273 youth). The percent of Atlantic County black youth arrested in 2015 accounted for 5.9% of the total black youth population (361 of 6,079). The percent of Atlantic County other youth arrested in 2015 accounted for .4% of the total Other youth population. Overall, of the 27,377 youth in the County, there were 712 arrests (2.6%) compared to 4.2% in 2012.

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	Black	361
2	White	340
3	Other	11

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2015		
Rank	Group	Number
1	Non Hispanic	564
2	Hispanic	148

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	White	-47.1%	-303
2	Black	-37.1%	-213
3	Other	-35.3%	-6

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Non-Hispanic	-43.6%	-436
2	Hispanic	-36.8%	-86

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?

Black juveniles accounted for the greatest number of arrests in 2015 (361 arrests). White juveniles accounted for the second highest arrest in 2015 (340 arrests). Other juveniles accounted for the third highest number of arrest in 2015 (11). The largest decrease in the percentage of arrests were White youth (-47.1%), followed by Black youth (-37.1%) and Other youth (-35.3%). There was an increase in the Hispanic youth population (2.6%) and a decrease of arrests for Hispanics (-36.8%).

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.

The total number of school based incidents increased by 12.2% from 2012-13 to 2015-16.

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	369
2	Incidents of substances	186
3	Incidents of vandalism	58
4	Incidents of weapons	41

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 substances	31.9%	45
2	Incidents of vandalism	-17.1%	-12
3	Incidents of violence	11.1%	37
4	Incidents of weapons	2.5%	1

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?

Incidents of violence accounted for 56.4% of all school based incidents for the 2015-16 school year. Incidents of vandalism accounted for 8.9%; Incidents of weapons 6.3% and incidents of substances for 28.4%. In the school year 2012-2013, Incidents of violence accounted for 56.9%, Incidents of vandalism accounted for 12%; Incidents of weapons 6.9% and incidents of substances for 24.2%.

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.

Total enrollment in 2015-2016 was 44,027. Enrollment in 2014-2015 was slightly higher at 44,665 (1.4%). The total number of dropouts increased from 251 in the 2012-13 school years to 275 in the 2014-15 school years. This is an increase of 9.5% over the comparison periods.

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	Child Abuse Substantiations	63	239
2	Birth to Teens (ages 10-19)	-19%	-62
3	Children Receiving NJ SNAP (Food Stamps)	10%	1,833
4	Children Receiving TANF (Welfare)	-8%	-292

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

The largest changes were in the increase in the number of child abuse substantiations (an increase of 63% over a four year period or 239 additional children) and the decrease of birth to teens (-19% or 62 births).

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?

The Planning document for the County Alliance Plan changed in 2014. Domains and Protective factors were not part of the planning process this year. The Countywide Action Plan included the following – An opioid overdose prevention/Naloxone awareness training program and a volunteer training/recognition awards dinner.

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?

The juvenile population in Atlantic County has decreased slightly (0.4%) while juvenile arrest rates and various community indicators continue to improve. However of note during this planning cycle is the increase in the number of children receiving food stamps (10%) and the number of child abuse/neglect substantiations (63%). Atlantic County has implemented prevention programs through a large variety of funding sources in order to improve community indicators, teen pregnancy rates and juvenile arrests. Unfortunately, the County continues to experience economic stressors related to unemployment and one of the highest foreclosure rates in the country.

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?

Black juveniles accounted for the greatest number of arrests in 2015 (361 arrests). White juveniles accounted for the second highest arrest in 2015 (340 arrests). Other juveniles accounted for the third highest number of arrest in 2015 (11). Incidents of violence were the highest ranking school based incidences in 2015-16 while child abuse substantiations witnessed a 63% increase. Prevention programming that address violence and family conflict remain a need.

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?

The percent of Atlantic County white youth arrested in 2015 accounted for 1.9% of the total white youth population (340 youth arrests out of 18,273 youth). The percent of Atlantic County black youth arrested in 2015 accounted for 5.9% of the total black youth population (361 of 6,079). The percent of Atlantic County other youth arrested in 2015 accounted for .4% of the total other youth population. Overall, of the 27,377 youth in the County, there were 712 arrests (2.6%) compared to 4.2% in 2012. Black youth account for the largest percentage of arrests by race based on their population. White youth saw the largest decrease in the percentage of arrests by race during the same time period. Hispanic youth account of 2.1% of youth population arrested in 2015.

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?

The five year arrest rate for Atlantic County juveniles was shared with Committee members. This includes the 2015 Uniform Crime Report by municipality. The latest copy of the ACNJ Kids Count Report was also available.

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
Need to provide violence prevention programming within a select number of communities or school districts	<p>Number of school incidents of violence; number of and the incidents of weapons account for 63% of all school based incidents for the 2015-2016 school year.</p> <p>The percent of Atlantic County white youth arrested in 2015 accounted for 1.9% of the total white youth population (340 youth arrests out of 18,273 youth). The percent of Atlantic County black youth arrested in 2015 accounted for 5.9% of the total black youth population (361 of 6,079). In addition, see Municipal Uniform Crime data in the appendix.</p>	<p>Maintain violence prevention programming in Atlantic City and Pleasantville.</p>
To engage communities to work together to prevent neighborhood blight and reduce crime.	<p>Number of foreclosure filings in Atlantic County (1 out of 106 housing units vs. 1 out of 459 houses nationally. (www.realtytrac.com))</p> <p>Number of children receiving food stamps (an increase of 10% over the period or 1,833 additional children);</p> <p>Number of juvenile arrests for property offenses/ public order in Atlantic County (50 percent) in 2015.</p> <p>Number of foreclosures in Atlantic County (highest foreclosure rate in country).</p>	<p>Need to address minority over representation of juveniles arrested in the County with an emphasis on youth from Atlantic City and Pleasantville.</p> <p>Municipal registrations of vacant/foreclosed homes to reduce potential juvenile crime.</p>
Need for ongoing juvenile employment and training for the entire Atlantic County area. Support the work of the County and Municipal Alliances in the work of substance abuse prevention and education.	<p>Number of substance abuse school based incidents were 28.4%</p>	<p>To continue to support all youth employment and training programs for all Atlantic County juveniles.</p> <p>Substance Abuse prevention services and education activities are developed by each Municipal Alliance annually.</p>

Comments:

The Gun Violence Prevention Program has been in existence since 2012. There was discussion amongst committee members about the student drop-out rate in the county and local efforts to keep students in schools. The increase of substances incidents in schools was also discussed.

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

Comments:

The initiatives that began in the past several years continue. These groups include Coalition for Safe Communities; The Community Engagement Sub Committee under our local Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative; the Minority Concerns Committee and other local grass roots initiatives. These groups are utilizing education and advocacy efforts and community involvement in an attempt to reduce and prevent delinquency.

DIVERSION

DIVERSION DATA WORKSHEETS

NATURE & EXTENT OF DIVERTED CASES

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Table 1. Police Disposition of Juveniles Taken into Custody by Dispositions Type, 2012, 2014 and 2015

Disposition Type	2012		2014		2015		% Change in Number of Dispositions 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Disposition	Number	% of Total Disposition	Number	% of Total Disposition	
Cases Handled Within Department & Released	343	27.8%	288	29.5%	209	29.4%	-39.1%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Probation Department	784	63.5%	610	62.6%	457	64.2%	-41.7%
Referred to Welfare Agency	6	0.5%	12	1.2%	1	0.1%	-83.3%
Referred to Other Police Agency	52	4.2%	4	0.4%	2	0.3%	-96.2%
Referred to Criminal or Adult Court	49	4.0%	61	6.3%	43	6.0%	-12.2%
TOTAL POLICE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES	1234	100%	975	100%	712	100%	-42.3%

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2012, 2014 and 2015

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT (FCIU)

Table 2. FCIU Caseload by Category, 2012, 2014 and 2015

Categories	2012		2014		2015		% Change in Number of Cases 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Caseload	Number	% of Total Caseload	Number	% of Total Caseload	
Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile	58	15.4%	62	14.0%	63	17.5%	8.6%
Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile	89	23.6%	75	17.0%	69	19.1%	-22.5%
Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours	26	6.9%	28	6.3%	22	6.1%	-15.4%
Truancy	203	53.8%	244	55.2%	155	42.9%	-23.6%
Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU	1	0.3%	7	1.6%	38	10.5%	3700.0%
Other	0	0.0%	26	5.9%	14	3.9%	1400.0%
TOTAL CASELOAD	377	100%	442	100%	361	100%	-4.2%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, 2012, 2014 and 2015.

Table 3. FCIU Petitions Filed by Petition Type, 2012, 2014 and 2015

Petition Types	2012		2014		2015		% Change in Number of Petitions Filed 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Petitions Filed	Number	% of Total Petitions Filed	Number	% of Total Petitions Filed	
Juveniles/Family Crisis	6	33.3%	8	27.6%	2	25.0%	-66.7%
Out-of-Home	12	66.7%	21	72.4%	6	75.0%	-50.0%
TOTAL PETITIONS FILED	18	100%	29	100%	8	100%	-55.6%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, 2012, 2014 and 2015.

Table 4a. FCIU Referrals by Referral Type, 2012, 2014 and 2015*

Referrals Types	2012		2014		2015		% Change in Number of Petitions Filed 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Referrals Filed	Number	% of Total Referrals Filed	Number	% of Total Referrals Filed	
Referrals made to DYFS	12	3.8%	12	3.5%	15	4.5%	25.0%
Referrals made to Substance Abuse Program	36	11.5%	60	17.6%	120	36.4%	233.3%
Referrals made to Other Outside Agencies	265	84.7%	268	78.8%	195	59.1%	-26.4%
TOTAL REFERRALS	313	100%	340	100%	330	100%	5.4%

Table 4b. Total Referrals (New Filings) to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015

Race/Ethnicity	2012		2015		% Change 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Referrals	Number	% of Total Referrals	
White	324	36.2%	190	31.5%	-41.4%
Black	389	43.5%	293	48.5%	-24.7%
Hispanic	154	17.2%	99	16.4%	-35.7%
Other*	28	3.1%	22	3.6%	-21.4%
Total Referrals	895	100.0%	604	100.0%	-32.5%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2012 and 2015.

*See required Data and Methodology

Table 4c. Total Referrals (New Filings) to Juvenile Court compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015

Race/Ethnicity	2012			2015			% Change 2012-2015
	Juvenile Arrests**	Referrals to Court	% of Arrests Referred to Court	Juvenile Arrests**	Referrals to Court	% of Arrests Referred to Court	
White	643	324	50.4%	340	190	55.9%	-47.1%
Black	574	389	67.8%	361	293	81.2%	-37.1%
Hispanic	234	154	65.8%	148	99	66.9%	-36.8%
Other*	17	28	164.7%	11	22	200.0%	-35.3%
Total	1,234	895	72.5%	712	604	84.8%	-42.3%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2012 and 2015.

** See required Data and Methodology

Table 5a. Total Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015

Race/Ethnicity	2012		2015		% Change 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Cases Diverted	Number	% of Total Cases Diverted	
White	191	37.5%	124	33.1%	-35.1%
Black	201	39.5%	175	46.7%	-12.9%
Hispanic	98	19.3%	57	15.2%	-41.8%
Other*	19	3.7%	19	5.1%	0.0%
Total Cases	509	100.0%	375	100.0%	-26.3%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2012 and 2015.

*See required Data and Methodology

Table 5b. Total Juvenile Cases Diverted compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015

Race/Ethnicity	2012			2015			% Change 2012-2015
	Juvenile Arrests**	Cases Diverted	% of Arrests Diverted	Juvenile Arrests**	Cases Diverted	% of Arrests Diverted	
White	643	191	29.7%	340	124	36.5%	-47.1%
Black	574	201	35.0%	361	175	48.5%	-37.1%
Hispanic	234	98	41.9%	148	57	38.5%	-36.8%
Other*	17	19	111.8%	11	19	172.7%	-35.3%
Total	1,234	509	41.2%	712	375	52.7%	-42.3%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2012 and 2015.

** See required Data and Methodology

DIVERSION ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

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

NATURE & EXTENT OF DIVERTED CASES

LAW ENFORCEMENT STATION HOUSE ADJUSTMENTS

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

1. Look at the Total Police Disposition of Juveniles (Row 6) and describe the overall change in police disposition of juveniles between 2012 and 2015.

There was a 42.3% decrease in the number of police dispositions. In 2015, there were 712 police dispositions compared to 1,234 dispositions in 2012.

2. Look at Cases Handled within Department and Released (Row 1) and describe the overall change in police diversion of juveniles between 2012 and 2015.

In 2015, the number of cases handled within a department and released totaled 29.4% (209 arrests). In 2012, the percentage of cases was 27.8% (343 cases). Overall, the number of actual arrests that were handled within the department decreased 39.1% for the comparative time period; however the actual percentage increased by 1.6%.

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNITS

- For Questions 3-7, use Table 2 (FCIU Caseload by Category, 2012 and 2015).

3. Look at the FCIU Total Caseload (Row 7) and describe the overall change in the FCIU caseload between 2012 and 2015.

In 2015, the total number of FCIU cases were 361; this compares to a total of 377 cases in 2012. This amounts to a decrease of 4.2 % of the total caseload.

4. Insert into the chart below the FCIU caseloads beginning with the category that has the greatest number of cases.

Ranking of FCIU Caseload Categories for 2015		
Rank	Category	Number
1	Truancy	155
2	Serious conflict between parent/guardian & child	69
3	Serious threat to well-being/physical safety of juvenile	63
4	Disorderly/Petty disorderly persons offense diverted to FCIU	38
5	Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours	22
6	Other	14

5. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Number of Cases column (Column G), between 2012 and 2015, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of FCIU Caseload Categories between 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Category	% Change	Number
1	Disorderly/Petty disorderly persons offense diverted to FCIU	3700%	37
2	Other	1400%	14
3	Truancy	-23.6%	-48
4	Serious conflict between parent/guardian & child	-22.5%	-20
5	Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours	-15.4%	-4
6	Serious threat to well-being/physical safety of juvenile	8.6%	5

6. Using the information in the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about your county's overall FCIU caseload in 2015? How has FCIU caseloads changed since 2012?

The greatest number of referrals to the FCIU were for Truancy. This is the same from the findings in the previous Comprehensive Plan. Overall, the top three categories remained the same over the past several years.

The total number of FCIU cases declined slightly over the three year period with the largest decrease in the number of cases in the Truancy category (48 less cases). There were 361 cases in 2015 compared to 377 cases in 2012. There was an increase in the category of Disorderly/Petty Disorderly persons offenses diverted to FCIU in 2015 (38) which indicate some referrals from local police departments.

➤ For Question 7, use Table 3 (FCIU Petitions Filed by Petition Type).

7. Look at the Total Petitions Filed (Row 3), and describe the overall change in FCIU filings between 2012 and 2015.

Overall, there was a decrease (-55.6%) in the number of petitions filed between 2015 (8 cases) and 2012 (18 cases). The number of out of home petitions decreased (-50%) from 12 in 2012 to 6 in 2015. The number of Juvenile Family Crisis petitions decreased (-66.7%) from 6 in 2012 to 2 in 2015.

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

8. Look at the Total Referrals (Row 4) and describe the overall change in FCIU referrals between 2012 and 2015.

Overall there was an increase of 5.4% in the total number of referrals made by the FCIU between 2012 (313 referrals) and 2015 (330 referrals).

9. Insert into the chart below the referral types beginning with the category that has the greatest number of cases.

Ranking of FCIU Referral Types for 2015		
Rank	Referral Type	Number
1	Referrals made to outside agencies	195
2	Referrals made to substance abuse program	120
3	Referrals made to DYFS/DCPP	15

10. Insert into the chart below the FCIU referral types between 2012 and 2015, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of FCIU Referral Types between 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Referral Type	% Change	Number
1	Referrals made to substance abuse program	233.2%	84
2	Referrals made to outside agencies	-26.4%	-70
3	Referrals made to DYFS/DCPP	25%	3
4			
5			
6			

11. Using the information in the ranking chart above, what does this information tell you about your county's overall FCIU Referrals to Juvenile Court between 2012 and 2015? How has FCIU Referral change since 2012?

The majority of FCIU referrals were made to another outside agency (195 referrals). This could include (but not be limited to) agencies that would provide long term family counseling. Other services that might be required could include mentoring, in home services, case management/evaluations, etc. This number would also reflect referrals to the Department of Children & Families (non DYFS cases).

There was a decrease of -26.4% in the number of referrals made to other outside agencies during the three year period. Referrals to DYFS/DCPP increased by 25% (15 referrals) and referrals to substance abuse program increased 233.3 % (120 referrals).

JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS (NEW FILINGS)

12. Using the data in Table 5, describe the overall change in referral to juvenile court by race and ethnicity between 2012 and 2015.

There was a decrease in referrals to juvenile court by -32.5%. In 2015, there were 604 Family Court referrals (new filings). In 2012, a total of 895 juveniles referrals to Family Court were made.

13. Insert into the chart below the referrals to juvenile court by race/ethnicity beginning with the group that has the greatest number of referrals.

Ranking of Referrals to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2015		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	Black	293
2	White	190
3	Hispanic	99
4	Other	22

14. Insert into the chart below the % change in Referrals to Juvenile Court between 2012 and 2015 by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change.

Ranking of Referrals to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change
1	White	-41.4%
2	Hispanic	-35.7%
3	Black	-24.7%

4	Other	-21.4%
---	-------	--------

15. Using the information in the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about referrals to juvenile court by race and ethnicity between 2012 and 2015? How have referrals to juvenile court changed since 2012?

In the year 2015, there were 604 Juvenile Court referrals made. In 2012, a total of 895 juveniles were referred for a decrease of -32.5%. The largest decrease of referrals by race were White youth (-41.4%) followed by Hispanic youth (-35.7%) and Black youth (-24.7%). Other youth accounted for a -21.4% decrease over the three year period.

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

16. Using the data in Table 6 (Total Referrals to Juvenile Court compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity), compare and describe the number of Juvenile Arrests to the number of Referrals to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity between 2012 and 2015.

In 2015, 55.9% of White youth arrested were referred to court (340 arrests and 190 referrals). A total of 81.2% of Black youth arrested were referred to court (361 arrests and 293 referrals). A total of 66.9% of Hispanic youth arrested were referred to court (148 arrests and 99 referrals) while Other youth actually accounted for 200% (11 arrests and 22 referrals, indicating some potential data errors).

In 2012, 50.4% of White youth arrested were referred to court (643 arrests and 324 referrals). A total of 67.8% of Black youth arrested were referred to court (574 arrests and 389 referrals). A total of 65.8% of Hispanic youth arrested were referred to court (234 arrests and 154 referrals) while Other youth actually accounted for 164.7% (17 arrests and 28 referrals, indicating some potential data errors).

A total of 84.8% of arrests were referred to court in 2015, compared to 72.5% of arrests in 2012.

Overall, juvenile arrests decreased -42.3% while referrals to court decreased -32.5% during the three year period (2012-2015).

FAMILY COURT DIVERSIONS

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

17. Using the data in Table 7 (Cell E5) describes the overall change in Family Court Diversions between 2012 and 2015.

In 2012, a total of 509 juveniles were diverted from Family Court. In the year 2015, there were 375 Family Court diversions for a decrease of -26.3%

18. Using the data in Table 7, describe the overall change in Juvenile Cases diverted by race and ethnicity between 2012 and 2015.

There was a decrease in the percentage of White youth cases diverted by -35.1% (124 cases in 2015 compared to 191 cases in 2012). Black youth cases diverted decreased by -12.9% (175 cases in 2015 compared to 201 cases in 2012). There was a decrease of -41.8% (57 cases in 2015 compared to 98 cases in 2012) of Hispanic youth while Other youth diverted did not change (19 in 2015 and 19 in 2012).

19. Insert into the chart below the number of cases diverted by Race/Ethnicity in 2015, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of cases diverted.

Ranking of Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity, 2015		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	Black	175
2	White	124
3	Hispanic	57
4	Other	19

20. Insert into the chart below the % change in Juvenile Cases Diverted between 2012 and 2015 by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change.

Ranking of Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity, 2015		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change
1	Hispanic	-41.8%
2	White	-35.1%
3	Black	-12.9%
4	Other	0%

21. Using the information in the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about juvenile case diverted by race and ethnicity between 2012 and 2015? How has Juvenile Cases Diverted changed since 2012?

There was a decrease of -26.3% overall in youth being diverted (375 cases diverted in 2015 compared to 509 cases in 2012). However, when you compare the number of cases diverted to juvenile arrests, the percentage increased. In 2015, there were 712 juvenile arrests and 375 cases diverted for a total of 52.7% of arrests diverted. In 2012, there were 1,234 juvenile arrests and 509 cases diverted for 41.2% of arrests diverted. While juvenile arrests decreased by -42.3% over the three years period, cases diverted decreased by -26.3%.

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

22. Using the data in Table 8 (Total Juvenile Cases Diverted compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity), compare and describe the number of Juvenile Arrests to the number of Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity between 2012 and 2015.

In 2015, 36.5% of White youth arrested were diverted from court (340 arrests and 124 cases diverted). A total of 48.5% of Black youth arrested were diverted from court (361 arrests and 175 cases diverted). A total of 38.5% of Hispanic youth arrested were diverted from court (148 arrests and 57 cases diverted) while 172.7% of Other youth arrested had their case diverted (11 arrests and 19 cases diverted – possible data error).

In 2012, 29.7% of White youth arrested were diverted from court (643 arrests and 191 cases diverted). A total of 35% of Black youth arrested were diverted from court (574 arrests and 201 cases diverted). A total of 41.9% of Hispanic youth arrested were diverted from court (234 arrests and 98 cases diverted) while 111.8% of Other youth arrested had their case diverted (17 arrests and 19 cases diverted – possible data error).

With regards to the three year percent change, White youth juvenile arrests decreased -47.1% and cases diverted decreased -35.1%. Black youth experienced a decrease of -37.1% in the percentage of juvenile arrests and a decrease of -12.9% in cases diverted. Hispanic youth experienced a decrease of -36.8% in the number of juvenile arrests and a decrease of -41.8% in the number of cases diverted, while finally Other youth experienced a -35.3% decrease in the number of juvenile arrests and no change in the percentage of cases diverted.

IMPLICATIONS FOR DIVERSION PLAN

Extent of Need – Law Enforcement Station House Adjustments

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

There was a 42.3% decrease in the number of police dispositions. In 2015, there were 712 police dispositions compared to 1,234 dispositions in 2012. In 2015, the number of cases handled within a department and released totaled 29.4% (209 arrests). In 2012, the percentage of cases decreased to 27.8% (343 cases). Overall, the number of actual arrests that were handled within the department decreased 39.1% for the comparative time period.

Stationhouse adjustment data was not available for review; however a review of juvenile arrests by municipality indicated that Atlantic City had the largest number of youth arrested (167) but referred 48 to juvenile court for a total of 28.7%. It is not known how the other cases were disposed of. Countywide, of the 712 youth arrested 457 were referred to juvenile court (64.2%) in 2015. This is a slight increase from 2012 when 63.5% of juvenile arrests were referred to court.

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

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

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

No additional data related to the Law Enforcement Station House Adjustments was analyzed. A request for stationhouse adjustment data was made to the Prosecutor's Office. The 2015 Municipal Uniform Crime Report was discussed.

Extent of Need - Family Crisis Intervention Units

25. Taken collectively, what do the answers to Question 3 (changes in overall FCIU caseload), Question 7 (changes in FCIU petitions filed), and Question 8 (changes in FCIU referrals) tell you about how your County's overall need for an FCIU and programs used by the FCIU has changed in recent years?

The number of referrals to FCIU decreased by -4.2% from 2012 to 2015. There were a total of 377 cases in 2012 compared to 361 cases in 2015. There was a -55.6% decrease in the number of petitions filed from 2012 (18 cases) to 2015 (8 cases). Juvenile Family Crisis petitions decreased -66.7% (from 6 in 2012 to 2 in 2015) and Out of Home petitions decreased -50% (from 12 in 2012 to 6 in 2015). There was an increase of 5.4% in the number of referrals made by FCIU from to 2012 to 2015.

Nature of Need- Family Crisis Intervention Units

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

Historically, Family Court funds have been utilized at 100 percent to fund the Atlantic County Family Crisis Intervention program. The FCIU continues to divert families from entering the Family Court system and is an important part of Atlantic County's continuum of care.

Other Data Regarding Extent and Nature of Need -- Family Crisis Intervention Units

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

What does any other available data tell you about how your County's overall need for an FCIU and programs used by the FCIU has changed in recent years and which types of crisis seem reasonable to address through your County's FCIU diversion programs? Are there additional data that relates Disproportionate Minority Contact or Racial And Ethnic Disparities?

No additional data related to the Family Crisis Intervention Unit was analyzed.

Extent of Need - Family Court Diversions

28. What does the answer to Question 17 tell you about your County's overall need for Family Court diversion programs?

In 2012 there were 509 juvenile cases diverted. In 2015 there were 375 juvenile cases diverted for a decrease of -26.3%.

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

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

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

No other data related to Family Court Diversions was analyzed.

Extent of Need – Referrals to Juvenile Court and Juvenile Cases Diverted

30. Taken collectively, what do the answers to Question 12 (overall referral to juvenile court) and Question 18 (overall change in Juvenile cases diverted), tell you about how your County's overall Referrals to Juvenile Court and Juvenile Cases Diverted by race/ethnicity changed in recent years?

There was a decrease in referrals to juvenile court by -32.5%. In 2012, there were 895 Family Court referrals (new filings). In 2015, a total of 604 juveniles referrals to Family Court were made.

There was a decrease in the percentage of White youth cases diverted by -35.1% (191 cases in 2012 compared to 124 cases in 2015). Black youth cases diverted decreased by -12.9% (201 cases in 2012 compared to 175 cases in 2015). There was a decrease of -41.8% (98 cases in 2012 compared to 57 cases in 2015) of Hispanic youth while Other youth diverted had not change (19 in 2012 and 2015).

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

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

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

No other data related to Juvenile Court Diversions was analyzed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Law Enforcement Station House Adjustments

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

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that indicates the need and/or service gap exists	Recommended service/program activity to address the need and/or service gap
<p>Limited use of station house adjustment programs due to lack of resources and law enforcement personnel which should lower complaints being referred to Family Court.</p>	<p>Stationhouse adjustment data is not available. However, in 2012 there were 1,234 juvenile arrests and 509 cases diverted for 41.2% of arrests diverted. While juvenile arrests decreased by -42.8% over the three years period, cases diverted decreased by -34.2%.</p>	<p>Continue to work with and support County Prosecutor and Local Police Departments to enhance local stationhouse adjustment programming and encourage better data collection locally and statewide.</p>

Comments:

Family Crisis Intervention Units

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

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that indicates the need and/or service gap exists	Recommended service/program activity to address the need and/or service gap
There are no current early intervention truancy programs. Referrals are made late in the school year after excessive number of absences.	There were 155 truancy cases opened by the Family Crisis Intervention Unit in 2015 (42.9% of total caseload).	<p>FCIU will remain active and involved in the "Truancy Task Force" in Pleasantville with monthly seminars starting in October and ending in May.</p> <p>FCIU will continue to proactive outreach to schools to promote topics of prevention awareness as well as FCIU services.</p> <p>Continue funding the FCIU with Family Court funding.</p>

Comments:

Engage and education parents and community about the impact of truancy thorough a variety of sources; i.e. Parent Resource centers, Community Engagement, etc.

Family Court Diversions

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

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that indicates the need and/or service gap exists	Recommended service/program activity to address the need and/or service gap
Need to support efforts to safely defer more cases while maintaining public safety.	<p>The Committee again recommends that referee hearings be included in official statistical analysis during the next planning cycle. The Committee understands that not all counties utilize a Hearing Officer for Informal Cases. Referee/Hearing Officer hearings at the Informal level are important as these cases are diverted from the formal court calendar yet allows for testimony in certain cases. In 2015, a total of 375 juveniles were diverted from Family Court for a decrease of -26.3% compared to 2012.</p> <p>There were 375 cases diverted from Family Court in 2015. These cases were heard at the JCC, ISC and/or Hearing Officer level (Informal). Family Court has a process/programs in place to address these cases.</p>	<p>Continue to utilize existing types of Family Court Diversion programs (Juvenile Conference Committees through Informal Referee Hearings) which should lower the number of cases sent to Formal Court.</p>

Comments:

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

Comments:

Through the use of diversion programs (JCC, ISC, Hearing Officers) there is a process in place that ensures all youth have access to programming and services. Referrals to diversion programs are made based on the degree of severity for delinquent charges. Existing strategies are working at this time.

DETENTION

DETENTION DATA WORKSHEETS

Table 1. Juvenile Detention Admission by Race and Gender, 2012, 2014 and 2015.

Race	2012			2014			2015			% Change in Admissions by Race and Gender 2012-2015		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
White	10	2	12	11	5	16	7	3	10	-30.0%	50.0%	-16.7%
Black	117	5	122	81	10	91	90	11	101	-23.1%	120.0%	-17.2%
Hispanic	19	4	23	25	3	28	19	-	19	0.0%	-100.0%	-17.4%
Other	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	4	200.0%	100.0%	300.0%
Total Admissions	147	11	158	117	18	135	119	15	134	-19.0%	36.4%	-15.2%

Source: Juvenile Detention Statistics Report, 2012, 2014 and 2015.

Table 2. Juvenile Detention Admissions compared to Referrals to Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015

Race/Ethnicity	2012				2015				% Change 2012-2015	
	Referrals To Court	Detention Admissions	% of Referrals Admitted to Detention	Referrals To Court	Detention Admissions	% of Referrals Admitted to Detention	Referrals To Court	Detention Admissions	Referrals To Court	Detention Admissions
White	324	12	3.7%	190	10	5.3%	-41.4%	-16.7%		
Black	389	122	31.4%	293	101	34.5%	-24.7%	-17.2%		
Hispanic	154	23	14.9%	99	19	19.2%	-35.7%	-17.4%		
Other*	28	1	3.6%	22	4	18.2%	-21.4%	300.0%		
Total	895	158	17.7%	604	134	22.2%	-32.5%	-15.2%		

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

*See required Data and Methodology

Table 3. Juvenile Detention Population, 2012, 2014 and 2015

Categories	2012	2014	2015	% Change 2012-2015
Average Length of Stay	32.1	42.8	23.8	-25.9%
Average Daily Population	13.8	15.2	13.4	-2.9%
Approved Capacity	27	27	27	0.0%
Percent of Approved Capacity	45.4	65.2	49.6	9.3%

Source: Juvenile Detention Statistics Report, 2012, 2014 and 2015.

DETENTION ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

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

NATURE & EXTENT OF DETAINED POPULATION

JUVENILE DETENTION ADMISSIONS & AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

- For Questions 1-5, use Table 1 (Juvenile Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity and Gender).

1. Using the data in Table 1 (Cell I5), describe the overall change in juvenile detention admissions between 2012 and 2015.

Overall there was a decrease of -15.2% in the number of admissions to detention in 2015 (134 admissions) compared to 2012 (158 admissions). With regards to race/ethnicity and admissions, White youth decreased -16.7% (12 in 2012 compared to 10 in 2015); Black youth decreased -17.2% (122 in 2012 compared to 101 in 2015); Hispanic youth decreased -17.4% (23 youth in 2012 compared to 19 in 2015) and Other youth increased 300% (1 youth in 2012 compared to 4 youth in 2015). Males accounted for a -19% decrease and females increased 36.4% over the same time period.

2. Insert into the chart below detention admissions by race/ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of admissions for 2015 (Column F).

Ranking of Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity for 2015		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	Black	101
2	Hispanic	19
3	White	10
4	Other	4

3. Insert into the chart below detention admissions by gender, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of admissions in 2015 (Cells D5 & E5).

Ranking of Detention Admissions by Gender for 2015		
Rank	Gender	Number
1	Male	119
2	Female	15

4. Insert into the chart below the % change in admissions by race/ethnicity (Column I), beginning with the groups that had the greatest number of detention admissions between 2012 and 2015.

Ranking of % Change in Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity between 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Other	300	3
2	Hispanic	-17.4%	-4
3	Black	-17.2%	-21
4	White	-16.7%	-2

5. Using the information in the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about your county's juvenile detention admissions by race/ethnicity and gender in 2015? How have admissions by race/ethnicity and gender changed since 2012?

Black male youth accounted for the largest group of admissions in 2015 (a total of 101). Hispanic males accounted for the second highest group (19) with White males accounting for the third highest group (10). Males accounted for 89% of all admissions and females 11%.

Black male youth accounted for the largest group of admissions in 2012 (a total of 122). Hispanic males accounted for the second highest group (23) with White males accounting for the third highest group (12). Males accounted for 93.2% of all admissions and females 6.8%.

The percentage of females admitted to detention increased by 36.4% since 2012 (4 additional females). There were no changes in ranking of race/ethnicity youth.

Disproportionate Minority Contact and Racial And Ethnic Disparities

6. Using the data in Table 2, describe admissions to detention as a percentage of referrals to juvenile court for each racial/ethnic group in 2012 and 2015 (Columns C & F). Also compare changes in this figure from 2012 to 2015, in percentage points, across each racial/ethnic group (Column G).

2015			
Race	Referrals to court	Detention admissions	% referrals admitted to detention
White	190	10	5.3%
Black	293	101	34.5%
Hispanic	99	19	19.2%
Other	22	4	18.2%
Total:	604	134	22.2%

2012			
Race	Referrals to court	Detention admissions	% referrals admitted to detention
White	324	12	3.7%
Black	389	122	31.4%
Hispanic	154	23	14.9%
Other	28	1	3.6%
Total:	895	158	17.7%

Black youth accounted for the highest percentage of admissions to detention, followed by Hispanic youth, White youth and finally Other youth. This remained consistent between the comparison years even though the overall percentage of detention admissions declined. One out of every three Black males referred to court was admitted to detention in 2015.

7. Using the data in Table 3, describe how the length of stay, average daily population and approved capacity utilization in detention has changed between 2012 and 2015.

In 2015 the average daily population was 13.4 youth. In 2012 the average daily population was 13.8 youth.

ADDITIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH IN DETENTION

- **For Questions 8-11, use data from the JJC “Data for Detention Section of Comprehensive Plan” report (JDAI sites), or from data collected locally (non-JDAI sites).**
8. Insert into the chart below the top three municipalities of residence for youth admitted to detention in 2015, beginning with the municipality with the highest frequency.

Ranking of Municipality where Juveniles Resides, 2015			
Rank	Municipality	Frequency	Percent
1	Atlantic City	63	47%
2	Pleasantville	20	14.9%
3	Egg Harbor Township	11	8.2%

9. Describe the age of youth admitted to detention in 2015, including the age category with the most youth, and the average age.

The ages of youth from highest to lowest is as follows: Age 17 (37 youth 28%); Age 16 (35 youth 26.5%); Age 15 (27 youth 20.5%); Age 14 (20 youth 15.2%); Age 18 (9 youth 6.8%); Age 13 (2 youth 1.5%); Age 12 (1 youth 0.8%); Age 20+ (1 youth 0.8%); for a total of 132 youth. The average age at admission to detention in 2015 was 16.3 years.

10. Insert into the chart below the top ten offense types for youth admitted to detention in 2015, beginning with the offense type with the highest frequency.

Ranking of Most Serious Current Offense, by Type, 2015			
Rank	Category	Frequency	Percent
1	Violation of court order/other	33	24.6%
2	Robbery	31	23.1%
3	Weapons	18	13.4%
4	VOP	15	11.2%
5	Assault	7	5.2%
6	Failure to appear	5	3.7%
7	Theft	4	3%
8	Drugs/CDS offense	4	3%
9	Other property offenses	4	3%
10	Arson	2	1.5%
	Bias intimidation	2	1.5%

11. Insert into the chart below the degrees of the offenses for which youth were admitted to detention in 2015, beginning with the degree with the highest frequency.

Ranking of Most Serious Current Offense, by Degree, 2015			
Rank	Degree	Frequency	Percent
1	No delinquency charges (Violations, etc)	53	39.6%
2	2 nd degree	43	32%
3	1 st degree	20	14.9%
4	3 rd degree	13	9.7%
5	4 th degree	3	2.3%
6	DP/PDP	2	1.5%

12. Describe the typical youth in detention by discussing the most common characteristics of the population by drawing on your answers for question 5 and for questions 8 through 11 (municipality, age, offense). Please use the information from all 5 answers in your response.

The typical youth in detention resides in Atlantic City. He is a Black male age 16-17 and likely admitted to detention due to a first or second degree robbery charge or a violation of a detention alternative program and/or violation of JISP.

CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH SERVED BY YSC-FUNDED DETENTION ALTERNATIVES

- For Questions 13-20, use JAMS data tables from the JAMS packet.

13. Looking at the “Total” in Table 1 for each program on the detention point of the continuum (Total Intakes by Program, 2012 & 2015), describe how admissions to detention alternative programs have changed from 2012 to 2015.

Overall there was a decrease of -15.2% in the number of admissions to detention in 2015 (134 admissions) compared to 2012 (158 admissions). With regards to intakes by detention alternative programs, there were 87 intakes in JAMS for 2012 for Home Electronic Detention and 96 intakes in 2015. There are other detention alternative programs however they receive the referral(s) when a youth is court ordered into the HEDS program. The number of youth ordered to a detention alternative increased while detention admissions decreased in 2015.

14. Looking at the total for each gender in Table 2 (Total Intakes by Gender, 2015) and the “Total” column in Table 3 (Total Intakes by Race, 2015), and comparing this information with your answer to Question 5 (detention admissions by race/ethnicity and gender), describe any differences or similarities between juvenile detention admissions and admissions to detention alternative programs, in terms of the gender and race/ethnicity of youth admitted.

Males accounted for 93.2% of all admissions to detention in 2015 (119) and females accounted for 6.8% (15). The HEDS program JAMS report indicates that 91 of the 96 juveniles were male (94.7%) and 5 were female (5.3%). There were 101 Black youth admitted to detention in 2015 (75.3%); 10 White youth (7.5%); 19 Hispanic youth (14.1%); and 4 Other youth (3.1%). In comparison, there were 73 Black youth reported in HEDS JAMS (76%); 6 White youth (6.2%); 16 Hispanic youth (16.6%) and 1 Other (1.2%). It appears that the HEDS program is serving the population admitted to detention with no significant differences.

In 2012 males accounted for 93% (147) of all admissions to detention and females accounted for 7% (11). The HEDS program JAMS report indicates that 84 juveniles were male and 3 were female. No significant change in comparison years.

Both HEDS Case Management Programs (funded through the State/Community Partnership Grant & Innovations funding) work with youth court ordered into the HEDS program. In 2015 there were 63 youth that had an intake with JAMS; of this number, 73% were Black, 17.4% were Hispanic, 9.6% were White and no Other youth.

15. Looking at Table 4 (Average Age by Program, 2015) and comparing this information with your answer to Question 9 (age at admission), describe any differences or similarities between the age of youth placed in detention and the age of youth placed in detention alternative programs.

The average age for youth in the programs is 16, which matches the average age of youth admitted to detention in 2015.

16. Insert into the chart below the top 10 Problem Areas for youth admitted to detention alternatives ("Total" column of Table 6), beginning with the Problem Area affecting the largest number of youth, for 2012 and 2015.

Ranking of Problem Areas by Program					
2012			2015		
Rank	Problem Areas	Total	Rank	Problem Areas	Total
1	Family Circumstances/Parenting	453	1	Family Circumstances/Parenting	458
2	Personality/Behavior	285	2	Personality/Behavior	332
3	Peer Relations	253	3	Peer Relations	309
4	Education	209	4	Attitudes/Orientation	169
5	Attitudes/Orientation	148	5	Education	158

6	Vocational Skills/Employment	31	6	Vocational Skills/Employment	58
7	Substance Abuse	30	7	Substance Abuse	24
8	Medical Problems	9	8	Medical Problems	7
9	Teen Pregnancy/Parenting	3	9		
10	Other	1	10		

17. How has the ranking of Problem Areas changed between 2012 and 2015? Describe in terms of those Problem Areas that have moved up in rank the most.

There were no changes in the top five problem areas between 2012 and 2015. Attitudes/Orientation did move from fifth to fourth in 2015.

18. Insert into the chart below the top 10 Service Interventions Needed, But Not Available, for youth admitted to detention alternative programs (“Total” column of Table 8), beginning with the Service Intervention most often needed, for 2012 and 2015.

Ranking of Service Intervention Needed					
2012			2015		
Rank	Service Intervention Needed	Total	Rank	Service Intervention Needed	Total
1	GED preparation	3	1	Academic Education	8
2	Vocational/Job Skills	2	2	Recreation/Socialization	1
3	Financial Assistance	1	3	Role model/Mentor	1
4	Housing Services	1	4		
5	Intensive In Home	1	5		
6	Intensive Supervision	1	6		
7	Job Placement/Referral Services	1	7		
8	Medication/Monitoring	1	8		
9	Neurological Services	1	9		
10	Parenting Skill/Education	1	10		

19. How has the ranking of Service Intervention Needed changed between 2012 and 2015? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Needed that have moved up in rank the most.

In 2015 Academic Education was listed as number one. In 2012 GED prep was listed as the top service intervention needed but not provided.

20. Insert into the chart below the top 10 Service Interventions Provided for youth admitted to detention alternative programs (“Total” column of Table 7), beginning with the Service Intervention most often provided, for 2012 and 2015.

Ranking of Service Intervention Provided					
2012			2015		
Rank	Service Intervention Provided	Total	Rank	Service Intervention Provided	Total
1	Electronic Monitoring	130	1	Electronic Monitoring	142
2	Case Management Services	115	2	Case Management Services	140
3	Academic Education	69	3	Academic Education	92
4	Supervision	56	4	Advocacy	64
5	Advocacy	50	5	Counseling/Individual	63
6	Counseling/Family	50	6	Counseling/Family	62
7	Counseling/Individual	50	7	Life Skills Training	61
8	Decision Making Skills	50	8	Supervision	59
9	Interpersonal Skills Training	50	9	Transportation	59
10	Life Skills Training Role Model/Mentor	50	10	Decision Making Skills	58

21. How has the ranking of Service Interventions Provided changed between 2012 and 2015? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Provided that have moved up in rank the most.

There were no changes in the top three ranking of service intervention provided. Supervision dropped from 4th in 2012 to 8th in 2015 and life skills training increased from 10th in 2012 to 7th in 2015. Overall, no major changes.

IMPLICATIONS FOR JUVENILE DETENTION PLAN

Extent of Need

22. Taken collectively, what do the answers to Question 1 (overall change in detention admissions), Question 7 (change in average daily population), and Question 13 (change in detention alternative admissions) tell you about how your County's overall need for secure detention beds and detention alternative programs has changed in recent years?

Overall there was a decrease of -15.2% in the number of admissions to detention in 2015 (134 admissions) compared to 2012 (158 admissions). Males accounted for a -19% decrease and females increased 36.4% over the same time period.

In 2015 the average daily population was 13.4 youth. In 2012 the average daily population was 13.8 youth.

With regards to intakes by detention alternative programs, there were 87 intakes in JAMS for 2012 for Home Electronic Detention and 96 intakes in 2015. The number of youth ordered to a detention alternative increased while detention admissions decreased in 2015.

Nature of Need

23. Based on the answers to Question 5 (detention admissions by race/ethnicity and gender), Question 12 (description of the typical detained youth), Question 14 (race/ethnicity and gender of youth admitted to detention as compared to youth admitted to detention alternatives), Question 15 (age of youth admitted to detention as compared to age of youth admitted to detention alternatives), Questions 16 and 17 (top ten problem areas and change in problem areas), Questions 18 and 19 (interventions needed but not available), and Questions 20 and 21 (interventions provided), what are the characteristics of youth and the service needs that you must account for or address programmatically through your County's juvenile detention plan?

Black male youth accounted for the largest group of admissions in 2015 (a total of 101). Hispanic males accounted for the second highest group (19) with White males accounting for the third highest group (10). Males accounted for 93.2% of all admissions to detention in 2015 (119) and females accounted for 6.8% (15). The HEDS program JAMS report indicates that 91 of the 96 juveniles were male (94.7%) and 5 were female (5.3%). There were 101 Black youth admitted to detention in 2015 (75.3%); 10 White youth (7.5%); 19 Hispanic youth (14.1%); and 4 Other youth (3.1%). In comparison, there were 73 Black youth reported in HEDS JAMS (76%); 6 White youth (6.2%); 16 Hispanic youth (16.6%) and 1 Other (1.2%).

The average age of youth admitted to detention and a detention alternative program was 16. He most likely was a Black male and resided in Atlantic City; and was admitted to detention on a first or second degree offense. Family circumstances and parenting remain the number one issue reported in the JAMS system.

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

Black youth accounted for the highest percentage of admissions to detention, followed by Hispanic youth, White youth and finally Other youth. This remained consistent between the comparison years even though the overall percentage of detention admissions declined. One out of every three Black males referred to court was admitted to detention in 2015.

Other Data Regarding Extent and Nature of Need

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

Atlantic County was one of the five original JDAI (Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative) counties. Some data highlighted from the 2015 NJ JDAI Annual Report :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Pre JDAI</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>% change</i>
<i>Average daily population in detention</i>	34.1	16.3	13.8	10.5	-69.2%
<i>Highest monthly ADP in detention</i>	43.6	26	16.2	14.8	-66%
<i>Average Length of stay in detention (JDAI report)</i>	28.9	23.4	34.8	23.8	-17.6%
<i>Average daily population in detention alternative</i>	21	22.4	18.8	15	-28.6%
<i>Average daily population minority youth in detention</i>	30.6	14.4	13.2	10.3	-66.3%
<i>Average daily population females in detention</i>	4	2.3	0.2	0.3	-92.5%

In addition to the above data, Planning Committee members reviewed the number of electronic monitoring "days" used on a month by month basis in 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016.

Many members of the Atlantic County YSC are also members of the Local Steering Committee of the JDAI. Both groups work together during the planning process to address specific needs of youth in detention and detention alternatives. Data shared at our JDAI meetings include quarterly and annual reports, outcome reports on funded programs, and data from the three subcommittees (detention alternatives, case processing and Probation).

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that indicates the need and/or service gap exists	Recommended service/program activity to address the need and/or service gap
Continue to support existing detention alternative programming/electronic monitoring.	Number one service intervention for JAMS in 2015; most serious current offense by offense type in 2015.	Ensure adequate funding for detention alternative programming-electronic monitoring.
Continue to support "enhancement" services to detention alternative programs to avoid unnecessary detention due to violations.	JDAI reports, Innovations outcome measures. The #1 most serious offense for 2015 was for a violation (including detention alternative). This accounted for 39.6% of the MSCO.	Ensure adequate funding for enhancement services to detention alternative programming.
Address continued family circumstances/parenting issues.	JAMS Problem Areas 2015 and 2012; self reporting in existing enhancement program(s).	Support programs to develop family engagement activities and support services when applicable.

Comments:

It should be noted that Violations (multiple types) was the most serious current offense in 2012 and 2015.

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

Comments:

Through JDAI, Atlantic County has reduced the admissions and average daily population significantly in the past ten years. The percentage of minority youth admitted to detention remains disproportionately high. One out of every three Black males referred to court was admitted to detention in 2015. The JDAI Community Engagement Committee has taken steps to educate the community and parents about the juvenile justice system and grass roots organizations available for youth. Community Engagement activities should continue to be supported in order to address overrepresentation in our detention center as well as system wide.

DISPOSITION

DISPOSITION DATA WORKSHEETS

Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender, 2012 and 2015

Gender	2012		2015		% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Male	386	80.9%	192	79.0%	-50.3%
Female	91	19.1%	51	21.0%	-44.0%
Total Juveniles	477	100%	243	100%	-49.1%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2012 and 2015

Table 2: Juvenile Cases Adjudicated Delinquent with Probation & Incarceration Dispositions, 2012 and 2015

Disposition	2012		2015		% Change in Dispositions 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
01 - JJC Committed	28		21		-25.0%
02 - Short-Term Commitment	0		0		0.0%
03 - 14 - Probation*	390		217		-44.4%
Total	418		238		-43.1%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2012 and 2015 * See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 3: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race, 2012 and 2015

Race	2012		2015		% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
White	156	32.7%	58	23.9%	-62.8%
Black	226	47.4%	133	54.7%	-41.2%
Hispanic	84	17.6%	46	18.9%	-45.2%
Other *	11	2.3%	6	2.5%	-45.5%
Total	477	100.0%	243	100.0%	-49.1%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2012 and 2015

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 4. Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015

Race/Ethnicity	2012				2015				% Change 2012-2015	
	Juvenile Arrests**	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	% of Arrest Adjudicated Delinquent	Juvenile Arrests**	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	% of Arrest Adjudicated Delinquent	Juvenile Arrests**	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	% Change 2012-2015	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent
White	643	156	24.3%	340	58	17.1%	-47.1%	-62.8%		
Black	574	226	39.4%	361	133	36.8%	-37.1%	-41.2%		
Hispanic	234	84	35.9%	148	46	31.1%	-36.8%	-45.2%		
Other*	17	11	64.7%	11	6	54.5%	-35.3%	-45.5%		
Total	1,234	477	38.7%	712	243	34.1%	-42.3%	-49.1%		

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2012 and 2015

Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2012 and 2015

** See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 5: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age, 2012 and 2015

Age Group	2012		2015		% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
6 - 10	6	1.3%	1	0.4%	-83.3%
11 - 12	26	5.5%	12	4.9%	-53.8%
13 - 14	86	18.0%	44	18.1%	-48.8%
15 - 16	218	45.7%	112	46.1%	-48.6%
17	141	29.6%	74	30.5%	-47.5%
18 and over*	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total	477	100%	243	100%	-49.1%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2012 and 2015

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 6: Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015

Race/Ethnicity	2012		2015		% Change in Probation Placements, 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Probation Placements	Number	% of Total Probation Placements	
White	73	32.0%	48	22.5%	-34.2%
Black	117	51.3%	120	56.3%	2.6%
Hispanic	32	14.0%	40	18.8%	25.0%
Other *	6	2.6%	5	2.3%	-16.7%
Total	228	100.0%	213	100.0%	-6.6%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, Relative Race Index data, 2012 and 2015

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 7: Juvenile Probation Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015

Race/Ethnicity	2012			2015			% Change 2012-2015		
	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Probation Placements	% of Adjudications placed on Probation	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Probation Placements	% of Adjudications placed on Probation	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Probation Placements	% of Adjudicated Delinquent Placements
White	156	73	46.8%	58	48	82.8%	-62.8%	-34.2%	-34.2%
Black	226	117	51.8%	133	120	90.2%	-41.2%	2.6%	2.6%
Hispanic	84	32	38.1%	46	40	87.0%	-45.2%	25.0%	25.0%
Other*	11	6	54.5%	6	5	83.3%	-45.5%	-16.7%	-16.7%
Total	477	228	47.8%	243	213	87.7%	-49.1%	-6.6%	-6.6%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2012 and 2015

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 8: Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015

Race/Ethnicity	2012		2015		% Change in Secure Placements 2012-2015	
	Number	% of Total Secure Placements	Number	% of Total Secure Placements	Number	% of Total Secure Placements
White	1	4.5%	0	0.0%	-1	-100.0%
Black	19	86.4%	6	75.0%	-13	-68.4%
Hispanic	2	9.1%	2	25.0%	0	0.0%
Other *	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	22	100.0%	8	100.0%	-14	-63.6%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 9: Secure Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent, by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015

Race/Ethnicity	2012			2015			% Change 2012-2015		
	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Secure Placements	% of Adjudications resulted in Secure Placements	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Secure Placements	% of Adjudications resulted in Secure Placements	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Secure Placements	% of Adjudicated Delinquent Placements
White	156	1	0.6%	58	-	0.0%	-62.8%	-100.0%	-100.0%
Black	226	19	8.4%	133	6	4.5%	-41.2%	-68.4%	-68.4%
Hispanic	84	2	2.4%	46	2	4.3%	-45.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Other*	11	-	0.0%	6	-	0.0%	-45.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	477	22	4.6%	243	8	3.3%	-49.1%	-63.6%	-63.6%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2012 and 2015

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

DISPOSITION ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

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

NATURE & EXTENT OF THE DISPOSED POPULATION

JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT

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

There were 243 juveniles adjudicated in 2015. Of this amount, 192 were males (80.9%) and 51 were females (19.1%). Data also indicates that 217 cases received Probation and 21 cases received a JJC Commitment.

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.

There were 243 juveniles adjudicated in 2015. Of this amount, 192 were males (80.9%) and 51 were females (19.1%).

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	Black	133	54.7%
2	White	58	23.9%
3	Hispanic	46	18.9%

4	Other	6	2.5%
---	-------	---	------

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	112	46.1%
2	17	74	30.5%
3	13-14	44	18.1%
4	11-12	12	4.9%
5	6-10	1	0.4%
6	0	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.

Black youth ages 15-16 once again represent the largest percentage of youth adjudicated in Family Court for 2015. This data is similar to the 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015 Comprehensive Plans.

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.

There was a -50.3% decrease in the number of males adjudicated delinquent (386 males in 2012 compared to 192 males in 2015) and a decrease of -44% in the number of females adjudicated delinquent (91 females in 2012 compared to 51 females in 2015). Overall, there was a decrease of -49.1% in the number of youth adjudicated delinquent between 2012 and 2015.

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.

There was a -50.3% decrease in the number of males adjudicated delinquent (386 males in 2012 compared to 192 males in 2015) and a decrease of -44% in the number of females adjudicated delinquent (91 females in 2012 compared to 51 females in 2015).

➤ 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	-62.8%	-98
2	Other	-45.5%	-5
3	Hispanic	-45.2%	-38
4	Black	-41.2%	-93

➤ 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	6-10	-83.3%	-5
2	11-12	-53.8%	-14
3	13-14	-48.8%	-42
4	15-16	-48.6%	-106
5	17	-47.5%	-67
6	18 and over	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.

There was a -50.3% decrease in the number of males adjudicated delinquent (386 males in 2012 compared to 192 males in 2015) and a decrease of -44% in the number of females adjudicated delinquent (91 females in 2012 compared to 51 females in 2015). Overall, there was a decrease of -49.1% in the number of youth adjudicated delinquent between 2012 and 2015.

Youth ages 6-10 decreased -83.3% during the period (6 youth in 2012 compared to 1 youth in 2015). Youth ages 11-12 decreased by -53.8% (26 youth in 2012 compared to 12 youth in 2015);

youth ages 13-14 decreased by -48.8% (86 youth in 2012 compared to 44 youth in 2015); youth ages 15-16 decreased by -48.6% (218 youth in 2012 compared to 112 in 2015); youth age 17 decreased by -47.5% (141 youth in 2012 compared to 74 in 2015) and youth 18 or older had no change (0 youth in 2012 compared to 0 youth in 2015); however 18 and older stats were not provided for planning purposes. The largest number of youth adjudicated delinquent by age range is youth 15-16.

A total of 156 White youth were adjudicated delinquent in 2012 compared to 58 youth in 2015 (-62.8%). There were 226 Black youth adjudicated delinquent in 2012 compared to 133 in 2015 (-41.2%). There were 84 Hispanic youth adjudicated delinquent in 2012 compared to 46 in 2015 (-45.2%) and 11 Other youth adjudicated delinquent in 2012 compared to 6 Other youth in 2015 (-45.5%).

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

- 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.

There was a -42.3% decrease in the number of overall juvenile arrests between 2012 (1,234) and 2015 (712). There was a -49.1% decrease in the number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent from 2012 (477) to 2015 (243). Black youth decreased by -37.1% (a difference of -374) for juvenile arrests and decreased -41.2% (a difference of -93) for being adjudicated delinquent between 2012 and 2015. Hispanic youth decreased by -36.8% (a difference of -86) in juvenile arrests and decreased by -45.2% (a difference of -38) for being adjudicated delinquent between 2012 and 2015. Other youth decreased by -35.3% (a difference of -6) in juvenile arrests and decreased by -45.5% (a difference of -5) for being adjudicated delinquent between 2012 and 2015. White youth decreased by -47.1% (a difference of -303) for juvenile arrests and decreased -62.8% (a difference of -98) for being adjudicated delinquent between 2012 and 2015.

Probation Placements

- 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.

There was a 2.6% increase (3 youth) in the number of probation placements for Black youth between 2012 and 2015. There was a 25% increase (8 youth) in the number of probation placements for Hispanic youth. There was a -16.7% decrease (1 less youth) in the number of probation placement for Other youth. There was a -34.2% decrease (25 less youth) in the number of probation placements for White youth between 2012 and 2015.

- 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	Black	120

2	White	48
3	Hispanic	40
4	Other	5

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	White	-34.2%
2	Hispanic	+25%
3	Other	-16.7%
4	Black	+2.6

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?

Overall, Probation placements decreased -6.6% when comparing 2012 to 2015. White youth had the largest decrease (-34.2%) while Hispanic youth had the largest increase (25%). Other youth decreased -16.7% and Black youth increased 2.6%.

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.

There was an -41.2% decrease (93 less youth) in the number of Black youth adjudicated delinquent and a 2.6% increase (3 youth) in the number of probation placements for Black youth. There was a -45.2 decrease (38 less youth) in the number of Hispanic youth adjudicated delinquent and a 25% increase (8 youth) in the number of probation placements for Hispanic youth. There was a -45.5% decrease (5 less youth) in the number of Other youth adjudicated delinquent and a -16.7% decrease (1 less) in the number of probation placements for Other youth. There was a -62.8% decrease (98 less youth) in the number of White youth adjudicated delinquent and a -34.2 decrease (25 youth) in the number of probation placements for White youth.. Overall the number of adjudications decreased -49.1% while the percentage of Probation placements decreased by -6.6%.

- **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.

In 2012, there were 22 secure placements. There were 19 (86.4%) Black youth, 2 (9.1%) Hispanic youth and 1 (4.5%) White youth. In 2015, there were 8 secure placements (a decrease of 63.6%). There were 6 Black youth (75%) and 2 Hispanic youth (25%) in 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	Black	6
2	Hispanic	2
3	White	0
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	-100%
2	Black	-68.4%
3	Hispanic	0%
4	Other	0%

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

The number of secure placements decreased -68.4% (14 less youth) for Black youth during the time period 2012 to 2015. The number of secure placements also decreased -100% (1 less youth) for White youth. There were no changes in the number of Hispanic youth (2) and Other youth (0) in secure placement.

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.

The overall number of secure placements decreased -63.6% (14 less youth) and the number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent decreased -49.1% (234 less youth) during the time period. The number of Black youth in secure placement and adjudicated delinquent decreased -68.4% (13 less youth) and -41.2% (93 less youth) respectively. The number of Hispanic youth in secure placement and adjudicated delinquent did not change (2 youth) and decreased -45.2% (38 less youth) respectively. The number of Other youth in secure placement also did not change, however, the number of Other youth adjudicated delinquent decreased -45.5% (5 less youth). The number of White youth in secure placement decreased -100% (1 less youth) and the number of White youth adjudicated delinquent decreased -62.8% (98 less youth). Black youth continue to represent the greatest number of youth with adjudications (54.7%) resulting in secure placement (75%) in 2015.

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.

There were 4 youth in the JAMS system for 2015 as a dispositional option. Three youth were Black and 1 youth was Inter-racial. All 4 youth were males. These youth were the conclusion of the Post HEDS and is not a reflective sample of youth adjudicated in 2015. No other funded programs required JAMS reporting.

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.

There were 4 youth in the JAMS system for 2015 as a dispositional option. Three youth were Black and 1 youth was Inter-racial. All 4 youth were males. These youth were the conclusion of the Post HEDS and is not a reflective sample of youth adjudicated in 2015. No other funded programs required JAMS reporting.

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.

There were 4 youth in the JAMS system for 2015 as a dispositional option. Three youth were Black and 1 youth was Inter-racial. All 4 youth were males. These youth were the conclusion of the Post HEDS and is not a reflective sample of youth adjudicated in 2015. No other funded programs required JAMS reporting.

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.

There were 4 youth in the JAMS system for 2015 as a dispositional option. Three youth were Black and 1 youth was Inter-racial. All 4 youth were males. These youth were the conclusion of the Post HEDS and is not a reflective sample of youth adjudicated in 2015. No other funded programs required JAMS reporting.

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.

The following is the breakdown of juveniles adjudicated by age in 2015:

6-10	1	0.4%
11-12	12	4.9%
13-14	44	18.1%
15-16	112	46.1%
17	74	30.5%
18 and over	0	

The largest percentage of youth adjudicated was in the 15-16 year old range. The average age of JAMS intake was 16.

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.

The average age of JAMS intake was 16.

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	Family Circumstances/Parenting	130	1	Family Circumstances/Parenting	4

2	Personality/Behavior	115	2	Personality/Behavior	3
3	Education	81	3	Education	2
4	Peer Relations	80	4	Peer Relations	1
5	Attitudes/Orientation	51	5	Attitudes/Orientation	1
6	Substance Abuse	20	6		
7	Vocational Skills/Employment	19	7		
8	Medical Problems	4	8		
9	Other	2	9		
10	Teen pregnancy/parenting	1	10		

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	Other (Victim Awareness Education)	104	1	Case Management Services	4
2	Supervision	62	2	Electronic Monitoring	4
3	Life Skills Training	58	3	Academic Education	3
4	Interpersonal Skills Training	57	4		
5	Urine Monitoring	12	5		
6	Substance Abuse Treatment	8	6		
7	Role Model/Mentor	7	7		
8	GED Preparation	5	8		
9	Job Placement/Referral	5	9		
10	Transportation Recreation/Socialization	5	10		

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

The Atlantic HEDS Case Management Program addresses the Family Circumstances/Parenting issues by providing in home case management and counseling to youth and families while on electronic monitoring (HEDS). The HEDS program (electronic monitoring) as a disposition option provides supervision to youth who may be experiencing any of the problem areas outlined. The program is no longer funded as a dispositional option.

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	Recreation/Socialization	2	1	None listed	
2	Substance Abuse Treatment Counseling	2	2		
3	Job Placement/Referral	2	3		
4	Academic Education	1	4		
5	Advocacy	1	5		
6	Anger Management	1	6		
7	Case Management Services	1	7		
8	Counseling/Group	1	8		
9	Child Study/IEP	1	9		
10			10		

IMPLICATIONS FOR DISPOSITIONAL OPTIONS PLAN

Extent of Need

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

There was a -50.3% decrease in the number of males adjudicated delinquent (386 males in 2012 compared to 192 males in 2015) and a decrease of -44% in the number of females adjudicated delinquent (91 females in 2012 compared to 51 females in 2015). Overall, there was a decrease of -49.1% in the number of youth adjudicated delinquent between 2012 and 2015.

In 2012, there were 22 secure placements. There were 19 (86.4%) Black youth, 2 (9.1%) Hispanic youth and 1 (4.5%) White youth. In 2015, there were 8 secure placements (a decrease of 63.6%). There were 6 Black youth (75%) and 2 Hispanic youth (25%).

There was a 2.6% increase (3 youth) in the number of probation placements for Black youth between 2012 and 2015. There was a 25% increase (8 youth) in the number of probation placements for Hispanic youth. There was a -16.7% decrease (1 less youth) in the number of probation placement for Other youth. There was a -34.2% decrease (25 less youth) in the number of probation placements for White youth between 2012 and 2015.

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?

Youth age 15 - 16, male and Black represent the largest number/percentage of youth adjudicated in Family Court in 2015.

There was a -50.3% decrease in the number of males adjudicated delinquent (386 males in 2012 compared to 192 males in 2015) and a decrease of -44% in the number of females adjudicated delinquent (91 females in 2012 compared to 51 females in 2015). Overall, there was a decrease of -49.1% in the number of youth adjudicated delinquent between 2012 and 2015.

Youth ages 6-10 decreased -83.3% during the period (6 youth in 2012 compared to 1 youth in 2015). Youth ages 11-12 decreased by -53.8% (26 youth in 2012 compared to 12 youth in 2015); youth ages 13-14 decreased by -48.8% (86 youth in 2012 compared to 44 youth in 2015); youth ages 15-16 decreased by -48.6% (218 youth in 2012 compared to 112 in 2015); youth age 17 decreased by -47.5% (141 youth in 2012 compared to 74 in 2015) and youth 18 or older had no change (0 youth in 2012 compared to 0 youth in 2015); however 18 and older stats were not provided for planning purposes. The largest number of youth adjudicated delinquent by age range is youth 15-16.

A total of 156 White youth were adjudicated delinquent in 2012 compared to 58 youth in 2015 (-62.8%). There were 226 Black youth adjudicated delinquent in 2012 compared to 133 in 2015

(-41.2%). There were 84 Hispanic youth adjudicated delinquent in 2012 compared to 46 in 2015 (-45.2%) and 11 Other youth adjudicated delinquent in 2012 compared to 6 Other youth in 2015 (-45.5%).

Probation and secure placements decreased. Family Circumstances and Personality/Behavior remain the top two JAMS Problem Areas. While the overall number of youth have decreased, the same characteristics remain for the youth the County have been serving.

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?

There was a -42.3% decrease in the number of overall juvenile arrests between 2012 (1,234) and 2015 (712). There was a -49.1% decrease in the number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent from 2012 (477) to 2015 (243). Black youth decreased by -37.1% (a difference of 213) for juvenile arrests and decreased -41.2% (a difference of 93) for being adjudicated delinquent between 2012 and 2015. Hispanic youth decreased by -36.8% (a difference of 86) in juvenile arrests and decreased by -45.2% (a difference of 38) for being adjudicated delinquent between 2012 and 2015. Other youth decreased by -35.3% (a difference of 6) in juvenile arrests and decreased by -45.5% (a difference of 5) for being adjudicated delinquent between 2012 and 2015. White youth decreased by -47.1% (a difference of 303) for juvenile arrests and decreased -62.8% (a difference of 98) for being adjudicated delinquent between 2012 to 2015.

The overall number of secure placements decreased -63.6% (14 less youth) and the number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent decreased -49.1% (234 less youth) during the time period. The number of Black youth in secure placement and adjudicated delinquent decreased -68.4% (13 less youth) and -41.2% (93 less youth) respectively. The number of Hispanic youth in secure placement and adjudicated delinquent did not change (2 youth) and decreased -45.2% (38 less youth) respectively. The number of Other youth in secure placement also did not change, however, the number of Other youth adjudicated delinquent decreased -45.4% (5 less youth). The number of White youth in secure placement decreased -100% (1 less youth) and the number of White youth adjudicated delinquent decreased -62.8% (98 less youth).

Black youth continue to represent the greatest number of youth with adjudications(54.7%) resulting in secure placement (75%) 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?

No additional data was used.

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
Enhanced Probation supervision for youth deemed to be high risk.	Adjudications decreased -49.1% between 2012 and 2015 (2343 less cases) however Probation Placements decreased 6.6% (15 less cases). A total of 87.7% of adjudications in 2015 were placed on Probation in 2015 compared to 47.8% in 2012.	Expand the High Risk Probation program to include youth deemed to be "high risk" as a dispositional option. Probation will utilize their risk screening tool to determine eligibility and assign to the enhanced supervision caseload.
Address family circumstances/parenting issues	JAMS Problem Areas 2015 and 2012.	Support programs to develop positive family interaction, various family support services, and family engagement activities when applicable.

Comments:

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

Comments:

The Atlantic County Prosecutor's office juvenile unit will maintain and continue their efforts to educate local police departments on juvenile charging practices and policy, with emphasis on those charges which may lead to detention.

REENTRY

RE-ENTRY DATA WORKSHEETS

PROBATIONERS

Table 1: Juvenile Probationers Admitted to JJC Residential by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 & 2015

Race/Ethnicity	2012		2015		% Change in Probationers Admitted, 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Probationers Admitted to JJC	Number	% of Total Probationers Admitted to JJC	
White	1	9.1%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Black	10	90.9%	4	80.0%	-60.0%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	100.0%
Other *	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total	11	100.0%	5	100.0%	-54.5%

Sources: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 2: Juvenile Probationers Released by Program Type, 2012 and 2015

Program Type	2012		2015		% Change in Released by Program Type 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Day Program	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Residential	8	88.9%	2	100.0%	-75.0%
Total Releases	9	100.0%	2	100.0%	-77.8%

Sources: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

Table 3: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Race and Gender, 2012 and 2015

Race	2012			2015			% Change in Probationers Released by Race and Gender 2012-2015		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Black	8	1	9	1	0	1	-87.5%	-100.0%	-88.9%
Hispanic	0	0	0	1	0	1	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Releases	8	1	9	2	0	2	-75.0%	-100.0%	-77.8%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

Table 4: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Age, 2012 and 2015

Age	2012		2015		% Change in Release by Age 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
14 and under	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
15 - 16	2	22.2%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
17 - 18	5	55.6%	2	100.0%	-60.0%
19 and over	2	22.2%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Total	9	100%	2	100%	-77.8%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

Table 5: Offenses of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Type, 2012 and 2015

Type	2012		2015		% Change in Offenses by Type 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Persons	12	34.3%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Weapons	2	5.7%	5	62.5%	150.0%
Property	6	17.1%	1	12.5%	-83.3%
CDS	2	5.7%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Public Order	2	5.7%	1	12.5%	-50.0%
VOP	11	31.4%	1	12.5%	-90.9%
Total	35	100.0%	8	100.0%	-77.1%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

Table 6: Juvenile Probationers Released from Specialized Programs, 2012 and 2015

Program Type	2012		2015		% Change in Probationers Release from Specialized Programs 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC	Number	% of Total Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC	
Pinebluffs	0		1		100%
Drug Treatment *	1		1		0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

* See Required Data & Methodology

COMMITTED JUVENILES

Table 7: Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015

Race/Ethnicity	2012		2015		% Change in Committed Juveniles Released, 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC	Number	% of Total Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC	
White	1	4.5%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Black	19	86.4%	6	75.0%	-68.4%
Hispanic	2	9.1%	2	25.0%	0.0%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total	22	100.0%	8	100.0%	-63.6%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

Table 8: Committed Juveniles Released by Departure Type, 2012 and 2015

	2012		2015		% Change in Release by Departure Type 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Released to Parole Supervision*	24	100.0%	17	100.0%	-29.2%
Recalled to Probation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total Releases	24	100.0%	17	100.0%	-29.2%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

* See Required Data & Methodology

Table 9: Average Length of Stay (LOS) of Committed Juveniles Released, 2012 and 2015

	2012		2015		% Change in Average Length of Stay 2012-2015
	Number	Average LOS in Months	Number	Average LOS in Months	
Average LOS in Months	16.38		22.02		34.4%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

Table 10: Committed Juveniles Released by Race and Gender, 2012 and 2015

Race	2012			2015			% Change in Committed Juveniles Released by Race and Gender			2012-2015
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	2015		Total	
							Male	Female		
White	0	0	0	1	1	2	100.0%	100.0%	200.0%	200.0%
Black	17	0	17	13	1	14	-23.5%	100.0%	-17.6%	-17.6%
Hispanic	7	0	7	1	0	1	-85.7%	0.0%	-85.7%	-85.7%
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Releases	24	0	24	15	2	17	-37.5%	200.0%	-29.2%	-29.2%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

Table 11: Committed Juveniles Released by Age, 2012 and 2015

Age	2012		2015		% Change in Release by Age 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
14 and under	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
15 - 16	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
17 - 18	14	58.3%	5	29.4%	-64.3%
19 and over	10	41.7%	12	70.6%	20.0%
Total Releases	24	100.0%	17	100.0%	-29.2%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

Table 12: Offenses of Committed Juveniles by Type, 2012 and 2015

Type	2012		2015		% Change in MSCO by Type 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Persons	12	26.1%	10	32.3%	-16.7%
Weapons	4	8.7%	2	6.5%	-50.0%
Property	7	15.2%	12	38.7%	71.4%
CDS	5	10.9%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Public Order	2	4.3%	3	9.7%	50.0%
VOP	16	34.8%	4	12.9%	-75.0%
Total	46	100.0%	31	100.0%	-32.6%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

Table 13: Committed Juveniles with a Sex Offense Charge in their Court History, 2012 and 2015

Sex Offense*	2012		2015		% Change in Sex Offense History 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Sex Offense*	1	100.0%	3	100.0%	200.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

* See Required Data & Methodology

REENTRY ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

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

NATURE & EXTENT OF REENTRY POPULATION

JUVENILE PROBATIONER ADMITTED TO JJC RESIDENTIAL & DAY PROGRAMS

1. Looking at Table 1: Juvenile Probationers Admitted to JJC Residential by Race/Ethnicity (Column E), describe how the overall change in the number of Juvenile Probationers admitted to Residential Community Homes by Race/Ethnicity has changed from 2012 and 2015.

In 2015 there were 4 Black youth (80%) and 1 Hispanic youth (20%) admitted. This compares to a total of 11 youth admitted in 2012 for a decrease of -54.5% in total admissions to a JJC residential program over the three year period.

2. Insert into the chart below the number column (Column C) Juvenile Probationers Admitted by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of admissions in 2015.

Ranking of Juvenile Probationers Admitted by Race/Ethnicity, 2015		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	Black	4
2	Hispanic	1
3		
4		

Black youth had the greatest number of admissions to a JJC residential program (4) of 5 total admissions in 2015.

3. Insert into the chart below the % change in Table 1 (Column E) Juvenile Probationers Admitted by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change between 2012 and 2015.

Ranking of Admissions by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	White	-100%	-1
2	Hispanic	+100%	1
3	Black	-60%	-6
4			

4. Using the ranking tables above, what does this information tell you about the Juvenile Probationers Admitted in the year 2015? How has Juvenile Probationers Admitted by Race/Ethnicity changed since 2012?

There was a decrease of -54.5% in total admissions to a JJC residential program over the three year period. While there was a decrease of -100% in the category of White youth; the actual number of youth went from 1 to zero. Hispanic youth increased to 1 from zero in 2012. The greatest number of change occurred with the decrease of -6 Black youth that were admitted to a JJC residential placement.

JUVENILES RELEASED TO PROBATION REENTRY SUPERVISION

PROBATIONERS RELEASED IN 2015

5. Looking at Table 2: Juvenile Probationers Released by Program Type (Columns C and D), describe the overall number of juvenile probationers released and juvenile probationers released from each type of program in 2015.

In 2015 there were 2 juveniles released from a JJC residential program as a condition of Probation (100%).

6. Looking at Table 3: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Race and Gender and Table 4: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Age, describe the nature of juvenile probationers released in 2015 in terms of Race (Table 2, Cells F1-F4), Gender (Table 2, Cells D5 and E5) and Age (Table 3, Cells D1-D4).

In 2015, there were a total of 2 Probation youth released from a JJC Residential program as a condition of Probation. The summary of the youth were as follows:

Age 17-18: 2 (100%)

Gender: Male: 2 (100%)

Race: White: 0 Black: 2 (100%) Hispanic: 0 Other: 0

- For Questions 7, use Table 5: Offenses of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Type.

7. Insert into the chart below the Offense of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Type (Columns C and D), beginning with the offense type that has the greatest number in 2015.

Probationers Ranking of Offenses by Type for 2015			
Rank	Offense Type	Number	Percent
1	Weapons	5	62%
2	Property	1	12%
3	VOP	1	12%
4	Public Order	1	12%
5			
6			

8. Looking at Table 6: Juvenile Probationers Released from Specialized Programs (Cells B1 and B2), describe the number of juveniles released from Pinelands and from Drug Treatment Programs in 2015.

There was 1 youth released from a JJC Drug Treatment Program in 2015 and 1 youth released from Pinelands Residential Program as well.

SUMMARY OF THE NATURE OF PROBATIONERS RELEASED IN 2015

9. Using the answers to Questions 5-8, summarize what this information tells you about the nature of juveniles released to Probation in 2015.

The largest number of juveniles released to Probation aftercare were Black males ages 17-18. Weapons offenses accounted for 62% of all Probation juveniles released from a JJC program.

CHANGE IN PROBATIONERS RELEASED BETWEEN 2012 and 2015

10. Looking at Table 2: Juvenile Probationers Released by Program Type (Column E), describe the overall change in the number of juvenile probationers released between 2012 and 2015 and the number of juvenile probationers released from each type of program between 2012 and 2015.

In 2012, there were 8 juveniles released from a JJC residential program and 1 juvenile released from a JJC Day Program. In 2015, there were 2 juveniles released from a JJC residential program. Overall there was a decrease of -77.8% in the three year period.

- For Questions 11, use Table 3: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Race and Gender.

11. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Probationers Released (Cells I1-I4), from largest to smallest between 2012 and 2015.

Ranking of Juvenile Probationers Released by Race Between 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Race	% Change	Number
1	Hispanic	+100	1
2	Black	-88.9%	-8
3			
4			

- For Questions 12, use Table 4: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Age.

12. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Probationers Released by Age (Cells E1-E4), from largest to smallest between 2012 and 2015.

Ranking of Juvenile Probationers Released by Age Between 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Age	% Change	Number
1	15-16	-100%	-2
2	19 and over	-100%	-2
3	17-18	-60%	-3
4			

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

13. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Offenses by Type (Cells E1-E6), from largest to smallest between 2012 and 2015.

Probationers Ranking of Offenses by Type Between 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Offense Type	% Change	Number
1	Weapons	150%	3
2	Persons	-100%	-12
3	CDS	-100%	-2
4	VOP	-90.9%	-10
5	Property	-83.3%	-5
6	Public Order	-50%	-1

14. Looking at Table 6: Juvenile Probationers Released from Specialized Programs (Cells C1 and C2), describe the change in the number of juveniles released from Pinelands and from Drug Treatment Programs between 2012 and 2015.

There were zero youth released from Pinelands Residential in 2012 and one youth in 2015 (an increase of 100%). There was 1 youth released from a JJC Drug Treatment Program in 2012 and 1 youth released in 2015 (no % change).

SUMMARY OF THE CHANGE IN PROBATIONERS RELEASED BETWEEN 2012 and 2015

15. Using the answers from Questions 10-14 and the information in Table 3, Cells G5 and H5 (which provides information on probationers released by gender), describe how the nature of juvenile probationers released to Probation changed between 2012 and 2015.

In 2012, there were 8 juveniles released from a JJC residential program and 1 from a JJC Day Program. In 2015 there were 2 juveniles released from a JJC residential program. Overall there was a decrease of -77.8% in the three year period.

Youth ages 17-18 had the greatest percentage of youth released during both comparison years.

JUVENILES COMMITTED TO JJC

16. Using the data in Table 7 (Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC by Race/Ethnicity), describe the overall change in commitments by Race/Ethnicity between 2012 and 2015.

The total number of juveniles admitted on a committed status to the JJC in 2015 was 8. There were 0 White youth, 6 Black youth, and 2 Hispanic youth. In 2012 the number of youth admitted was 22. There were 1 White youth, 19 Black youth and 2 Hispanic youth. There was an overall decrease of 63.6% in the number of youth admitted in 2015 compared to 2012.

JUVENILES RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION

COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED IN 2015

17. Looking at Table 8: Committed Juveniles Released by Departure Type (Columns C and D), describe the overall number of committed juveniles released and committed juveniles released by departure type in 2015.

In 2015 there were 17 youth released to parole supervision and no youth recalled to Probation. There were a total of 204 youth released or recalled statewide; Atlantic County was ranked 6th highest statewide. This ranking is the same from 2012.

18. Looking at Table 10: Committed Juveniles Released by Race and Gender and Table 11: Committed Juveniles Released by Age, describe the nature of committed juveniles released in 2015 in terms of Race (Table 10, Cells F1-F4), Gender (Table 10, Cells D5 and E5), and Age (Table 11, Cells D1-D4).

In 2015, there were a total of 17 youth released. There were 15 males and 2 females. There were 2 White youth, 14 Black youth and 1 Hispanic youth. There was 0 youth under the age of 14, 0 youth ages 15-16, 5 youth ages 17-18 and 12 youth age 19 or older.

19. Insert into the chart below the Offenses of Committed Juveniles by Type of Table 12 (Columns C and D), beginning with the offense type that has the greatest number in 2015.

Committed Juveniles Ranking of Offenses by Type for 2015			
Rank	Offense Type	Number	Percent
1	Property	12	38.7%
2	Persons	10	32.3%
3	VOP	4	12.9%
4	Public Order	3	9.7%
5	Weapons	2	6.5%
6	CDS	0	0

20. Looking at Table 13: Committed Juveniles with a Sex Offense Charge in their Court History (Cell B1), describe the number of juveniles with a sex offense charge in 2015.

There were 3 youth with a sex offense charge in their Court History in 2015 compared to 1 youth in 2012, an increase of 200%.

21. Looking at Table 9: Average Length of Stay (LOS) of Committed Juveniles Released (Cell B1), describe the length of stay of committed juveniles released in 2015.

The average length of stay for committed juveniles released in 2015 was 22.02 months, compared to 16.38 months in 2012. This was the highest average length of stay statewide; the State average in 2015 was 15.13 months.

SUMMARY OF THE NATURE OF COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED IN 2015

22. Using the answers to Questions 17-21, summarize what this information tells you about the nature of juveniles released to Parole in 2015.

In 2015, there were a total of 17 youth released. There were 15 males and 2 females. There were 2 White youth, 14 Black youth and 1 Hispanic youth. There was 0 youth under the age of 14, 0 youth ages 15-16, 5 youth ages 17-18 and 12 youth age 19 or older. 100% of the youth were ages 17 or older.

CHANGE IN COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED BETWEEN 2012 and 2015

23. Looking at Table 8: Committed Juveniles Released by Departure Type (Column E), describe the overall change in the number of committed juveniles released between 2012 and 2015 and in the number of committed juveniles released by departure type between 2012 and 2015.

There was a decrease of -29.2% in the number of youth released to parole supervision in 2015 compared to 2012. There were 17 youth released to parole in 2015 compared to 24 youth in 2012.

➤ **For Questions 24 use Table 10: Committed Juveniles Released by Race and Gender.**

24. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Committed Juveniles Released (Cells I1-I4), from largest to smallest between 2012 and 2015.

Ranking of Committed Juveniles Released by Race, 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Race	% Change	Number
1	White	200%	2
2	Hispanic	-85.7%	-6
3	Black	-17.6%	-3
4	Other	0	0

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

25. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Committed Juveniles Released by Age (Cells E1-E4), from largest to smallest between 2012 and 2015.

Ranking of Committed Juveniles Released by Age, 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Age	% Change	Number
1	17-18	-64.3%	-9
2	19 and over	20%	2
3			
4			

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

26. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Offenses by Type (Cells E1-E6), from largest to smallest between 2012 and 2015.

Committed Juveniles Ranking of Offenses by Type: Offenses Experiencing an Increase Between 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Offense Type	% Change	Number
1	CDS	-100%	-5
2	VOP	-75%	-12
3	Property	71.4%	5
4	Weapons	-50%	-2
5	Public Order	50%	1
6	Persons	-16.7%	2

27. Looking at Table 13: Committed Juveniles with a Sex Offense Charge in their Court History (Cell C1), describe the change in the number of juveniles with a sex offense charge between 2012 and 2015.

There was a 200% increase in the number of juveniles with a sex offense charge in their history. In 2012, there was 1 youth with a sex offense charge history. In 2015, this number increased to 3.

28. Looking at Table 9: Average Length of Stay (LOS) of Committed Juveniles Released (Cell C1), describe the change in length of stay of committed juveniles between 2012 and 2015.

There was a 34.4% increase in the average length of stay. In 2012, the ALOS for Atlantic youth was 16.38 months. In 2015, the ALOS increased to 22.02 months, the highest in the state. The state average was 15.13 months.

SUMMARY OF THE CHANGE IN COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED BETWEEN 2012 and 2015

29. Using the answers from Questions 23-28 and the information in Table 10, Cells G5 and H5 (which provides information on committed juveniles released by gender), describe how the nature of committed juvenile releases has changed between 2012 and 2015.

There was a decrease of -29.2% in the number of youth released to parole supervision in 2015 compared to 2012. There were 17 youth released to parole in 2015 compared to 24 youth in 2012.

In 2015 there were 15 males released and 2 females. All parole releases in 2012 were male.

There was a 34.4% increase in the average length of stay. In 2012, the ALOS for Atlantic youth was 16.38 months.

In 2012, there was 1 youth with a sex offense charge history. In 2015, this number increased to 3.

No youth were released that were committed due to a CDS offense. Property offenses accounted for the highest percentage of total in 2015 (38.7%).

JUVENILE AUTOMATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JAMS)

- **For Questions 30- 40, use JAMS data tables from the JAMS packet.**

30. Looking at the “Total” in Table 1 (Total Intakes by Program, 2015), and comparing this information with your answers to Question 5 (overall number of probationers released), and Question 19 (overall number of committed juveniles released), describe any differences or similarities between probationers and committed juveniles released to probation or parole supervision and admissions to reentry programs, in terms of overall number of admissions.

In 2015, there were 2 juveniles released from a JJC residential program as a condition of Probation For the High Risk Probation program, there were 11 youth admitted (9 males and 2 females) in 2015. It should be noted that the program in JAMS only deals with Probation youth.

31. Looking at the “Total” for each gender in Table 2 (Total Intakes by Gender, 2015), the “Total” column in Table 3 (Total Intakes by Race, 2015), and Table 4 (Average Age by Program, 2015) and comparing this information with your answers to Question 6 (characteristics of probationers) and Question 20 (characteristics of committed juveniles), describe any differences or similarities between probationers and committed juveniles released to probation or parole supervision and admissions to reentry programs, in terms of race, gender, and age of youth admitted.

There were 9 males and 2 females that received an intake with the High Risk Probation Aftercare program. The average age was 16. There were 10 Black youth, 1 Hispanic and 0 White youth. This compares with the characteristics of released juveniles from a JJC Probation program . With regards to committed youth, the average age (17) is similar to youth on parole. It should be noted that the program in JAMS only deals with Probation youth.

32. Insert into the chart below the “Total” column of Table 6 (Problem Areas by Program), the top ten problem areas for youth as identified by the Juvenile Automated Management System (JAMS), from largest to smallest for calendar years 2012 and 2015.

Ranking of Problem Areas by Program					
2012			2015		
Rank	Problem Areas	Total	Rank	Problem Areas	Total
1	Personality/Behavior	75	1	Personality/Behavior	59
2	Family Circumstances/Parenting	61	2	Family Circumstances/Parenting	40
3	Peer Relations	32	3	Education	34
4	Education	31	4	Peer Relations	20
5	Attitudes/Orientation	22	5	Vocational Skills/Employment	18
6	Substance Abuse	9	6	Substance abuse	3
7	Vocational Skills/Employment	6	7	Teen Pregnancy/Parenting	1
8	Teen Pregnancy/Parenting	2	8		
9	Medical Problems	1	9		
10	Other	1	10		

33. How has the ranking of Problem Areas changed between 2012 and 2015? Describe in terms of those Problem Areas that have moved up in rank the most.

The top two problem areas remain the same comparing 2012 to 2015. Peer relations and education reversed their rankings and Vocation skills/employment increased slightly in the rankings.

34. Insert into the chart below the “Total” column of Table 8 (Service Intervention Needed, But Not Available), the top ten reentry program service areas that were identified as unavailable by the JAMS, from largest to smallest for calendar years 2012 and 2015

Ranking of Service Interventions Needed					
2012			2015		
Rank	Service Interventions Needed	Total	Rank	Service Interventions Needed	Total
1	Job Placement/Referral Services	1	1	Special Day/Alternative High School	2
2	Role Model/Mentor	1	2	Academic Education	1
3	Vocational/Job Readiness/Job Skills	1	3	Vocational/Job Readiness/Job Skills	1
4			4	Job Placement/Referral	1
5			5		
6			6		
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

35. How has the ranking of Service Interventions Needed changed between 2012 and 2015? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Needed that have moved up in rank the most.

There were 2 Special/Alternative High School needs reported. All service interventions noted were related to educational and/or job placement needs.

36. Insert into the chart below the “Total” column of Table 7 (Service Interventions Provided), the top ten service interventions provided to youth, as identified by the JAMS for calendar years 2012 and 2015.

Ranking of Service Interventions Provided					
2012			2015		
Rank	Service Interventions Provided	Total	Rank	Service Interventions Provided	Total
1	Intensive Supervision	12	1	Intensive Supervision	12
2	Counseling/Individual	11	2	Urine Monitoring	12
3	Urine Monitoring	10	3	Decision Making Skills	11
4	Case Management Services	9	4	Anger Management Training	11
5	Counseling/Group	8	5	Counseling/Group	10

6	Decision Making Skills	7	6	Counseling/Individual	10
7	Academic Education	7	7	Academic Education	10
8	Anger Management Training	6	8	Substance Abuse Evaluation	4
9	Counseling/Family	5	9	Financial Assistance	4
10	Vocational/Job readiness training Job Placement/Referral Residential Treatment	5	10	Life Skills Training	4

37. How has the ranking of Service Interventions Provided changed between 2012 and 2015? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Provided that have moved up in rank the most.

Intensive supervision remained the top service intervention provided. Decision making skills moved from 6th to 3rd. Case Management Services were not provided in 2015. Financial Assistance was noted in 2015 (9th) but not 2012.

IMPLICATIONS FOR REENTRY PLAN

Extent of Need

38. Using information from your answers to Question 16 (overall change in probationers released to probation) and Question 26 (overall change in committed juveniles released to parole), describe how your County's need for reentry programs has changed in recent years.

In 2015, there were 2 juveniles released from a JJC residential program. In 2012, there were 8 juveniles released from a JJC residential program and 1 from a JJC Day Program. Overall there was a decrease of -77.8% by program type in the three year period

There was a decrease of 29.2% in the number of youth released to parole supervision in 2015 (17 youth) compared to 2012 (24 youth).

Nature of Need

39. Based on the answers to Question 10 (summary of the nature of probationers released to probation in 2015), Question 23 (summary of the nature of committed juveniles released to parole in 2015), Question 16 (summary of the change in probationers released between 2012 and 2015), Question 30 (summary of the changed in committed juveniles released between 2012 and 2015), Question 32 (characteristics of youth released to probation or parole vs. characteristics of youth admitted to reentry programs), and Question 33 and 34 (top ten problem areas and change in problem areas), what are the characteristics of youth that seem reasonable to address programmatically through your County's reentry plan?

The largest number of juveniles released to Probation aftercare were Black males ages 17-18. Weapons offenses accounted for 62% of all Probation juveniles released from a JJC program.

In 2015, there were 2 juveniles released from a JJC residential program. In 2012, there were 8 juveniles released from a JJC residential program and 1 from a JJC Day Program. Overall there was a decrease of -77.8% by program type in the three year period.

The total number of juveniles admitted on a committed status to the JJC in 2015 was 8. There were 0 White youth, 6 Black youth, and 2 Hispanic youth. In 2012 the number of youth admitted was 22. There were 1 White youth, 19 Black youth and 2 Hispanic youth. There was an overall decrease of 63.6% in the number of youth admitted in 2015 compared to 2012.

There was a decrease of 29.2% in the number of youth released to parole supervision in 2015 (17 youth) compared to 2012 (24 youth).

Personality/behavior, family circumstances and education are the top three areas identified in JAMS as a problem area for youth.

Other Data Reviewed for Extent and Nature of Need – Reentry

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

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

No other data was reviewed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

41. Looking at your answers to Questions 38, 39 and 40, state the need and/or service gap to be addressed. Cite the data that supports the need and/or service gap. List your recommendations for your County's reentry plan?

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that indicates the need and/or service gap exists	Recommended service/program activity to address the need and/or service gap
Youth returning to the community from either a JJC residential or those youth returning from a secure facility are in need of resources to maintain in the community and avoid further incarceration	<p>The top three areas reported in JAMS are family circumstances, personality behavior and education.</p> <p>In 2015 there were 17 youth released on parole and 2 released from a JJC program. The average length of stay was 22.02 months. In 2017, Atlantic County has shown an increase in the number of youth disposed to a JJC residential program.</p>	Continue existing services especially the High Risk Probation Officer as well as MDT (Multidisciplinary Team) to access basic needs for juveniles returning to the community i.e. mattresses, dressers and clothing

Comments:

42. Looking at your answers to Questions 18 and 44 what recommendations or strategies would your county make with regards to Reentry policy and practice through the lens of race and ethnicity? What recommendations or strategies would your county consider to ensure similar outcomes for similarly situated youth?

Comments:

To continue to fund High Risk Probation Officer to allow juveniles to get immediate access to ensure a stable home environment and compliance to maintain in the community. To continue to have a MDT (Multidisciplinary Team) to get the basic needs necessary for juveniles returning back to the community that do not have access to get the items themselves. Atlantic County has the longest average length of stay of committed youth in the State.

COUNTY VISION

VISION

Atlantic County

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

PREVENTION

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

PREVENTION				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Gun Violence Prevention Education	Yes	Yes	No
2	Community Engagement Activities	Yes	Yes	No
3	Family Success Centers	Yes	Yes (DCF)	No
4	Municipal Alliances Prevention Programs	Yes	Yes	No
5	Various prevention programs including faith based and grass roots.	Yes	No	Limited

DIVERSION

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

LAW ENFORCEMENT				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Stationhouse Adjustment Programs	Varies	No	May not be utilized in some communities
2				
3				
4				

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT (FCIU)				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Family Crisis Intervention Unit	Yes	Yes	No
2	"Sexting" – Enhanced Stationhouse Adjustment	Yes	Yes	No
3	TRY-IT – Enhanced Stationhouse Adjustment for youth needing substance abuse substances.	Yes	Yes (also grant funded)	No
4	Truancy Intervention	Yes	Yes	No
5				

FAMILY COURT				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Diversion program for early offenders (JCC/ISC/Hearing Officer)	Yes	No	No
2	Victims of juvenile human trafficking services	Pending	No	No
3				
4				

5				
---	--	--	--	--

DETENTION

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

An objective of detention is to provide secure custody for those juveniles who are deemed a threat to the physical safety of the community and/or whose confinement is necessary to insure their presence at the next court hearing (N.J.A.C. 13:92-1.3). For the purpose of this plan a limited amount of funding may be provided to support court ordered evaluations for adjudicated youth who reside in the detention center, if all other resources have been exhausted.

DETENTION				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Mental Health Services	Limited	No	Yes
2				
3				
4				
5				

DETENTION ALTERNATIVES

Detention Alternative Programs provide supervision to juveniles who would otherwise be placed in a secure detention facility while awaiting their adjudicatory hearing, expanding the array of pre-adjudication placement options available to the judiciary. Detention Alternative Programs/Services are not to be provided in the detention center. These programs are designed to provide short-term (45 – 60 days) supervision sufficient to safely maintain appropriate youth in the community while awaiting the final disposition of their case. As such, these programs help to reduce the overall detention population and relieve detention overcrowding and its related problems where it exists.

DETENTION ALTERNATIVES				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Electronic Monitoring	Yes	Yes	No
2	In Home Detention	Yes	No	No
3	Treatment Home/Shelter Beds	Yes	Yes	No
4	Case Management for youth on electronic monitoring	Yes	Yes	No
5	Teen Employment	Yes	Yes	No

DISPOSITION

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

DISPOSITION				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	High Risk Probation	Yes	Yes	Yes – for re-entry youth only currently.
2	Community Based Sex Offender Evaluation/Counseling	Yes	Yes	No (under 18)
3				
4				
5				

REENTRY

For the purposes of this plan, the use of the term Reentry only applies to committed youth paroled from a Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) facility and supervised by the JJC’s Office of Juvenile Parole and Transitional Services and to juveniles disposed to a JJC program as a condition of probation and supervised by the Department of Probation. Reentry is a mechanism for providing additional support during this transitional period in order to foster the successful reintegration of juveniles into their communities. Given this goal, Reentry programs developed through the comprehensive planning process should clearly focus on providing services to youth, regardless of their age, that address the known causes and correlates of delinquency.

REENTRY				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	High Risk Supervision Services	Yes	Yes	No
2	Client Specific funds	Yes	Yes	Limited funds
3	Community Based Sex Offender Counseling for Re-Entry Youth	Yes	Yes	Yes (under 18 only)

ADDITIONAL DATA

Juvenile HEDS Days

2017

January:	GPS: 508	Total: 508
February:	GPS: 387	Total: 387
March:	GPS: 316	Total: 316 1211
April:	GPS: 252	Total: 252

2016

January:	GPS: 523	Total: 523
February:	GPS: 437	Total: 437
March:	GPS: 540	Total: 540 1500
April:	GPS: 660	Total: 660
May:	GPS: 600	Total: 600
June:	GPS: 451	Total: 451 3211
July:	GPS: 406	Total: 406
August:	GPS: 348	Total: 348
September:	GPS: 360	Total: 360 3925
October:	GPS: 359	Total: 359
Nov.:	GPS: 287	Total: 287
Dec.:	GPS: 357	Total: 357 4928

2015

January:	GPS: 266	Total: 266
February:	GPS: 324	Total: 324
March:	GPS: 437	Total: 437 1027
April:	GPS: 466	Total: 466
May:	GPS: 320	Total: 320
June:	GPS: 245	Total: 245 2058
July:	GPS: 306	Total: 306
August:	GPS: 347	Total: 347
September:	GPS: 376	Total: 376 3087
October:	GPS: 413	Total: 413
Nov.:	GPS: 512	Total: 512
Dec.:	GPS: 547	Total: 547 4559

2014

January:	GPS: 446	Total: 446
February:	GPS: 305	Total: 305
March:	GPS: 256	Total: 256 1007
April:	GPS: 266	Total: 266
May:	GPS: 343	Total: 343
June:	GPS: 381	Total: 381 1997

Juvenile HEDS Days

July:	GPS: 229	Total: 229	
August:	GPS: 335	Total: 335	
September:	GPS: 347	Total: 347	2667
Oct.	GPS: 325	Total: 325	
Nov.	GPS: 318	Total: 318	
Dec.	GPS: 323	Total: 323	3633
<u>2013</u>			
January:	GPS: 296	Total: 296	
February:	GPS: 314	Total: 314	
March:	GPS: 181	Total: 181	791
April:	GPS: 147	Total: 147	
May:	GPS: 351	Total: 351	
June:	GPS: 284	Total: 284	1573
July:	GPS: 408	Total: 408	
August:	GPS: 475	Total: 475	
September:	GPS: 365	Total: 365	2821
Oct.	GPS: 320	Total: 320	
Nov.	GPS: 439	Total: 439	
Dec.	GPS: 506	Total: 506	4086
<u>2012</u>			
January:	GPS: 366	Total: 366	
February:	GPS: 364	Total: 364	
March:	GPS: 349	Total: 349	1079
April:	GPS: 447	Total: 447	
May:	GPS: 477	Total: 477	
June:	GPS: 575	Total: 575	2578
July:	GPS: 558	Total: 558	
August:	GPS: 417	Total: 417	
September:	GPS: 490	Total: 490	4043
Oct.	GPS: 449	Total: 449	
Nov.	GPS: 474	Total: 474	
Dec.	GPS: 386	Total: 386	5352
<u>2011</u>			
January:	GPS: 714	Total: 714	
February:	GPS: 512	Total: 512	
March:	GPS: 391	Total: 391	1617
April:	GPS: 354	Total: 354	
May:	GPS: 267	Total: 267	
June:	GPS: 352	Total: 352	2590

Juvenile HEDS Days

July:	GPS: 480			Total: 480	
August:	GPS: 576			Total: 576	
September:	GPS: 590			Total: 590	4236
Oct.	GPS: 467			Total: 467	
Nov.	GPS: 384			Total: 384	
Dec.	GPS: 365			Total: 365	5452
<u>2010</u>					
January:	GPS: 189	BI RF:32	BI Cell:440	Total: 661	
February:	GPS: 117	BI RF: 50	BI Cell: 457	Total: 624	
March:	GPS: 183	BI RF:31	BI Cell: 411	Total: 625	1910
April:	GPS: 262	BI RF:10	BI Cell: 243	Total: 515	
May:	GPS: 756			Total: 756	
June:	GPS: 524			Total: 524	3705
July:	GPS: 541			Total: 541	
August	GPS: 527			Total: 527	
Sept.	GPS: 683			Total: 683	5456
Oct.	GPS: 756			Total: 756	
Nov.	GPS: 726			Total 726	
Dec.	GPS: 759			Total: 759	7697
<u>2009</u>					
January:	GPS: 303	BI RF: 89	BI Cell: 169	Total: 561	
February:	GPS: 330	BI RF: 43	BI Cell: 154	Total: 527	
March:	GPS: 397	BI RF: 97	BI Cell: 248	Total: 742	1830
April:	GPS: 306	BI RF: 152	BI Cell:369	Total: 827	
May:	GPS: 293	BI RF: 126	BI Cell:549	Total: 968	
June:	GPS: 40	BI RF: 41	BI Cell:480	Total: 561	4186
July	GPS: 221	BI RF: 87	BI Cell: 417	Total: 725	
August	GPS: 342	BI RF: 79	BI Cell: 327	Total: 849	
Sept.	GPS: 329	BI RF: 161	BI Cell: 382	Total: 872	6632
Oct.	GPS: 294	BI RF: 90	BI Cell: 295	Total: 679	
Nov.	GPS: 326	BI RF: 74	BI Cell: 252	Total 652	
Dec.	GPS: 317	BI RF: 87	BI Cell: 295	Total: 699	8662
<u>2008</u>					
January:	GPS: 252	BI: 355		Total: 607	
February:	GPS: 269	BI: 165		Total: 434	
March:	GPS 226	BI: 86		Total: 312	1353
April:	GPS: 92	BI: 110 (includes cellular)		Total: 202	
May:	GPS: 208	BI RF: 269	BI Cell: 92	Total: 569	
June:	GPS: 304	BI RF: 268	BI Cell: 269	Total: 841	2965

Juvenile HEDS Days

July	GPS: 334	BI RF: 262	BI Cell: 391	Total: 987	
Aug:	GPS: 257	BI RF: 229	BI Cell: 336	Total: 822	
Sept.	GPS: 199	BI RF: 214	BI Cell: 353	Total 766	5540
Oct:	GPS: 226	BI RF: 174	BI Cell: 351	Total 751	
Nov.	GPS: 221	BI RF: 198	BI Cell:308	Total 727	
Dec.	GPS: 244	BI RF: 205	BI Cell: 250	Total: 699	7717

ATLANTIC COUNTY
2011/2012/2013/2014/2015 JUVENILE ARRESTS

Total number of juvenile arrests:

2011: 1,569 2012: 1,234 2013: 1,036 2014: 975 2015: 712

Part I Index:

<i>Offense</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>
Murder	1	1	0	1	1
Rape	2	3	0	3	2
Robbery	45	39	24	30	29
Aggravated Assault	43	29	23	13	24
Larceny-Theft	280	204	178	141	127
Motor Vehicle Theft	8	11	11	6	8
Burglary	58	45	56	42	29
Total:	437	332	292	236	220

Part II Index:

<i>Offense</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>
Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	182	121	128	81	79
Arson	8	9	7	8	3
Forgery/Counterfeiting	4	1	1	0	0
Fraud	0	2	0	9	1
Embezzlement	1	1	1	0	0
Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possession, Etc.	27	27	13	24	22
Criminal/Malicious Mischief	63	75	40	38	20
Weapons; Carrying, Possession, Etc.	52	38	50	51	25
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	2	2	2	2	1
Sex Offenses (Except Rape & Prostitution)	5	8	5	2	1
Drug Abuse Violations	178	193	162	143	96
Offenses Against Family And Children	1	0	8	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	13	5	5	7	6
Liquor Laws	39	32	28	24	9
Disorderly Conduct	104	69	72	56	57
Vagrancy	0	0	1	5	4
All Other Offenses (Except traffic)	119	101	126	93	70

**ATLANTIC COUNTY
2011/2012/2013/2014 JUVENILE ARRESTS**

<i>Offense</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>
Gambling	30	34	29	37	25
Curfew and Loitering Laws	176	69	19	84	37
Runaways	128	115	47	75	36

Grand Total **1569** **1234** **1036** **975** **712**

Demographics

Arrests by race

White:	866	643	592	487	340
Black:	681	574	426	472	361
Asian:	20	15	17	18	10
Indian:	2	2	1	0	1

Hispanic:	277	234	217	181	148
Non Hispanic:	1292	1000	819	794	564

Juveniles arrested by sex:

Males:	1081	849	756	660	510
Females:	488	385	280	315	202

Municipality	Absecon	AC	Brigantine	Buena	BVT	EHC	EHT	Estell	Man.	Folsom	Galloway	Hamilton	Hammon	Linwood	Margate	Mullica	Northfield	Pville	Port Rep	Somers Pt.	Ventnor	ACSD	Totals
Murder	0	12					2	2			1	2	1	1		1				2	1		1
Agg Assault		2					5	5			2	5	1						1	5	8		24
Burglary		18	4	2	1	3	10	10			11	52		2	4				7	6	7		29
Larceny		17				1	8	8			1	1									1		29
Robbery		1		1							5		1						2				8
MV Theft																							2
Rape																			2				
Sub																							
Manslaughter																							0
Simple Assault		8		1	2	3	19	19			4	3	7	7			25						79
Alison		2					1	1															3
Forgery							1	1															0
Fraud																							1
Embezzlement																							0
Stolen Property		17					2	2													2		22
Crim Misch		3			1	1	3	3											1	1	3		20
Weapons		12			1	2	1	1			1	1							1	2			25
Prostitution		1																					1
Sex Offense																							1
Drug Abuse		1	6	6	3	5	9	9	1	16	14	9	2	2	1				3	1	8	9	96
Off against family																							0
DUI							2	2			1								3				6
Liquor		1	3				1	1			2	2	2	2	2					3	5	1	9
Disorderly		19		2		5	3	3			9	4	4	2	3								57
Vagrancy																							4
All other		20			6	4	9	9			6	7			3				6	5	1		70
Gambling		25																					25
Curfew																							37
Runaway		3			1						35									1		7	36

NEWS



Embargoed Until July 10, 2017 at 12:01a.m.

Contact: Lana Lee | [973.643.3876](tel:973.643.3876) (office) | [609.651.5855](tel:609.651.5855) (cell) | llee@acnj.org

2017 Kids Count Rankings: Atlantic County Ranks 9th in Child Health; Falls Short in Economic Well-Being

Atlantic County ranked ninth for child health among all 21 counties but was 19th in the area of child and family economics, according to the annual New Jersey Kids Count county profiles and pocket guide released today.

The rankings, which compare counties on 12 measures of child well-being, and across four domains – economics, health, safety and well-being, and education – provide a closer look at how children are faring in various parts of the state, often revealing a range of outcomes depending on where they live. The pocket guide, *NJ Kids Count 2017: The State of Our Counties* provides county-by-county child trend data across 40 measures of child well-being.

“Atlantic County also has the highest rent burden in the state with 62 percent of children living in households paying more than 30 percent of their income on rent. On a brighter note, more Atlantic children are starting the day with school breakfast,” said Cecilia Zalkind, president and CEO of Advocates for Children New Jersey, which produces the state Kids Count reports.

“We encourage community leaders to use the data to identify opportunities for progress and target resources to improve the lives of children in their county.”

Atlantic County ranks:

19th in Child and Family economics: For the 60,100 children that call Atlantic County home, 22 percent live in poverty, compared to the state average of 16 percent. Unemployment is 7.4 percent, compared to New Jersey’s 5 percent.

9th in Child Health: About a quarter of all Atlantic children under age 6 received a blood lead test in 2015; that puts the county fifth overall on this measure. The percentage of kids without health insurance – 3.6 percent, is just below the state’s average of 3.7.

17th in Safety and Well-being: The percentage of teens not in school and not working is 9 percent, exceeding the state’s average of 6 percent. In addition, 13.2 percent of reported cases of child abuse or neglect were substantiated in 2015, up from 8.5 in 2011. Atlantic County also saw a dramatic decrease in juvenile arrests from nearly 25 arrests per 1,000 in 2011 to 12 in 2015.

16th in Education: The high school graduation rate is in line with New Jersey's graduation rate of 90 percent. Forty-six percent of low-income students start the day with school breakfast, placing the county 10th on this indicator. However, 13 percent of children are chronically absent, meaning they miss 10 percent or more of enrolled school days.

In addition to the county rankings, Advocates for Children of New Jersey also released *New Jersey Kids Count 2017: The State of Our Children*, in May, which provides state-level data in all areas of child well-being.

To read the reports, visit www.acnj.org.

###

Kids Count is a national and state-by-state statistical effort to track the state of children in the United States, sponsored by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. Advocates for Children of New Jersey is a statewide child research and action organization and the New Jersey Kids Count grantee.

