

ATLANTIC COUNTY **YOUTH SERVICES COMMISSION**

2021-2023 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN



GERALD DELROSSO, *Co-Chair*
Atlantic County Administrator

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

HONORABLE SUSAN SHEPPARD, *Co-Chair*
Presiding Judge Family Division, Superior Court

LEESA SEYMOUR
Youth Services Commission Administrator

ATLANTIC COUNTY
YOUTH SERVICES COMMISSION

2021-2023 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

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Dennis Levinson

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Sheriff Eric Scheffler
Robert Schober
Scott Sherwood
John Thomas
Damon Tyner
Robert Widitz

Leesa Seymour, *YSC Administrator*
Dena Tartaro, *MDT Case Coordinator*
Curtis Still, *Detention Diversion Coordinator*

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

State/Community Partnership Program

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

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

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

Family Court Services Program

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

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

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

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

Formula Grant Program

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

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

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

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

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Innovations

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

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

1. Collaboration

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

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

2. Data Driven Decisions

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

3. Objectives Admissions Criteria and Instruments

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

4. Non-Secure Alternatives to Detention

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

5. Case Processing Reforms

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

6. Special Detention Cases

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

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

7. Reducing Racial Disparities

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

8. Conditions of Confinement

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

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	Leesa Seymour	Youth Services Commission Administrator	X	X
2	White	Honorable Susan Sheppard (Honorable Susan Maven- Black)	Presiding Judge – Family Part of the Superior Court	X	
3	White	John Thomas (Jawwaad Johnson- Black)	Family Division Manager (or Assistant Family Division Manager)	X	X
4	Black	Sharnett Clark (Dan Noto- White)	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- White)	County Prosecutor	X	
7	White	Scott Sherwood (Anthony Previti- White)	County Public Defender	X	
8	White	Joel Mastromarino (Jessica Houghton- White)	County DCP&P District Manager	X	
9	White	Kathleen Quish	County Mental Health Administrator	X	X
10	White	Robert Bumpus (Melissa Jackson- White)	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	Richard Jackson (Karli Moke- White)	Youth Detention Center Director	X	X
15	White	Heather Oldis	Juvenile Family Crisis Intervention Unit - Director	X	X
16	White	Courtney Milana Eric Scheffler	President – Juvenile Officers Association or other law enforcement representative who works primarily with youth/Police	X	
17	White	Robert Widitz (Jennifer Pielau- White)	County Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Director	X	
18	White	Francis Kuhn (Cynthia Torres- Hispanic)	Workforce Investment Board Representative	X	

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

Planning Bodies

CYSC – County Youth Services Commission

CJJSI – County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement

No	Race/ Ethnicity*	Name & Designee	Position/Representative	CYSC	CJJSI
19	White	Francis Kuhn (Cynthia Torres-Hispanic)	Business Representative	X	
20	Black	Maria Hadley Connie Price	Court Liaison - Juvenile Justice Commission	X	X
23	Black	Honorable Susan Maven	Juvenile Judge – Family Part of the Superior Court	X	X
24		N/A	Trial Court Administrator – Family Part of the Superior Court		
25	White	John Thomas (Jawaad Johnson-Black)	Family Division Manager – Family Part of the Superior Court	X	X
26	Black	Gina Blevins	JJC JDAI Detention Specialist		X
27	White	Anthony Previti	County Public Defender’s Office		X
28	White	Janet Gravitz Erin Bisirri	County Prosecutor’s Office		X
29	White	Dan Noto	Probation Division		X
30	White	Claudia Ratzlaff	Private/ Non-profit organization Avanzar	X	
31		N/A	Parents of youth in the juvenile justice system		
32		N/A	Youth member		
33	White	Bob Schober	Organization that works on the behalf of parents/families/youth	X	
34	Black	Ashley Bennett	Board of Chosen Freeholders	X	
35	White	Alan DeStefano	Cape Atlantic INK.	X	
36	White	Stephanie Koch(Brian Little-Black)	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
37	Black	Shalanda Austin	Private Non-Profit In My Care Mentoring Inc. Community Member	X	
38	Black	Reverend Milton Hendricks	Pastor, Faith Baptist Church	X	
39	White	Cindy Herdman Ivins (Veronica Ford- Black)	Private Non-Profit CFS	X	
40	Hispanic	Dawn Lomangino-DiMauro	Private Non-Profit Dream Free Avanzar	X	
41	White	Rich Gitlen	Private Non-Profit JFS	X	
42	Black	Curtis Still	Detention Diversion Coordinator		X
43	White	Dena Tartaro	MDT Case Coordinator		X
44	Black	Joleen Peterson	Family Division		X
45	White	Nora Silipena	Family Division		X
46	Black	Devin Moore	Family Division		X
47	Black	Kim Boone	Family Division		X
48	Black	Beth Beal-Williams	Family Division		X
49	Black	Lisa Saxon	Probation Division		X
50	Black	Tavania Hooks	Probation Division		X
51	Black	Deborah Simpson	DCP&P		X
52	Black	Amos Moore	Cape Atlantic INK		X
53	Black	Imogene Albert	Ranch Hope		X
54	White	Sgt. Biagio DeCicco	Atlantic County Justice Facility HEDS		X
55	White	Kathryn Saxton-Granato	CIACC Coordinator		X
56	White	Naomi Jones	Private Non-Profit JFS		X

Planning Bodies

CYSC – County Youth Services Commission

CJJSI – County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement

57	Black	Vernon Walker	Community Member		X
58	White	Heather Costello	Private Non-Profit YAP		X
59	Black	Constance Lane	WDB Youth Employment Specialist		X
Total Number of Members				30	31

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

County Management Structure

Name	Title	JJC Grants			Duties
		SCP	FC	JDAI	
Leesa Seymour	YSC Administrator	X	X	X	Provide staff support to the Atlantic County YSC including but not limited to: the implementation of a 3 year comprehensive plan; completion of annual funding application(s); annual monitoring of all programs; draft funding notices under Local Public Contract Law as required; provide oversight for all contracts and maintain relationships with service providers.
Dena Tartaro*	MDT Case Coordinator	X	X	X	Provide staff support to the YSC Administrator on duties related to the YSC. Oversee client specific funding and provide support to the MDT's. Provide training to providers related to JAMS and Intake/Completion forms; and input all Intake/Completion forms into the JAMS system. Provide staff support to the Atlantic County Local CJJSI; complete Part II of the annual Innovations funding application; draft funding notices under Local Public Contract Law as required; oversee monitoring duties of Innovations funded programs; complete all outcome forms as required.
Curtis Still*	Detention Diversion Coordinator	X		X	Assess youth in detention for diversion and placement on Detention Alternative/Detention Alternative Enhancement and Alternative Custody programming. Provide case coordination with all system partners. Advocate for youth in detention, Alternative Custody, Detention Alternative and Detention Alternative Enhancement Programs. Conduct the MDT Detention Review Committee and the Local CJJSI Detention Alternative Subcommittee meetings.
Sabrina Holleran	Senior Fiscal Analyst	X	X	X	Business office; responsible for all fiscal administration of JJC grants; handles reimbursements to vendors under contract.

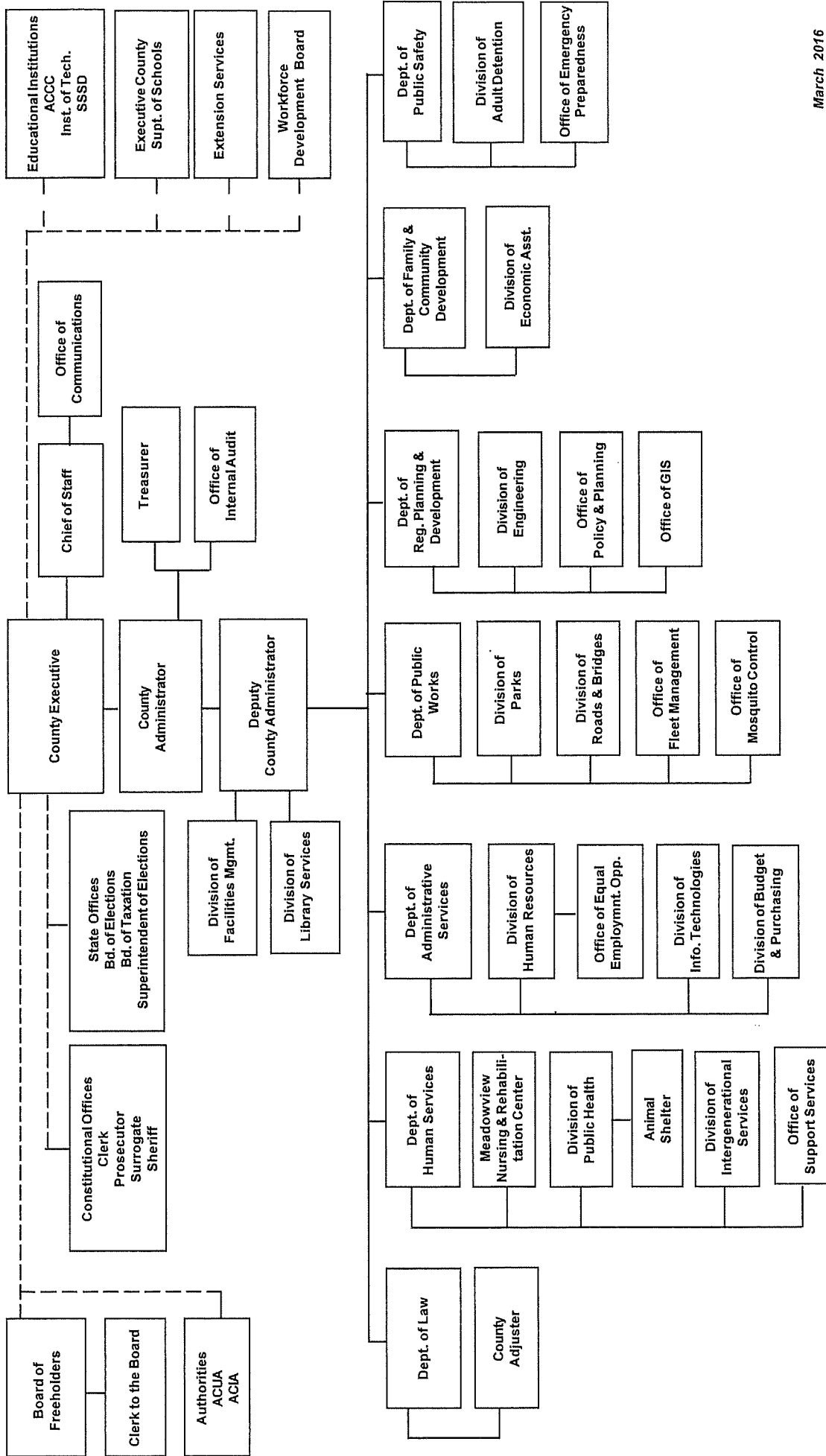
Legend

SCP – State Community Partnership
 FC – Family Court

JDAI – Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

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

ATLANTIC COUNTY ORGANIZATION CHART



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 2021-2023 Atlantic County Youth Services Commission Comprehensive Plan:

Chairperson: **Scott Sherwood**, Deputy Public Defender
Chairperson: **Janet Gravitz**, Atlantic County Prosecutor's Office,
Juvenile Unit

Dena Tartaro, County of Atlantic/Youth Services Commission
Francis Kuhn, County of Atlantic/Workforce Development Board
Shalanda Austin, In My C.A.R.E Mentoring Program, Inc.
Cindy Herdman-Ivins, Center for Family Services
Connie Price, Juvenile Justice Commission
Maria Hadley, Juvenile Justice Commission
Gina Blevins, Juvenile Justice Commission

Thank you for your dedication and commitment to the youth of Atlantic County!



Leesa Seymour, Administrator
Atlantic County YSC

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. List the ways the County Youth Services Commission (CYSC) notifies the public of its YSC meetings.

The Atlantic County Youth Services Commission notifies the public of its YSC meetings via advertisement in the Atlantic City Press and Hammonton Gazette newspapers, the YSC webpage on the Atlantic County website www.aclink.org, and the Atlantic County YSC webpage on the New Jersey Association of County Youth Services Commission Administrators Association website <https://njacysca.org/>. The YSC Administrator also maintains a distribution email list. Email notifications regarding meetings are sent to this distribution list in addition to members and their proxies. Members of the public who express an interest in attending the YSC meetings or obtaining information from the YSC are asked for their email address for placement on the YSC distribution list.

2. How does the CYSC engage or include the public in its planning process?

The YSC asks for volunteers to participate in the planning process during the YSC meetings. All attendees, members, proxies and the public, are encouraged to volunteer. The Community Engagement Committee hosts forums and attends public events to distribute information concerning resources and racial disparity in the Juvenile Justice System. The Community Engagement Committee asks participants to complete surveys that measure the needs of the community and what causes youth to become involved in the Juvenile Justice System. The survey results are used during the planning process. The Community Member representative on the YSC was a member of the Planning Committee.

3. How does the CYSC engage or include youth in its planning process?

The YSC asks for volunteers to participate in the planning process during the YSC meetings. All attendees, members, proxies and the public, are encouraged to volunteer. The YSC attempted to recruit youth participation in planning and YSC membership through word of mouth without a positive result. The YSC will send letters to youth-serving organizations to recruit an active youth participant. (Per instructions, a copy of that letter is included). Youth placed on Detention Alternative Programs are asked to complete exit surveys that measure their success and factors supporting their success or lack of success. The survey results were used during the planning process. The Community Member representative on the YSC was a member of the Planning

Committee. The Community Member also operates a youth-serving organization in the community and is aware of the needs of youth.

4. How does the CYSC stay informed of best practices or evidence based programming in serving youth? Does the CYSC mandate that funded programs implement best practice and or evidence based programming? Please describe CYSC efforts to ensure funded programs follow best practices or evidence based programming, if applicable.

The Atlantic County Youth Services Commission is representative of multiple professional and grassroots youth-serving organizations. The members bring their expertise and often share best practices and evidence based programming. In addition to the YSC staff, members continuously research best practices and evidence based programming via resources such as the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Advocates for Children of New Jersey, JDAI Connect, OJJDP, and local universities. The YSC mandates that funded programs implement best practice or evidence based programming, especially for treatment programs, through the competitive contract process. The YSC ensures funded programs follow best practices and evidence based programming by researching proposed practices, and through site visits and annual monitoring.

5. Does your county have a Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT)? If so, which point on the Continuum does the MDT support? Does the CYSC use information from this team in it planning process? If so how?

Atlantic County has three Multi-Disciplinary Teams: Detention Review Committee; Alternative Disposition Committee, and MDT Aftercare Committee. The Detention Review Committee supports the Detention point on the Continuum. The Alternative Disposition Committee supports the Disposition point on the Continuum, and the MDT Aftercare Committee supports the Reentry point on the Continuum. Members of the MDTs sit on the YSC and the Planning Committee. These members provide information and feedback during the planning process on trends and gaps in services that are often not evident in data.

6. 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, Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative - All Sites Data Report, etc.) used in your county's planning process. Attach any additional information you used (i.e., surveys, data, articles, questionnaires, etc.).

Point of Continuum	Description	Source	Timeframe/ Year(s)	How was the data used?
Prevention	Atlantic County Kids Count Profile	ACNJ	2018 and 2019	To review additional Community Indicators of Children at Risk
Prevention	Atlantic County Community Engagement Survey	Atlantic County Community Engagement Committee	2012, 2013 and 2016	To understand community perspective on needs and gaps in services
Prevention, Diversion, Detention, Disposition & Reentry	American Community Survey Welfare Info	US Census & WelfareInfo.Com	2014-2018	To understand the prevalence of poverty in Atlantic County and specific urban communities, and its impact on youth by race and age

Diversion & Detention	5 Year Juvenile Arrest Comparison	Atlantic County YSC	2014-2018	To review and compare types and numbers of youth arrests across time
Detention	Detention Alternative Exit Survey	Detention Alternative Subcommittee	2010-2017	To understand from the youth participant perspective what helped them to be successful or unsuccessful in the detention alternative program

Comments: The Planning Committee felt it was important to prepare the Plan and assess youth arrests and outcomes within the context of the economic situation in Atlantic County. Unemployment and foreclosure rates remain high with casino closures during the three year period.

- 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 helped to facilitate the completion of this Comprehensive Plan.

The YSC and Local CJJSI work closely together. Pertinent issues often overlap between the YSC and CJJSI. Multiple members participate on both committees and the YSC provides administrative support to the Local CJJSI. The Chair of the local CJJSI reports updates to the YSC several times a year, and the YSC Administrator provides updates to the CJJSI. The Detention Diversion Coordinator (who is a staff member of the YSC) is also the chair of the Detention Alternative Subcommittee and on the Community Engagement Committee. The Community Engagement Committee under the CJJSI was very active during the year and conducted several community forums in addition to the work of the committee in the community. Meetings were held on the following dates in 2019: January 17, February 7, March 7, April 4, May 2, July 11, August 8, October 3, and November 6. The following events took place with members of the Youth Services Commission/JDAI Community Engagement Committee in 2019:

ACTIVITY	DATE	LOCATION	OUTCOME
Uptown Complex School Resource Center	1/4/19	Atlantic City	Uptown Complex Resource Center, serving the families from Kindergarten to 8 th grade, requested the Atlantic County JDAI Community Engagement Resource Book to provide to students/parents. 100 Resource Books Distributed. No attendees present. Resource Book drop off only.
George Hess School Student Center	2/4/19	Mays Landing	George Hess School Resource Center, serving families from Pre-School to 6 th grade, were provided with the Atlantic County JDAI Community Engagement Resource Books. 50 Resource Books English and 10 Spanish. No attendees present. Resource Book drop off only.
Detention Alternative Meeting	2/13/19	Mays Landing	Meeting held with Atlantic County Detention Alternative Programs in regard to ways we can decrease program violations. 50 resource books were provided to Case Managers and HEDS Staff. Resource cards were also provided. 50 Resource Books. 10 attendees present.

Connecting the Dots Inc.	2/19/19	Atlantic City	Connecting The Dots Inc. and Residents of Atlantic City presented a free clothing giveaway for Atlantic City Housing Authority Residents. Residents were provided with new or lightly used clothing along with the Atlantic County JDAI Community Engagement Resource Book and Crisis Card. 30 Resource Books Distributed, 30 Crisis Cards. 50 attendees present.
Egg Harbor Township Information Sharing Group	2/26/19	Egg Harbor Township	Egg Harbor Township Police Department sharing the changing landscape of schools and law enforcement in Egg Harbor Township. JDAI Community Engagement Committee Atlantic County provided all participants with the Resource Book and Crisis Cards. 30 Resource Books Distributed, 10 Crisis Cards. 25 attendees present.
Mt. Zion Expungement Seminar	3/8/19	Pleasantville	Seminar offered information about the expungement process; types of records that can be expunged, what to expect if you are representing yourself, how to file for an expungement, and what happens at the expungement hearing. JDAI Community Engagement Committee Atlantic County provided the Resource Book and Crisis Cards. 40 Resource Books Distributed, 10 Crisis Cards. 120 attendees present.
Principal Academy Charter Community Resource Fair	3/14/19	Egg Harbor Township	PAC is a K-6 th grade charter school who compiled a gathering of agencies in the area to connect students and families with local resources. JDAI Community Engagement Committee Atlantic County provided the Resource Book and Crisis Cards. 20 Resource Books Distributed, 15 Crisis Cards. 80 attendees present.
Connecting the Dots Inc. College Expo.	3/16/19	Bowie, MD	Connecting The Dots Inc. Annual College Tour. Community Engagement Committee sponsored local youth to attend tour. Youth currently on supervision and their families were encouraged to attend. Resource books distributed. 30 attendees present.
7th Annual Rise Up March And Rally	3/20/19	Pleasantville	Collaborative effort with South Main Street School in Pleasantville, NJ. Community Engagement Committee provided Resource Books to student, parents, faculty, and staff in attendance. 20 Resource Books Distributed. 200 attendees present.
Oakcrest Teen Center	3/27/19	Mays Landing	Collaborative effort with the Oakcrest Teen Center to provide youth and parents with the Atlantic County JDAI Community Engagement Resource Book and Crisis Cards. Upcoming events with Teen Center and local youth participating in activities and court ordered to services. 30 Resource Books distributed and 20 Crisis Cards. 10 attendees present.

<p>Atlantic Prevention Resources: VAPING</p>	<p>4/11/19</p>	<p>Atlantic City</p>	<p>Atlantic City Municipal Community Awareness Program sponsored a presentation on Vaping. This event was open to public, and youth on supervision encouraged to attend. This event provided an overview of the current epidemic facing the youth of today. JDAI Community Engagement Committee Atlantic County Resource Books and Crisis Cards provided to attendees. 15 Resource Books distributed and 20 Crisis Cards. 30 attendees present.</p>
<p>City of Atlantic City Social Services Town Hall</p>	<p>4/17/19</p>	<p>Atlantic City</p>	<p>City of Atlantic City hosted a Social Services Town Hall. Social service providers operating in Atlantic City learning about one another's organizations and understanding services that each organization offers. JDAI Community Engagement Committee Atlantic County Resource Books and Crisis Cards provided to attendees. 25 Resource Books distributed and 25 Crisis Cards. 70 attendees present.</p>
<p>Connecting the Dots Inc. College Seminar</p>	<p>4/18/19</p>	<p>Atlantic City</p>	<p>Connecting the Dots Inc. 7th Annual College Seminar: Resource Books handed out to parents. Youth currently on supervision and their families were encouraged to attend. 15 Resources Books distributed and 10 Crisis Cards. 30 attendees present.</p>
<p>Division of Child Protection & Permanency Community Resource Fair</p>	<p>4/26/19</p>	<p>Egg Harbor Township</p>	<p>Collaborative effort with DCP&P during their resource fair (jobs, employment, housing, mental health, wellness care). Table set up and resource books presented to participants. Current DCP&P workers made aware of agencies and resources in the area they serve. JDAI Community Engagement Committee Atlantic County Resource Books and Crisis Cards provided to attendees. 70 Resource books distributed and 70 Crisis Cards. 120 attendees present.</p>
<p>Family Crisis Staff Meeting</p>	<p>5/1/19</p>	<p>Northfield</p>	<p>Goal of meeting was to develop plan to decrease number of youth violating Atlantic County's Detention Alternative programs by being linked to Family Crisis services, as well as link youth to services in community. 15 Resource Books and Crisis Cards provided. 10 attendees present.</p>
<p>Egg Harbor Township Information Sharing Group</p>	<p>5/10/19</p>	<p>Egg Harbor Township</p>	<p>As a response to the national opioid epidemic, the Township's police department has started a new education program for high school students. "Not Even Once" opioid awareness program. This program is taught to high school senior students during the health and physical education classes. 15 attendees present.</p>

Atlantic County JDAI System Partners Forum	6/5/19	Atlantic City	Forum held at the Stockton University. Purpose of the forum was to bring local service providers together to educate court staff and Youth Service Commission staff about what services are available to assist in keeping youth out of the juvenile justice system. Resource Books distributed. 50 attendees present.
Atlantic County JDAI Community Engagement Committee Community Networking Fair	6/5/19	Atlantic City	Held at Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. School in Atlantic City, the event's theme was "Strengthening Communities and Families," and our goal was to connect agency resources with the local community and the families they serve. The CEC hosted this local event to provide programs, resources and positive activities to families to prevent youth from engaging in negative behaviors. Over one hundred participants (vendors and community members) attended. 60 Resource Books distributed and 50 Crisis Cards. 100 attendees present.
#IamNotForSale	6/11/19	Pleasantville	Human Trafficking training open to the public in an effort to address the world-wide problem. Held at Mount Zion Baptist Church, Atlantic County JDAI Community Engagement Committee provided Resource Books and Crisis Cards to attendees. 20 Resource Books distributed and 15 Crisis Cards. 30 attendees present.
Rutgers Southern Regional Child Care	6/17/19	Linwood	Rutgers Southern Regional Child Care Resource and Referral agency requested the JDAI Community Engagement Committee Atlantic County Resource Books and Crisis Cards to be provided. Their mission is to promote and support access to affordable and quality early care education for young children in Southern NJ by offering financial resources and education to parents and professionals. 100 Resource Books distributed and 50 Crisis Cards. No attendees present. Book drop off only.
Atlantic City Latino Town Hall	6/18/19	Atlantic City	The town hall event was hosted by the State Department of Community Affairs and the Atlantic City Initiatives Project Office in an effort to incorporate the Hispanic community's concerns, issues and priorities throughout the state's continued oversight of the city. Over 200 participants and presenters in attendance. 25 Resource Books distributed. 200 attendees present.
Community Safe Surrender Your Chance To Get Your Life Back On Track	6/26/19	Atlantic City	Collaborative effort with Superior Court of New Jersey. Members volunteered to assist with the events of the day that included but were not limited to assisting community members that have non-violent offenses (adult and youth) with resolving outstanding warrants in the Superior Court and Municipalities across Atlantic County without arrest, in all cases, and provided with new court dates. Youth currently on supervision and their families were encouraged to attend (and did attend) if they had any outstanding issues with municipalities. Youth currently on supervision performed community service hours at event.

			Table set up and monitored by CEC member. 50 Resource Books and 25 Crisis Cards distributed. 285 attendees present.
Juvenile Expungement Outreach Session	7/26/19	Atlantic City	Collaborative effort with New Jersey Superior Court to inform juveniles, parents of juveniles with a criminal record, adults under 21, and attorneys. Eligibility for expungement, types of records that can be expunged, time requirements, how to file, what happens at an expungement hearing, and how to expunge a DNA sample from the state database were discussed. Youth currently on supervision and their families were encouraged to attend if they had any outstanding issues with municipalities. 10 Resource Books and 10 Crisis Cards distributed. 20 attendees present.
Shiloh Baptist Church Prayer Vigil	7/29/19	Atlantic City	Prayer vigil held at Shiloh Baptist church as a result of numerous youth being killed. City officials, clergy and social service providers came together to show unity in the fight against senseless violence/killings in Atlantic City. 50 resource books distributed/resource cards. 120 attendees present.
National Night Out	8/6/19	Absecon, Pleasantville, Galloway Twp., Atlantic City, Hamilton Twp., Northfield	Collaborative effort with the Superior Court of New Jersey and Absecon Police Department in an effort to bring community members, law enforcement officers, and social service agencies together to have a dialogue in regards the violence in the community. Youth currently on supervision and residing in the area were encouraged to attend. Table set up and monitored by CEC member. 20 Resource Books distributed. 1300 attendees present.
National Night Out	8/8/19	Mullica	Collaborative effort with the Superior Court of New Jersey and Mullica Police Department in an effort to bring community members, law enforcement officers, and social service agencies together to have a dialogue in regards the violence in the community. Youth currently on supervision and residing in the area were encouraged to attend. Table set up and monitored by CEC member. Resource Books distributed. 200 attendees present.
Stanley Holmes Village Community Day	8/23/19	Atlantic City	Community members and service providers met at the Stanley Holmes Community Center to provide information to families. Entertainment and food was served in an effort to have local service providers meet with youth and families within their own neighborhood. 50 Resource Books and Crisis Cards distributed. 150 attendees present.

<p>New Jersey Family Festival Atlantic City</p>	<p>9/7/19</p>	<p>Atlantic City</p>	<p>Part of a statewide campaign that aims to promote maternal and infant health. The city is the fifth in the state to host the event organized through the Nurture NJ initiative. More than 100 groups participated including pediatric, mental health and addiction services, local health care and city organizations, as well as prenatal care and midwives. Atlantic County JDAI Community Engagement Resource Books and Crisis Cards provided to participants. Youth and families currently on supervision encouraged to attend. 50 Resource Books distributed and Crisis Card provided. 250 attendees present.</p>
<p>Atlantic City Latino Festival</p>	<p>9/22/19</p>	<p>Atlantic City</p>	<p>In collaboration with the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs, the Atlantic City Latino Festival, a celebration of Hispanic culture, returned to the city after a 12-year hiatus. Arts, crafts, and food vendors with child-friendly activities such as face painting, inflatable rides, and pony rides for the public. The festival, which occurs during Hispanic Heritage Month, included approximately 50 resource booths from a wide variety of community, non-profit, philanthropic, religious and governmental organizations. Atlantic County JDAI Community Engagement Committee Resource Books and Crisis Cards provided. Resource Books distributed. 1000 attendees present.</p>
<p>Martin Luther King School Back to School Night</p>	<p>9/27/19</p>	<p>Atlantic City</p>	<p>MLK Back to School Night. On this night, a child's teacher explains their goals for the class and for the child. They share information about their teaching style and methodology, how they grade and the requirements for a good grade. Guardians find out what supplies your child will need for the year and what projects are coming up. Community Engagement used this event to inform parents of the resources available to them in their community. Table set up and monitored by CEC member. Resource Books distributed. 70 attendees present.</p>
<p>Hispanic Association of Atlantic County</p>	<p>10/2/19</p>	<p>Egg Harbor Township</p>	<p>The Hispanic Alliance of Atlantic County (HAAC) was founded in 1992 by a small group of Latinos determined to advocate for the Hispanic community, foster networking, and promote the diverse Hispanic cultural heritage. At this monthly meeting Atlantic County JDAI Community Engagement Committee provided all present members with Resource Books and Crisis Cards. Resource Books distributed. 40 attendees present.</p>
<p>Martin Luther King School Career Day</p>	<p>10/18/19</p>	<p>Atlantic City</p>	<p>MLK Career Day allowed students to learn about the different jobs that exist in their community, and many of them might discover something new to aspire to be. Atlantic County JDAI Community Engagement Committee Resource Books and Crisis Card provided. Resource Books distributed. 300 attendees present.</p>

<p>Aging Out Day</p>	<p>10/22/19</p>	<p>Atlantic City</p>	<p>Collaborative effort with New Jersey Department of Children and Families, held at Stockton University - Atlantic City Campus. Aging Out Day is for youth aging out of Children in Court. Foster youth living in care need to know their rights and resources. Topics include -- Financial support for college and trade schools, Career and military opportunities, Foster youth panels, etc. Atlantic County JDAI Community Engagement Committee Resource Book distributed. 60 attendees present.</p>
<p>Atlantic County JDAI Community Engagement Committee Community Networking Fair</p>	<p>10/22/19</p>	<p>Pleasantville</p>	<p>In collaboration with Light House Community Church in Pleasantville. This event's theme was "Strengthening Communities and Families," concentrating on the city of Pleasantville with a goal to connect agency resources with the local community and the families they serve. The CEC hosted this event to provide programs, resources and positive activities to families to prevent youth from engaging in negative behaviors. Over one hundred participants (vendors and community members) attended. Resource Books and Crisis Cards distributed. 100 attendees present.</p>
<p>NJEA Teacher's Conference</p>	<p>11/7-11/8/19</p>	<p>Atlantic City</p>	<p>JDAI Community Engagement Committee manned a booth as a part of the more than 300 professional development, seminars, workshops, and programs designed to help teachers and educational professionals hone their skills and stay current in their subject area and chosen field. Teachers, certified staff, educational support professionals, college students, faculty, and retired educators were provided with a brief overview of Atlantic County JDAI and the resources available in this community and informed of other counties' JDAI initiative. 250 Resource Books and 250 Crisis Cards distributed. 30,000 attendees present.</p>
<p>Connecting The Dots Inc. SAT/ACT Boot Camp</p>	<p>11/12-11/14/19</p>	<p>Atlantic City</p>	<p>Collaborative effort with Connecting the Dots Inc. to academically enrich high school students to prep with better essays and engage students in writing strategies, SAT/ACT process. Collaborating w/A.C. Comm. Eng., Masjid Muhammad Atlantic City, where/how /when to apply for college scholarships. Note: "The Scholarship Lady" U.S.-Carla Dickerson – National College Scholarship Consultant assists. Information available on the Annual Scholarship Seminar and March Annual College Expo Trip; FAFSA assistance provided. Please note youth on Probation encouraged to participate also. Resources Books distributed. 30 attendees present.</p>
<p>Community Engagement Award Banquet</p>	<p>12/14/19</p>	<p>Atlantic City</p>	<p>Each year the committee looks to recognize local youth and adults that embody the following attributes in the following categories:</p> <p>CIVIC AWARD - Awarded to an individual youth and adult community leader who have contributed to Atlantic County through civic engagement, mentorship and community outreach and who demonstrates clear leadership qualities.</p> <p>EDUCATION - Awarded to an individual youth and adult who enhance, engages and promote positive educational change or educational transformation; encourages skills that will contribute</p>

			<p>toward becoming a lifetime learner.</p> <p>SPORTS/ATHLETICS - Awarded to an individual youth and adult who use sports as a vehicle to motivate students and/or others, to strive for athletic, academic and overall success in life.</p> <p>BEATING THE ODDS - Awarded to an individual who has, at some point, entered the justice system and despite their odds, have accomplished success within their community and/or work life.</p> <p>JDAI'S COMMUNITY LEADER OF THE YEAR - Awarded to the individual whose passion and efforts have contributed to and assisted the Community Engagement Committee with their mission of providing awareness to the Atlantic County community on minority over-representation in the juvenile justice system.</p> <p>Resource Books distributed. 130 attendees present.</p>
Community Engagement Turkey and Holiday Box Giveaway Harborfields Atlantic Youth Center	12/18/19	Egg Harbor City	<p>Community Engagement Committee sponsored families in Atlantic County for a Holiday Food Giveaway in conjunction with the Community Food Bank of New Jersey, Southern Regional and Boys & Girls Club of NJ. Families provided with turkeys and food boxes for the holiday. Needy families on probation supervision or court involved referred to the event.</p> <p>50 Resource Books distributed. 50 Crisis Cards distributed. 70 attendees present.</p>
Community Engagement Turkey and Holiday Box Giveaway Oakcrest Teen Center	12/18/19	Mays Landing	<p>Community Engagement Committee sponsored families in Atlantic County for a Holiday Food Giveaway in conjunction with the Community Food Bank of New Jersey, Southern Regional and Oakcrest Teen Center. Families provided with turkeys and food boxes for the holiday. Needy families on probation supervision or court involved referred to the event.</p> <p>10 Resource Books distributed. 10 Crisis Cards distributed. 20 attendees present.</p>

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

Date	Grantor and Name	Eligible	Applied	Approved or Denied	Comments
12/20/19	JJC NOAF Consortium of Community Based Providers	No	No	n/a	County did not apply but forwarded to YSC membership.
12/19/19	JJC NOAF Summer Expansion Program	No	No	n/a	County did not apply but forwarded to YSC membership.
11/6/19	NJ Dept. of Labor and Workforce Development NGO Bridges to Employment	Yes	No	n/a	County did not apply but forwarded to YSC membership and collaborated with ACCC.

6/1/19	DCF Family Success Centers	Yes	Yes	Approved	\$924,559 awarded to operate FSCs in Egg Harbor Township, Galloway and Hammonton.
6/1/19	HHS ACF Community Collaborations to Strengthen and Preserve Families	Yes	No	n/a	County did not apply but forwarded to YSC membership and provided letter of support to system partner.

Additional Comments:

2020 EXISTING SERVICES
CONTINUUM OF CARE

CY 2020

CONTINUUM OF PROGRAMS & EXISTING SERVICES

County of Atlantic

**Delinquency Prevention
Programs**

Agency and Program Name/LOS/Funding Source

Law Enforcement Diversion Programs

Agency and Program Name/LOS/Funding Source

Family Crisis Intervention Unit

Agency and Program Name/LOS/Funding Source



1. Atlantic Prevention Resources. Gun Violence Prevention Program. LOS 270 Students. (SCPG)

2. Youth Advocate Program broker agency. Community Engagement Committee. LOS 10 Forums; 500 Resource Guides and Crisis Cards; 100 Surveys; and 100 Youth Sponsorships (SCPG)

3. AtlantiCare and Center for Family Services. Family Success Centers. LOS 250 Families each center. (Funding is through the Department of Children and Families)

4. AtlantiCare and Center for Family Services. School Based Youth Services Programs. Various LOS. (Funding is through the Department of Children and Families)

5. Various prevention programs throughout Atlantic County: Police Athletic League; Boys & Girls Club; In My Care Mentoring, Inc.; Pleasantville Recreation Center. Various LOS. (Operated by private non-profit agencies with various funding sources)

6. Youth Empowered for Success Program (YES). LOS varies. No additional funding allocated. (Collaborating agencies perform program functions through existing funding)

7. Children's System of Care (CSOC). LOS varies. (Funding is through the Department of Children and Families)

8. Youth Employment Specialist. LOS varies. (Funding through the Workforce

1. Jewish Family Services. Resilient Youth. LOS minimum 30 Group Sessions and minimum 30 Evaluations. (SCPG)

2. Atlantic County Family Crisis Intervention Unit. LOS 200 Youth. (FC)

3. Various police departments in Atlantic County. Stationhouse Adjustment Programs. Various LOS. (Unknown funding sources. Not under the supervision of the YSC)

4. Children's System of Care (CSOC). LOS varies. (Funding is through the Department of Children and Families)

5. Youth Employment Specialist. LOS varies. (Funding is through the Workforce Development Board)

1. Atlantic County Family Crisis Intervention Unit. LOS 200 Youth. (FC)

2. Ranch Hope. Crossroads, and Center for Family Services. Treatment home/shelter beds. Various LOS. (County dollars)

3. Children's System of Care (CSOC). LOS varies. (Funding is through the Department of Children and Families)

4. Youth Employment Specialist. LOS varies. (Funding is through the Workforce Development Board)

Family Court Diversion Programs

Agency and Program Name/LOS/Funding Source

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

Agency and Program Name/LOS/Funding Source

1. Children's System of Care (CSOC). LOS varies. (Funding is through the Department of Children and Families)
2. Youth Employment Specialist. LOS varies. (Funding is through the Workforce Development Board)
3. Atlantic County Detention Diversion Coordinator. LOS One Full Time Detention Diversion Coordinator: number of youth dependent on youth deemed appropriate for detention status. (SCPG)
4. Atlantic County Client Specific Funding. Various LOS. (SCPG)
5. Ranch Hope, Crossroads and Center for Family Services. Treatment Home/Shelter Beds. Various LOS. (County dollars)
6. Atlantic Youth Center (Harborfields). In Home Detention Program. LOS Up to 6 Youth per Day. (Unknown funding source. Not under the supervision of the YSC)
7. Jewish Family Services. HEDS Case Management. LOS Up to 12 Youth at Any Given Time. 6 per Case Manager. (SCPG & Innovations)
8. Atlantic County Home Electronic Detention System (HEDS). LOS 5475 Bracelet Days at 15 Youth per Day. (SCPG)

1. Jewish Family Services. Resilient Youth. LOS minimum 30 Group Sessions and minimum 30 Evaluations. (SCPG)
2. Youth Empowered for Success Program (YES). LOS varies. (No additional funding allocated. Collaborating agencies perform program functions through existing funding)
3. Children's System of Care (CSOC). LOS varies. (Funding is through the Department of Children and Families)
4. Youth Employment Specialist. LOS varies. (Funding is through the Workforce Development Board)

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

Agency and Program Name/LOS/Funding Source

1. Children's System of Care (CSOC), LOS varies. (Funding is through the Department of Children and Families)
2. Youth Employment Specialist. LOS varies. (Funding is through the Workforce Development Board)
3. Atlantic County Client Specific Funding. Various LOS. (SCPG)
4. Maldonado-Britt & Associates. Adolescent Sex Offenders Program. LOS 6 Evaluations & 48 Group Sessions. (SCPG)
5. Atlantic County Division of Probation. High Risk Probation Case Management. LOS One Full Time Probation Officer. (SCPG)
6. _____

Comments:

Reentry Programs

Agency and Program Name/LOS/Funding Source

1. Children's System of Care (CSOC), LOS varies. (Funding is through the Department of Children and Families)
2. Youth Employment Specialist. LOS varies. (Funding is through the Workforce Development Board)
3. Atlantic County Client Specific Funding. Various LOS. (SCPG)
4. Maldonado-Britt & Associates. Adolescent Sex Offenders Program. LOS 6 Evaluations & 48 Group Sessions. (SCPG)
5. Atlantic County Division of Probation. High Risk Probation Case Management. LOS One Full Time Probation Officer. (SCPG)
6. _____

PREVENTION

**DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
DATA WORKSHEETS**

DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 1. Total County Population by Gender, 2015, 2017 and 2018

	2016		2017		2018		% Change 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
Males	132,298	48.2%	128,966	48.4%	128,539	48.4%	-2.8%
Females	141,921	51.8%	137,362	51.6%	136,890	51.6%	-3.5%
TOTAL POPULATION	274,219	100%	266,328	100%	265,429	100%	-3.2%

Source: <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data#NJ/5/0/char/0>

Table 2. County Youth Population (ages 10-17) by Gender, 2015, 2017 and 2018

	2015		2017		2018		% Change 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
Males (ages 10-17)	14,091	51.5%	13,621	51.2%	13,433	51.1%	-4.7%
Females (ages 10-17)	13,286	48.5%	12,991	48.8%	12,859	48.9%	-3.2%
TOTAL YOUTH POPULATION (ages 10-17)	27,377	100%	26,612	100%	26,292	100%	-4.0%

Source: *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 2015-2018*

Table 3. Total County Youth Population (ages 10-17) by Race, 2015 and 2018

Race	2015		2018		% Change 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
White	18,273	66.7%	17,420	66.3%	-4.7%
Black	6,079	22.2%	5,898	22.4%	-3.0%
Other*	3,025	11.0%	2,974	11.3%	-1.7%
Total Youth Population	27,377	100.0%	26,292	100.0%	-4.0%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 2015-2018

*See Required Data and Methodology Section

Table 4. Total County Youth Population (ages 10-17) by Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Ethnicity	2015		2018		% Change 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
Hispanic	6,967	25.4%	7,215	27.4%	3.6%
Non -Hispanic	20,410	74.6%	19,077	72.6%	-6.5%
Total Youth Population	27,377	100.0%	26,292	100.0%	-4.0%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 2015-2018

NATURE AND EXTENT OF DELINQUENCY

Table 5. County Juvenile Arrests by Offense Category, 2015, 2017 and 2018

Offense Categories*	2015			2017			2018			% Change in Number of Arrests 2015-2018
	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	135	19.0%	4.93	111	17.4%	4.2	102	15.7%	3.9	-24.4%
Weapons Offenses	25	3.5%	0.9	18	2.8%	0.7	22	3.4%	0.8	-12.0%
Property Offenses	207	29.1%	7.6	171	26.8%	6.4	149	23.0%	5.7	-28.0%
Drug/Alcohol Offenses	111	15.6%	4.1	147	23.1%	5.5	172	26.5%	6.5	55.0%
Special Needs Offenses	5	0.7%	0.2	11	1.7%	0.4	10	1.5%	0.4	100.0%
Public Order & Status Offenses	159	22.3%	5.8	122	19.2%	4.6	127	19.6%	4.8	-20.1%
All Other Offenses	70	9.8%	2.6	57	8.9%	2.1	66	10.2%	2.5	-5.7%
GRAND TOTAL OF JUVENILE ARRESTS	712	100%	26.0	637	100%	23.9	648	100%	24.6	-9.0%

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2015 and 2018

*See Required Data and Methodology Section

Table 6. Total County Youth Population compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2015 and 2018

Race	2015			2018			% Change 2015-2018	
	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests
White	18,273	340	1.9%	17,420	322	1.8%	-4.7%	-5.3%
Black	6,079	361	5.9%	5,898	304	5.2%	-3.0%	-15.8%
Other*	3,025	11	0.4%	2,974	11	0.4%	-1.7%	0.0%
Total	27,377	712	2.6%	26,292	637	2.4%	-4.0%	-10.5%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 2015-2018

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2015 and 2017. 2018 arrest data not available.

*See Required Data and Methodology Section

Table 7. Total County Youth Population compared to Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Ethnicity	2015			2018			% Change 2015-2018	
	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests
Hispanic	6,967	148	2.1%	7,215	137	1.9%	3.6%	-7.4%
Non-Hispanic	20,410	564	2.8%	19,077	500	2.6%	-6.5%	-11.3%
Total Youth Population	27,377	712	2.6%	26,292	637	2.4%	-4.0%	-10.5%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2018

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2015 and 2017. 2018 arrest data not available.

Table 8. Violence, Vandalism, Weapons, and Substance Abuse in County Schools, 2015-2016 & 2017-2018

School Based Incidences	2015-2016		2017-2018		% Change in School Based Incidents
	Number	% of Total Incidences	Number	% of Total Incidences	
Incidents of Violence	369	56.4%	400	56.9%	8.4%
Incidents of Vandalism	58	8.9%	48	6.8%	-17.2%
Incidents of Weapons	41	6.3%	53	7.5%	29.3%
Incidents of Substances	186	28.4%	202	28.7%	8.6%
TOTAL SCHOOL BASED INCIDENTS	654	100%	703	100%	7.5%

Source: New Jersey Department of Education, 2015-2016 & 2017-2018

NATURE & EXTENT OF COMMUNITY FACTORS THAT PUT YOUTH AT RISK

Table 9. Enrollment in and Dropouts from County Schools,

Academic Indicators	Last 2 Years for Which Data are Available			% Change Over Years
	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	
Total Enrollment	44,027	43,515	43,067	-1.02%
Total Dropouts*	260	0	0	-1

Source: New Jersey Department of Education, 2015-2016, 2016-2017 and 2017-2018.

*Dropout rates on the DOE website are only available for 2015-2016.

Table 10. Community Indicators of Children At Risk

Community Indicators	Last Years for Which Data are Available				% Change
	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Children Receiving TANF (Welfare)	3,454	2,629	2,278	1,842	-46.67%
Children receiving NJ SNAP (formerly food stamps)	20,193	19,273	17,975	16,963	-16.00%
Child abuse/neglect substantiations	526	434	383		-27.19%
Births to Girls (ages 10-19)	118	122	99		-16.10%

Source: <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data#NJ/5/0/char/0>

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 2015 and 2018.

The total county youth population decreased by 4% during the time reported. Total population of the male youth ages 10-17 decreased by -4.7% and female youth ages 10-17 decreased by -3.2% 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 2018.

Ranking of Youth Population by Race, 2018		
Rank	Group	Number
1	White	17,420
2	Black	5,898
3	Other	2,974

Ranking of Youth Population by Ethnicity, 2018		
Rank	Group	Number
1	Non-Hispanic	19,077
2	Hispanic	7,215

3. Insert into the chart below the youth population by race and ethnicity beginning with the group with the highest % change between 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Total County Youth Population by Race, 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	White	-4.7%	-853
2	Black	-3.0%	-181
3	Other	-1.7%	-51

Ranking of Total County Youth Population by Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Non-Hispanic	-6.5%	-1,333
2	Hispanic	3.6%	248

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 2018? How has population changed since 2015?

Overall, the percentage change of youth population by gender decreased by 4%. White youth saw the largest percentage decrease (-4.7%) while the Non-Hispanic population decreased by -6.5%. The Hispanic youth population increased by 3.6%.

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 2015 and 2018.

Overall, the percentage change in the number of juvenile arrests 2015-2018 decreased by -9%. In 2015, the rate per 1000 youth was 26. In 2018, the rate decreased to 24.6 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 2018.

Ranking of Offense Categories, 2018		
Rank	Offense Category	Number
1	Drug/Alcohol Offenses	172
2	Property Offenses	149
3	Public Order & Status Offenses	127
4	Violent Offenses	102
5	All Other Offenses	66
6	Weapons Offenses	22
7	Special Needs Offenses	10

7. Insert into the chart below juvenile arrests offense categories beginning with the highest % change between 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Offense Categories between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Offense Category	% Change	Number
1	Special Needs Offenses	100.0%	5
2	Drug/Alcohol Offenses	55.0%	61
3	Property Offenses	-28.0%	-58
4	Violent Offenses	-24.4%	-33
5	Public Order & Status Offenses	-20.1%	-32
6	Weapons Offenses	-12.0%	-3
7	All Other Offenses	-5.7%	-4

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 2018? How have juvenile arrests changed since 2015?

Drug/Alcohol Offenses and Property Offenses in Atlantic County comprised of 49.5% of all juvenile arrests in 2018. The ranking order of offense categories has remained consistent with the previous Comprehensive Plan except for Drug/Alcohol Offenses moved from fourth ranking to first. The largest percentage decrease was in Property Offense (-28.0%). There was an increase in Special Needs Offenses and Drug/Alcohol 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 2017 (Column F) by Race and Ethnicity.

The percent of Atlantic County White youth arrested in 2017 accounted for 1.8% of the total White youth population (322 youth arrests out of 17,420 youth). The percent of Atlantic County Black youth arrested in 2017 accounted 5.2% of the total Black youth population (304 youth arrests out of 5,898 youth). The percent of Atlantic County Other youth arrested in 2017 accounted for .4% of the total Other youth population. Overall, of the 26,292 youth in the County, there were 637 arrests (2.4%) compared to 2.6% in 2015.

****Due to 2018 Arrest Data by Race/Ethnicity not being available in the UCR or any other location, 2017 Arrest Data by Race/Ethnicity from the UCR was used instead.***

10. Insert into the chart below Juvenile Arrests in 2017 by race and ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of arrests.

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2017		
Rank	Group	Number
1	White	322
2	Black	304
3	Other	11

**Due to 2018 Arrest Data by Race/Ethnicity not being available in the UCR or any other location, 2017 Arrest Data by Race/Ethnicity from the UCR was used instead.*

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2017		
Rank	Group	Number
1	Non-Hispanic	500
2	Hispanic	137

**Due to 2018 Arrest Data by Race/Ethnicity not being available in the UCR or any other location, 2017 Arrest Data by Race/Ethnicity from the UCR was used instead.*

11. Insert into the chart below Juvenile Arrests between 2015 and 2017 by Race and Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change.

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2015 and 2017			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Black	-15.8%	-57
2	White	-5.3%	-18
3	Other	0.0%	0

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2015 and 2017			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Non-Hispanic	-11.3%	-64
2	Hispanic	-7.4%	-11

**Due to 2018 Arrest Data by Race/Ethnicity not being available in the UCR or any other location, 2017 Arrest Data by Race/Ethnicity from the UCR was used instead.*

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 2017? How have juvenile arrests by race and ethnicity changed since 2015?

Total arrests decreased from 2015 to 2017 (-10.5%). White youth accounted for the greatest number of arrests in 2017 (322 arrests). Black youth accounted for the second highest number of

arrests in 2017 (304 arrests). Other youth accounted for the third highest number of arrests in 2017 (11 arrests). The largest decrease in the percentage of arrests were Black youth (-15.8%), followed by White youth (-5.3%) and Other youth (0%). There was an increase in the Hispanic youth population (3.6%) and a decrease of arrests of Hispanic youth (-7.4%). There was also a decrease (-11.3%) of arrests of Non-Hispanic youth. However, Black youth are arrested disproportionately compared to their total population when compared to White youth.

****Due to 2018 Arrest Data by Race/Ethnicity not being available in the UCR or any other location, 2017 Arrest Data by Race/Ethnicity from the UCR was used instead.***

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, 2015-2016 and 2017-2018.

The total number of school based incidents increased by 7.5% from 2015-2016 to 2017-2018.

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

Ranking of School Based Incidences, 2017-2018		
Rank	Incidences	Number
1	Incidents of Violence	400
2	Incidents of Substances	202
3	Incidents of Weapons	53
4	Incidents of Vandalism	48

15. Insert into the chart below school incidences beginning with the highest % change between the academic periods 2015-2016 and 2017-2018.

Ranking of School Based Incidences Between 2015-2016 and 2017-2018			
Rank	Incidents	% Change	Number
1	Incidents of Weapons	29.3%	12
2	Incidents of Vandalism	-17.2%	-10
3	Incidents of Substances	8.6%	16
4	Incidents of Violence	8.4%	31

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 2015-2018. How has school based incidents changed since the academic period 2015-2018?

Incidents of violence accounted for 56.8% of all school based incidents for the 2017-2018 school year. Incidents of vandalism accounted for 6.8%; Incidents of weapons 7.5% and incidents of substances for 28.7%. In the school year 2015-2016, Incidents of violence accounted for 56.4%; Incidents of vandalism accounted for 8.9%; Incidents of weapons 6.3% and incidents of substances for 28.4%.

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 2015-2016 and 2017-2018.

Enrollment has slightly decreased from 44,027 for the 2015-2016 school year to 43,067 for the 2017-2018 school year. Dropout rates were only available as a percentage and not in total raw number for the 2015-2016 and 2017-2018 school years, therefore percent change could not be calculated. Dropout rates increased from 1.15% for the 2015-2016 school year to 1.39% for the 2017-2018 school year. Both dropout rates are higher than the state average of 1.10% and 1.20% respectively for those same periods of time. The dropout rates for the Atlantic City, Pleasantville and Hammonton School Districts have increased each year over the last three school years.

COMMUNITY INDICATORS OF CHILDREN AT RISK

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

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

Ranking of Community Indicators			
Rank	Community Indicator	% Change	Number
1	Children Receiving TANF (Welfare)	-46.6%	-1612
2	Child Abuse/Neglect Substantiations	-27.1%	-143
3	Births to Girls (ages 10-19)	-16.1%	-20
4	Children Receiving NJ SNAP (formerly food stamps)	-15.9%	-3,230

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

The largest change was the decrease in children receiving TANF (a -46.6% decrease, or -1,612 children) and the decrease in child abuse/neglect substantiations (a -27.1% decrease or -143 children).

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 have not been a part of the planning process since. The Countywide Action Plan included the following – An opioid overdose prevention/Naloxone awareness training program and a training/recognition awards dinner for volunteers.

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 (-4%) as has the overall juvenile arrests (-9%). There was an increase in the School Based Incidents (7.5%). Despite the juvenile population and arrests decreasing, there is evidence of need for continued prevention programs/services based on the increase in School Based Incidents, specifically an increase in Weapons Incidents.

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 18 (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?

Incidents of violence were the highest ranking school based incidents for 2017/2018, specifically weapons incidents. All community risk indicators have decreased. However, decrease in TANF and NJ SNAP reflects enforcement of 5-year participation limit as opposed to actual decrease in need for these programs. Overall poverty rate for Atlantic County is 15.3%. Approximately 23% of all individuals living in Pleasantville and 41% of all individuals living in Atlantic City live in poverty. Approximately 42% of the individuals living in poverty in Pleasantville are under the age of 18 and

59% of the individuals living in Atlantic City are under the age of 18.

The juvenile population in Atlantic County has decreased slightly (-4%) as has the overall juvenile arrests (-9%). There was an increase in the School Based Incidents (7.5%). Despite the juvenile population and arrests decreasing, there is evidence of need for continued prevention programs/services based on the increase in School Based Incidents, specifically an increase in Weapons Incidents and continued prevalence of poverty.

Total arrests decreased from 2015 to 2017 (-10.5%). White youth accounted for the greatest number of arrests in 2017 (322 arrests). Black youth accounted for the second highest number of arrests in 2017 (304 arrests). Other youth accounted for the third highest number of arrests in 2017 (11 arrests). The largest decrease in the percentage of arrests were Black youth (-15.8%), followed by White youth (-5.3%) and Other youth (0%). There was an increase in the Hispanic youth population (3.6%) and a decrease of arrests of Hispanic youth (-7.4%). There was also a decrease (-11.3%) of arrests of Non-Hispanic youth. However, Black youth are arrested disproportionately compared to their total population when compared to White youth.

****Due to 2018 Arrest Data by Race/Ethnicity not being available in the UCR or any other location, 2017 Arrest Data by Race/Ethnicity from the UCR was used instead.***

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 2017 accounted for 1.8% of the total White youth population (322 youth arrests out of 17,420 youth). The percent of Atlantic County Black youth arrested in 2017 accounted 5.2% of the total Black youth population (304 youth arrests out of 5,898 youth). The percent of Atlantic County Other youth arrested in 2017 accounted for .4% of the total Other youth population. Overall, of the 26,292 youth in the County, there were 637 arrests (2.4%) compared to 2.6% in 2015.

****Due to 2018 Arrest Data by Race/Ethnicity not being available in the UCR or any other location, 2017 Arrest Data by Race/Ethnicity from the UCR was used instead.***

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 2018 Uniform Crime Report by municipality. The latest copy of the ACNJ Kids Count Report was also available. Results from Community Engagement Surveys from 2012-2016 were also shared. Population and poverty data from the US Census and Welfare Info was shared.

The additional data supports data provided by the JJC which indicates that despite the juvenile population and arrests decreasing, there is evidence of need for continued prevention programs/services. This is based on the increase of School Based Incidents, specifically an increase in Weapons Incidents.

Drug/Alcohol related arrests and Incidents of Substances in schools both increased.

The responses to the Community Engagement Surveys indicated that a lack of resources (40%), and family issues (34%) led youth to becoming involved in the Juvenile Justice System. The Surveys also identified gaps in leadership (30%) and community activities (30%) as contributors to youth becoming involved in the Juvenile Justice System.

Statistics from the US Census indicates 15.3% of residents in Atlantic County live in poverty. This is higher than the state and national averages of 9.5% and 11.8% respectively. 37.7% of residents in Atlantic City and 21.3% of residents in Pleasantville live in poverty. Of the residents living in poverty in Atlantic City, 30% are Black, 29% are Hispanic, 18.1% are Asian, and 15.3% are White. Of the residents living in poverty in Pleasantville, 45.1% are Hispanic, 38.6% are Black, and 12.3% are White. 45.9% of youth ages 12-17 living in Atlantic City live in poverty. 30.9% of youth ages 12-17 living in Pleasantville live in poverty.

****Due to 2018 Arrest Data by Race/Ethnicity not being available in the UCR or any other location, 2017 Arrest Data by Race/Ethnicity from the UCR was used instead.***

RECOMMENDATIONS

25. Looking at your answers to Questions 21, 22 and 24, what is the County's juvenile prevention plan to address problems and county trends. List recommendations and priorities below.

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC address the problem or county trend?
<p>Increased incidents of violence and weapons in schools. School schedules do not have flexibility available to implement prevention programming in some districts.</p>	<p>Incidents of violence accounted for 56.8% of all school incidents for the 2017-2018 school year. Incidents of weapons in schools increased 29.3% from the 2015-2016 to 2017-2018 school years. Incidents of violence increased 8.4% for the same comparison years. Current prevention programming provided in the Pleasantville Middle School 6th grade and one Atlantic City middle school 6th grade.</p> <p>The largest change was the decrease in children receiving TANF (a -46.6% decrease, or -1,612 children) and children receiving NJ SNAP decreased -15.9% (-3,230 children). Statistics from the US Census indicates 15.3% of residents in Atlantic County live in poverty. This is higher than the state and national averages of 9.5% and 11.8% respectively. 37.7% of residents in Atlantic City and 21.3% of residents in Pleasantville live in poverty. Of the residents living in poverty in Atlantic City, 30% are Black, 29% are Hispanic, 18.1% are Asian, and 15.3% are White. Of the residents living in poverty in Pleasantville, 45.1% are Hispanic, 38.6% are Black, and 12.3% are White. 45.9% of youth ages 12-17 living in Atlantic City live in poverty. 30.9% of youth ages 12-17 living in Pleasantville live in poverty.</p>	<p>Maintain violence/weapons prevention programming in Atlantic County school districts focusing on those communities with the highest representation of involvement in points of the continuum. Encourage and support grassroots organizations efforts to provide prevention programming in communities. Support the Community Engagement Committee's efforts to engage school districts, participate in school events and provide information on resources.</p>
<p>Decreased community indicators of children at risk. Overall decrease most likely due to enforcement of 5 year limit for receiving TANF and not reduction in poverty.</p>	<p>The responses to the Community Engagement Surveys indicated that a lack of resources (40%), and family issues (34%) led youth to becoming involved in the Juvenile Justice System. The Surveys also identified gaps in leadership (30%) and community activities (30%) as</p>	<p>Support continued collaboration with the Workforce Development Board Youth Employment Specialist and all WDB work/certification/education programs. Support continued referrals to the Family Success Centers in the County to link families to services promoting and enabling self-sufficiency and other support.</p>
<p>Need to address lack of information about resources, family issues, lack of community leadership and activities in the community leading to youth becoming involved in the Juvenile Justice System.</p>		<p>Maintain and support the Community Engagement Committee's efforts to engage community members and provide information on resources and activities that discourage youths' at risk behavior. Support the Community Engagement Committee's efforts to promote</p>

	contributors to youth becoming involved in the Juvenile Justice System.	involvement of grassroots organizations in addressing community needs.
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Comments: The Gun Violence Prevention Program has been in existence since 2012. The Committee discussed the prevalence of violence and use of weapons in schools and in the community. The Committee discussed the need for this programming in other municipalities and how it could be implemented if the school environment was not available.

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 several years ago in regards to Delinquency Prevention policy and practice through the lens of race and ethnicity continue. These groups include the Coalition for Safe Communities; the Community Engagement Committee; the Vicinage Minority Concerns Committee and other local grassroots organizations. These groups are utilizing education and advocacy efforts and community involvement in an attempt to reduce and prevent delinquency. Also, all YSC and Local CJJSI programs, committees and initiatives are based on the foundation of reducing racial and ethnic disparity.

****Due to 2018 Arrest Data by Race/Ethnicity not being available in the UCR or any other location, 2017 Arrest Data by Race/Ethnicity from the UCR was used instead.***

DIVERSION

**DIVERSION
DATA WORKSHEETS**

NATURE & EXTENT OF DIVERTED CASES

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Table 1. Police Disposition of Juveniles Taken into Custody by Dispositions Type, 2015 and 2016

Disposition Type	2015		2016		% Change in Number of Dispositions 2015-2016
	Number	% of Total Disposition	Number	% of Total Disposition	
Cases Handled Within Department & Released	209	29.4%	170	23.9%	-18.7%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Probation Department	457	64.2%	494	69.4%	8.1%
Referred to Welfare Agency	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Referred to Other Police Agency	2	0.3%	8	1.1%	300.0%
Referred to Criminal or Adult Court	43	6.0%	40	5.6%	-7.0%
TOTAL POLICE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES	712	100%	712	100%	0.0%

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2015 and 2018

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT (FCIU)

Table 2. FCIU Caseload by Category, 2015, 2017 and 2018

Categories	2015		2017		2018		% Change in Number of Cases 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Caseload	Number	% of Total Caseload	Number	% of Total Caseload	
Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile	63	17.5%	46	15.1%	37	15.7%	-41.3%
Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile	69	19.1%	65	21.4%	49	20.9%	-29.0%
Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours	22	6.1%	17	5.6%	17	7.2%	-22.7%
Truancy	155	42.9%	118	38.8%	66	28.1%	-57.4%
Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU	38	10.5%	57	18.8%	64	27.2%	68.4%
Other	14	3.9%	1	0.3%	2	0.9%	-85.7%
TOTAL CASELOAD	361	100%	304	100%	235	100%	-34.9%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, 2015, 2017 and 2018.

Table 3. FCIU Petitions Filed by Petition Type, 2015, 2017 and 2018

Petition Types	2015		2017		2018		% Change in Number of Petitions Filed 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Petitions Filed	Number	% of Total Petitions Filed	Number	% of Total Petitions Filed	
Juveniles/Family Crisis	2	25.0%	8	53.3%	6	46.2%	200.0%
Out-of-Home	6	75.0%	7	46.7%	7	53.8%	16.7%
TOTAL PETITIONS FILED	8	100%	15	100%	13	100%	62.5%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, 2015, 2017 and 2018.

Table 4a. FCIU Referrals by Referral Type, 2015, 2017 and 2018*

Referrals Types	2015		2017		2018		% Change in Number of Referrals Filed 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Referrals Filed	Number	% of Total Referrals Filed	Number	% of Total Referrals Filed	
Referrals made to DYFS	15	4.5%	14	4.6%	5	2.1%	-66.7%
Referrals made to Substance Abuse Program	120	36.4%	42	13.8%	16	6.6%	-86.7%
Referrals made to Other Outside Agencies	195	59.1%	249	81.6%	221	91.3%	13.3%
TOTAL REFERRALS	330	100%	305	100%	242	100%	-26.7%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System, 2015 and 2018. *multiple referrals for one case can be reported

Table 4b. Total Referrals (New Filings) to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015		2018		% Change 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Referrals	Number	% of Total Referrals	
White	190	31.5%	169	31.0%	-11.1%
Black	293	48.5%	297	54.5%	1.4%
Hispanic	99	16.4%	66	12.1%	-33.3%
Other*	22	3.6%	13	2.4%	-40.9%
Total Referrals	604	100.0%	545	100.0%	-9.8%

*See required Data and Methodology

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2015 and 2018.

Table 4c. Total Referrals (New Filings) to Juvenile Court compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015		2018		% Change 2015-2018
	Juvenile Arrests**	Referrals to Court	Juvenile Arrests**	Referrals to Court	
White	340	190	322	169	-5.3%
Black	361	293	304	297	-15.8%
Hispanic	148	99	137	66	-7.4%
Other*	11	22	11	13	0.0%
Total	712	604	637	545	-10.5%

** See required Data and Methodology

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2015 and 2018.

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2017, 2018 arrest data not available.

Table 5a. Total Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015		2018		% Change 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Cases Diverted	Number	% of Total Cases Diverted	
White	124	33.1%	119	34.3%	-4.0%
Black	175	46.7%	171	49.3%	-2.3%
Hispanic	57	15.2%	46	13.3%	-19.3%
Other*	19	5.1%	11	3.2%	-42.1%
Total Cases	375	100.0%	347	100.0%	-7.5%

*See required Data and Methodology

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2015 and 2018.

Table 5b. Total Juvenile Cases Diverted compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015			2018			% Change 2015-2018
	Juvenile Arrests**	Cases Diverted	% of Arrests Diverted	Juvenile Arrests**	Cases Diverted	% of Arrests Diverted	
White	340	124	36.5%	322	119	37.0%	-5.3%
Black	361	175	48.5%	304	171	56.3%	-15.8%
Hispanic	148	57	38.5%	137	46	33.6%	-7.4%
Other*	11	19	172.7%	11	11	100.0%	0.0%
Total	712	375	52.7%	637	347	54.5%	-10.5%

** See required Data and Methodology

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2015 and 2018.

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2017, 2018 arrest data not available.

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 2015 and 2016.

There was no change in the number of police dispositions between 2016 and 2015. There were 712 police dispositions in 2016 and 712 police dispositions in 2015.

2. Look at Cases Handled within Department and Released (Row 1) and describe the overall change in police diversion of juveniles between 2015 and 2016.

In 2016, the number of cases handled within a department and released totaled 23.9% (170 arrests). In 2015, the percentage of cases was 29.4% (209 arrests). The number of arrests that were handled within the department decreased -18.7%.

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNITS

- For Questions 3-7, use Table 2 (FCIU Caseload by Category, 2015 and 2018).

3. Look at the FCIU Total Caseload (Row 7) and describe the overall change in the FCIU caseload between 2015 and 2018.

In 2018, the total number of FCIU cases were 235 compared to a total of 361 cases in 2015. The number of FCIU cases decreased -34.9%.

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 2018		
Rank	Category	Number
1	Truancy	66
2	Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU	64
3	Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile	49
4	Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile	37
5	Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours	17
6	Other	2

5. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Number of Cases column (Column G), between 2015 and 2018, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of FCIU Caseload Categories between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Category	% Change	Number
1	Other	-85.7%	-12
2	Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU	68.4%	26
3	Truancy	-57.4%	-89
4	Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile	-41.3%	-26
5	Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile	-29%	-20
6	Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours	-22.7%	-5

6. Using the information in the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about your county's overall FCIU caseload in 2018? How has FCIU caseloads changed since 2015?

The total number of FCIU cases decreased over the three-year period. There were 235 cases in 2018 compared to 361 cases in 2015. Total caseload decreased -34.9%.

The greatest number of referrals to FCIU were for Truancy. This is the same for the findings in the previous Comprehensive Plan. However, the number of Truancy cases decreased -57.4%. There were 66 Truancy cases in 2018 compared to 155 cases in 2015.

The top three categories have changed somewhat with Serious Threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile moving from rank 3 to rank 4; and Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU moving from rank 4 to rank 2. Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU cased increased 68.4%. There were 64 cases in 2018 compared to 38 cases in 2015. Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile remains in the top three at rank 3.

➤ **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 2015 and 2018.

There was an increase (62.5%) in the number of petitions filed between 2018 (13 cases) and 2015 (8 cases). The number of Out of Home petitions increased (16.7%) from 6 in 2015 to 7 in 2018. The number of Juvenile Family Crisis petitions increased (200%) from 2 in 2015 to 6 in 2018.

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

8. Look at the Total Referrals (Row 4) and describe the overall change in FCIU referrals between 2015 and 2018.

There was a decrease of -26.7% in the total number of referrals made by FCIU between 2015 (330 referrals) and 2018 (242 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 2018		
Rank	Referral Type	Number
1	Referrals made to other outside agencies	221
2	Referrals made to substance abuse program	16
3	Referrals made to DYFS/DCPP	5

10. Insert into the chart below the FCIU referral types between 2015 and 2018, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of FCIU Referral Types between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Referral Type	% Change	Number
1	Referrals made to substance abuse program	-86.7%	-104
2	Referrals made to DYFS/DCPP	-66.7%	-10
3	Referrals made to other outside agencies	13.3%	26
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 2015 and 2018? How has FCIU Referral change since 2015?

There was an increase (62.5%) in the number of petitions filed between 2018 (13 cases) and 2015 (8 cases). The number of Out of Home petitions increased (16.7%) from 6 in 2015 to 7 in 2018. The number of Juvenile Family Crisis petitions increased (200%) from 2 in 2015 to 6 in 2018.

The majority of FCIU referrals were made to other outside agencies (221 referrals). This could include (but not be limited to) agencies that would provide long term family counseling. Other services could be mentoring, in home services, case management/evaluations, etc. This number would also reflect referrals to the Department of Children & Families (non DYFS/DCPP cases).

There was an increase of 13.3% in the number of referrals made to other outside agencies during the three-year period. In 2018 there were 221 referrals made to other outside agencies compared to 195 in 2015. Referrals to DYFS/DCPP decreased -66.7%. In 2018 there were 5 referrals to DYFS/DCPP compared to 15 in 2015. Referrals to substance abuse program decreased -86.7%. In 2018 there were 16 referrals to substance abuse program compared to 120 in 2015. It should be noted that the Treating Recovering Youth In Transition Program (TRY IT) ended in 2018.

JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS (NEW FILINGS)

12. Using the data in Table 4b, describe the overall change in referral to juvenile court by race and ethnicity between 2015 and 2018.

There was a -9.8% decrease in referrals to juvenile court. In 2018, there were 545 Family Court referrals (new filings). In 2015, there were 604 Family Court referrals (new filings).

There was a 1.4% increase in the number of Family Court referrals (new filings) for Black youth. In 2018, there were 297 Family Court referrals (new filings) for Black youth compared to 293 in 2015.

There was a -11.1% decrease in the number of Family Court referrals (new filings) for White youth. In 2018, there were 169 Family Court referrals (new filings) for White youth compared to 190 in 2015.

There was a -33.3% decrease in the number of Family Court referrals (new filings) for Hispanic youth. In 2018, there were 66 Family Court referrals (new filings) for Hispanic youth compared to 99 in 2015.

There was a -40.9% decrease in the number of Family Court referrals (new filings) for Other youth. In 2018, there were 13 Family Court referrals (new filings) for Other youth compared to 22 in 2015.

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, 2018		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	Black	297
2	White	169
3	Hispanic	66
4	Other	13

14. Insert into the chart below the % change in Referrals to Juvenile Court between 2015 and 2018 by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change.

Ranking of Referrals to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change
1	Other	-40.9%
2	Hispanic	-33.3%
3	White	-11.1%
4	Black	1.4%

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 2015 and 2018? How have referrals to juvenile court changed since 2015?

Referrals to juvenile court have decreased for all race and ethnicity groups except Black youth.

There was a 1.4% increase in the number of Family Court referrals (new filings) for Black youth. In 2018, there were 297 Family Court referrals (new filings) for Black youth compared to 293 in 2015.

There was a -11.1% decrease in the number of Family Court referrals (new filings) for White youth. In 2018, there were 169 Family Court referrals (new filings) for White youth compared to 190 in 2015.

There was a -33.3% decrease in the number of Family Court referrals (new filings) for Hispanic youth. In 2018, there were 66 Family Court referrals (new filings) for Hispanic youth compared to 99 in 2015.

There was a -40.9% decrease in the number of Family Court referrals (new filings) for Other youth. In 2018, there were 13 Family Court referrals (new filings) for Other youth compared to 22 in 2015.

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

16. Using the data in Table 4c (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 2015 and 2017.

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 2017, 52.5% of White youth arrested were referred to court (322 arrests and 169 referrals). A total of 97.7% of Black youth arrested were referred to court (304 arrests and 297 referrals). A total of 48.2% of Hispanic youth arrested were referred to court (137 arrests and 66 referrals) while Other youth actually accounted for 118.2% (11 arrests and 13 referrals, indicating some potential data errors).

A total of 85.6% of arrests were referred to court in 2017, compared to 84.8% of arrests in 2015.

Overall, juvenile arrests decreased -10.5% while referrals to court decreased -9.8% during the three year period.

FAMILY COURT DIVERSIONS

➤ For Question 17, use data from Table 5a (Total Juveniles Diverted from Family Court).

17. Using the data in Table 5a (Cell E5) describes the overall change in Family Court Diversions between 2015 and 2018.

In 2015, a total of 375 juveniles were diverted from Family Court. In 2018, there were 347 Family Court diversions for a decrease of -7.5%.

18. Using the data in Table 5a, describe the overall change in Juvenile Cases diverted by race and ethnicity between 2015 and 2018.

There was a decrease in the percentage of White youth cases diverted by -4% (119 cases in 2018 compared to 124 cases in 2015). Black youth cases diverted decreased by -2.3% (171 cases in 2018 compared to 175 cases in 2015). There was a decrease of -19.3% (46 cases in 2018 compared to 57 cases in 2015) of Hispanic youth cases diverted. Other youth cases diverted decreased by -42.1% (11 cases in 2018 compared to 19 cases in 2015).

19. Insert into the chart below the number of cases diverted by Race/Ethnicity in 2018, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of cases diverted.

Ranking of Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity, 2018		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	Black	171
2	White	119
3	Hispanic	46
4	Other	11

20. Insert into the chart below the % change in Juvenile Cases Diverted between 2015 and 2018 by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change.

Ranking of Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity, 2018		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change
1	Other	-42.1%
2	Hispanic	-19.3%
3	White	-4.0%
4	Black	-2.3%

21. Using the information in the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about juvenile case diverted by race and ethnicity between 2015 and 2018? How has Juvenile Cases

Diverted changed since 2015?

There was an overall decrease of -7.5% in youth being diverted (347 cases in 2018 compared to 375 cases in 2015). Diversion from Family Court decreased for all youth by race and ethnicity categories in 2018.

Other youth experienced the highest decrease -42.1% in diversion from Family Court (11 case in 2018 compared to 19 cases in 2015). Followed by Hispanic youth diverted (46 cases in 2018 compared to 57 cases in 2015) and White youth diverted (119 cases in 2018 compared to 124 cases in 2015). Black youth experienced the lowest decrease -2.3% (171 cases in 2018 compared to 175 cases in 2015).

In 2015 Hispanic youth experienced the highest decrease in diversion from Family Court followed by White, and Black youth. There was no change in the diversion of Other youth in 2015.

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

22. Using the data in Table 5b (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 2015 and 2017. .

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 2017, 37% of White youth arrested were diverted from court (322 arrests and 194 cases diverted). A total of 56.3% of Black youth arrested were diverted from court (304 arrests and 171 cases diverted). A total of 33.6% of Hispanic youth arrested were diverted from court (137 arrests and 46 cases diverted) while 100% of Other youth arrested had their case diverted (11 arrests and 11 cases diverted).

There was an overall decrease of -7.5% in youth being diverted (347 cases in 2018 compared to 375 cases in 2015). Diversion from Family Court decreased for all youth by race and ethnicity categories in 2018.

Other youth experienced the highest decrease -42.1% in diversion from Family Court (11 case in 2018 compared to 19 cases in 2015). Followed by Hispanic youth diverted (46 cases in 2018 compared to 57 cases in 2015) and White youth diverted (119 cases in 2018 compared to 124 cases in 2015). Black youth experienced the lowest decrease -2.3% (171 cases in 2018 compared to 175 cases in 2015).

In 2015 Hispanic youth experienced the highest decrease in diversion from Family Court followed by White, and Black youth. There was no change in the diversion of Other youth in 2015.

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 no change in the number of police dispositions between 2016 and 2015. There were 712 police dispositions in 2016 and 712 police dispositions in 2015.

In 2016, the number of cases handled within a department and released totaled 23.9% (170 arrests). In 2015, the percentage of cases was 29.4 (209 arrests). The number of arrests that were handled within the department decreased -18.7%.

Stationhouse Adjustment data was not available for review during the Planning Process. However, use and availability of Stationhouse Adjustment programs was discussed by the Youth Services Commission Long Range Planning Committee (LRPC) which began in September 2018 and concluded in May 2019. The LRPC identified that use and availability of Stationhouse Adjustment programs varied across municipalities in Atlantic County, and youth entering the system with low level offenses had complex emotional and behavioral issues. This information coupled with the results of 2015-2017 Community Engagement Committee surveys expressing the need for resources in communities to divert youth from at risk behavior indicated the continued need for Stationhouse Adjustment programs, specifically ones that focused on youth who had experienced trauma. It was identified that availability of a diversion program of this nature was also needed for School Resource Officers, Juvenile Conference Committee, Intake Service Conference and Informal Court. The Trauma Informed Emotion Regulation Group Treatment Program was funded as a result in 2020.

Given the number of cases being handled within a department decreased again since the last Comprehensive Plan, the need for Stationhouse Adjustment programs continues to exist.

There is a continued concern about the implementation of SHA within the different police stations/municipalities.

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 attach a copy.)

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. The 2018 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 -34.9% from 2015 to 2018. There were a total of 361 cases in 2015 compared to 235 cases in 2018. There was a 62.5% increase in the number of petitions filed from 2015 (8 cases) to 2018 (13 cases). Juvenile Family Crisis petitions increased from 200% (from 2 in 2015 to 6 in 2018) and Out of Home petitions increased 16.7% (from 6 in 2015 to 7 in 2018). There was a decrease of -26.7% in the number of referrals made by FCIU from 2015 to 2018.

Despite the decrease in overall case numbers, it can be inferred that the severity of the cases increased by the increase in court petitions filed.

Nature of Need- Family Crisis Intervention Units

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

The FCIU continues to divert families from entering the Family Court system and is an important part of Atlantic County's continuum of care. This is evident by the increase in Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons Offense cases (68.4%). It should be noted that the Sexting cases are included in the Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons Offenses numbers.

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 attach a copy.)

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 2015 there were 375 juvenile cases diverted. In 2018 there were 347 juvenile cases diverted for a

decrease of -7.5%. The need for diversion programs continue to exist in Atlantic County.

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 attach a copy.)

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 additional 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 -9.8%. In 2015 there were 604 Family Court referrals (new filings). In 2018, a total of 545 juvenile referrals to Family Court were made (new filings).

Referrals to juvenile court have decreased for all race and ethnicity groups except Black youth. There was a 1.4% increase in the number of Family Court referrals (new filings) for Black youth. In 2018, there were 297 Family Court referrals (new filings) for Black youth compared to 293 in 2015.

There was a -11.1% decrease in the number of Family Court referrals (new filings) for White youth. In 2018, there were 169 Family Court referrals (new filings) for White youth compared to 190 in 2015.

There was a -33.3% decrease in the number of Family Court referrals (new filings) for Hispanic youth. In 2018, there were 66 Family Court referrals (new filings) for Hispanic youth compared to 99 in 2015.

There was a -40.9% decrease in the number of Family Court referrals (new filings) for Other youth. In 2018, there were 13 Family Court referrals (new filings) for Other youth compared to 22 in 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 attach a copy.)

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, what is the County's juvenile plan to address problems and county trends in this category. Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend. State how the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap.

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap?
Limited use of station house adjustment programs due to lack of resources and law enforcement personnel which would lower complaints being referred to Family Court.	Station house adjustment data is not available. There was no change in the number of police dispositions between 2016 and 2015. There were 712 police dispositions in 2016 and 712 police dispositions in 2015. In 2016, the number of cases handled within a department and released totaled 23.9% (170 arrests). In 2015, the percentage of cases was 29.4 (209 arrests). The number of arrests that were handled within the department decreased -18.7%.	Continue to work with and support the County Prosecutor's Office and Local Police Departments to enhance local station house adjustment programming and encourage better data collection locally and statewide. Continue to fund the Trauma Informed Emotion Regulation Group Treatment Program through the SCPG as a station house adjustment program. Support re-establishment of the Juvenile Officers Association.
Referrals to juvenile court have decreased for all race and ethnicity groups except Black youth.	There was a 1.4% increase in the number of Family Court referrals (new filings) for Black youth. In 2018, there were 297 Family Court referrals (new filings) for Black youth compared to 293 in 2015.	Maintain and support the Community Engagement Committee's efforts to educate the community, law enforcement and system partners regarding racial disparity in the Juvenile Justice System. Continue the foundation of reducing racial and ethnic disparity for all YSC and Local CJJSI programs, committees and initiatives. Support local programs to engage youth of color.

Comments: The Planning Committee discussed the impact of the casino closures that occurred in 2017. The Committee discussed the resulting poverty and its impact on family functioning, work and education. The Committee discussed how this also forced reallocation of law enforcement personnel to handle issues that come with job loss and economic crisis. The Committee discussed the discretionary way law enforcement provide station house adjustment programs and the possibility of uniform implementation across municipalities to improve utilization.

Family Crisis Intervention Units

33. Looking at your answers to Questions 25, 26 and 27, what is the County's juvenile plan to address problems and county trends in this category. Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend. State how the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap.

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap?
<p>Early truancy (chronic absenteeism) intervention differs or is lacking across school districts. The Pleasantville School District discontinued its Truancy Seminar with FCIU.</p>	<p>The greatest number of referrals to FCIU were for Truancy. This is the same for the findings in the previous Comprehensive Plan. However, the number of Truancy cases decreased -57.4%. There were 66 Truancy cases in 2018 compared to 155 cases in 2015.</p>	<p>Continue to fund FCIU with Family Court funding. FCIU to continue participating in the Youth Services Education Committee to educate educators regarding FCIU services. FCIU to reestablish relationships with local schools to provide services to specifically address truancy (chronic absenteeism).</p>
<p>Youth and families present with complicated issues and multisystem involvement.</p>	<p>There was a 62.5% increase in the number of petitions filed from 2015 (8 cases) to 2018 (13 cases). Juvenile Family Crisis petitions increased from 200% (from 2 in 2015 to 6 in 2018) and Out of Home petitions increased 16.7% (from 6 in 2015 to 7 in 2018). Despite the decrease in overall case numbers, it can be inferred that the severity of the cases increased by the increase in court petitions filed.</p>	<p>Continue to fund FCIU with Family Court funding. FCIU to continue to offer short term crisis stabilization services and refer families to more intensive services as needed. FCIU to provide police trainings annually to educate officers regarding FCIU services.</p>
<p>Diversion programs needed, especially for Sexting offenses.</p>	<p>Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offenses diverted to FCIU moved from rank 4 to rank 2. Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offenses diverted to FCIU case increased 68.4%. It should be noted that the Sexting cases are included in the Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons Offenses numbers.</p>	<p>Continue to fund FCIU with Family Court funding. FCIU to continue to offer the Sexting Program as a Diversion program. FCIU to provide police trainings annually to educate officers regarding FCIU services.</p>

Comments: The Planning Committee discussed FCIU's positive outcomes and the need to market itself more to increase utilization of the service by families, law enforcement and school personnel.

Family Court Diversions

34. Looking at your answers to Questions 28 and 29, what is the County's juvenile prevention plan to address problems and county trends in this category. Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend. State how the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap.

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap?
<p>The need for diversion programs continue to exist in Atlantic County to safely defer more cases while maintaining public safety.</p>	<p>In 2015 there were 375 juvenile cases diverted which was a decrease of -26.3% compared to 2012. In 2018 there were 347 juvenile cases diverted for a decrease of -7.5% compared to 2015.</p>	<p>Continue to utilize existing types of Family Court Diversion programs (Juvenile Conference Committee, Intake Service Conference and Informal Referee Hearings) to decrease the number of cases sent to Formal Court. Continue to fund the Trauma Informed Emotion Regulation Group Treatment Program through the SCPG as a diversionary program offered by Juvenile Conference Committee, Intake Service Conference and Informal Referee Hearings. Treatment offered at this level may prevent further incursion into the court system.</p>

Comments: The Planning Committee discussed the seriousness of offenses that preclude the use of diversion programs.

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?

There is a process in place that ensures all youth have access to programming and services through the use of the following diversion programs: Juvenile Conference Committee, Intake Service Conference and Informal Hearing Officer. Although referrals to juvenile court have decreased for all race and ethnicity groups except Black youth (there was a 1.4% increase in the number of Family Court referrals (new filings) for Black youth), referrals to diversion programs are made based on the degree of severity of offenses. Existing strategies are working at this time.

Comments:

DETENTION

**DEFINITION
DATA WORKSHEETS**

Table 1. Juvenile Detention Admission by Race and Gender, 2015, 2017 and 2018.

Race	2015			2017			2018			% Change in Admissions by Race and Gender, 2015-2018		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
White	7	3	10	9	-	9	6	-	6	-14.3%	-100.0%	-40.0%
Black	90	11	101	81	2	83	74	2	76	-17.8%	-81.8%	-24.8%
Hispanic	19	-	19	9	-	9	18	2	20	-5.3%	200.0%	5.3%
Other	3	1	4	1	-	1	3	-	3	0.0%	-100.0%	-25.0%
Total Admissions	119	15	134	100	2	102	101	4	105	-15.1%	-73.3%	-21.6%

Source: Juvenile Detention Statistics Report, 2015, 2017 and 2018.

Table 2. Juvenile Detention Admissions compared to Referrals to Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015			2018			% Change 2015-2018
	Referrals to Court	Detention Admissions	% of Referrals Admitted to Detention	Referrals to Court	Detention Admissions	% of Referrals Admitted to Detention	
White	190	10	5.3%	169	6	3.6%	-11.1%
Black	293	101	34.5%	297	76	25.6%	1.4%
Hispanic	99	19	19.2%	66	20	30.3%	-33.3%
Other*	22	4	18.2%	13	3	23.1%	-40.9%
Total	604	134	22.2%	545	105	19.3%	-9.8%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 and 2018

*See required Data and Methodology

Table 3. Juvenile Detention Population, 2015, 2017 and 2018

Categories	2015	2017	2018	% Change 2015-2018
Average Length of Stay	23.8	49.1	17.6	-26.1%
Average Daily Population	13.4	9.2	5.8	-56.7%
Approved Capacity	27	27	27	0.0%
Percent of Approved Capacity	49.6	34	21.5	-56.7%

Source: Juvenile Detention Statistics Report, 2015, 2017 and 2018.

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 2015 and 2018.

Overall there was a decrease of -21.6% in the number of admissions to detention in 2018 (105 admissions) compared to 2015 (134 admissions). With regards to race/ethnicity and admissions, White youth decreased -40.0% (10 in 2015 compared to 6 in 2018); Black youth decreased -24.8% (101 in 2015 compared to 76 in 2018); Hispanic youth increased 5.3% (19 in 2015 compared to 20 in 2018) and Other decreased -25% (4 youth in 2015 compared to 3 youth in 2018). Males accounted for a -15.1% decrease and females accounted for a -73.3% decrease 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 2018 (Column F).

Ranking of Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity for 2018		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	Black	76
2	Hispanic	20
3	White	6
4	Other	3

3. Insert into the chart below detention admissions by gender, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of admissions in 2018 (Cells D5 & E5).

Ranking of Detention Admissions by Gender for 2018		
Rank	Gender	Number
1	Male	101
2	Female	4

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 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of % Change in Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	White	-40%	-4
2	Other	-25%	-1
3	Black	-24.8%	-25
4	Hispanic	5.3%	1

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 2018? How have admissions by race/ethnicity and gender changed since 2015?

Black male youth accounted for the largest group of admissions in 2018 (a total of 74). Hispanic males accounted for the second highest group (18) with White males accounting for the third highest group (6). Males accounted for 96% of all admissions and females 4%.

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%.

The percentage of females admitted to detention decreased by -73.3% (11 less females). There was an increase of 5.3% Hispanics admitted in 2018 (1 additional 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 2015 and 2018 (Columns C & F). Also compare changes in this figure from 2015 to 2018, in percentage points, across each racial/ethnic group

(Column G).

Hispanic youth accounted for the highest percentage of referrals to court admitted to detention (30.3%), followed by Black youth (25.6%), Other youth (23.1%) and finally White youth (3.6%). Youth of color remained the highest percentage of youth referred to court and then admitted to detention.

2015

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

2018

<i>Race</i>	<i>Referrals to court</i>	<i>Detention admissions</i>	<i>% referrals admitted to detention</i>
<i>White</i>	169	6	3.6%
<i>Black</i>	297	76	25.6%
<i>Hispanic</i>	66	20	30.3%
<i>Other</i>	13	3	23.1%
<i>Total:</i>	545	105	19.3%

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 2015 and 2018.

The average length of stay for 2018 (17.6 days) decreased -26.1% since 2015. Average daily population for 2018 (5.8 youth) decreased -56.7% since 2015. The approved capacity has remained the same (27 beds).

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 2018, beginning with the municipality with the highest frequency.

Ranking of Municipality where Juveniles Resides, 2018			
Rank	Municipality	Frequency	Percent
1	Atlantic City	52	49.5%
2	Pleasantville	23	21.9%
3	Egg Harbor City	5	4.8%
	Hamilton Township	5	4.8%
	Hammonton	5	4.8%

9. Describe the age of youth admitted to detention in 2018, 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 (38 youth, 36.2%); Age 15 (28 youth, 26.7%); Age 16 (25 youth, 23.8%); Age 14 (6 youth, 5.7%); Age 18 (4 youth, 3.8%); Age 13 (3 youth, 2.9%); Age 12 (1 youth, 1%); for a total of 105 youth. The average age at admission to detention in 2018 was 15.9 years.

10. Insert into the chart below the top ten offense types for youth admitted to detention in 2018, beginning with the offense type with the highest frequency.

Ranking of Most Serious Current Offense, by Type, 2018			
Rank	Category	Frequency	Percent
1	Robbery 2 nd Degree	16	15.2%
2	Violation of detention alternative	16	15.2%
3	Possession of a Firearm	12	11.4%
4	Aggravated Assault 2 nd Degree	10	9.5%
5	Failure to Appear	9	8.6%
6	Robbery 1 st Degree	8	7.6%
7	Aggravated Sexual Assault	6	5.7%
8	Violation of Probation	4	3.8%
9	Aggravated Arson	2	1.9%
	Theft	2	1.9%
	CDS	2	1.9%
10	Murder	1	1%
	Aggravated Manslaughter	1	1%
	Carjacking	1	1%
	Manslaughter	1	1%
	Eluding	1	1%
	Aggravated Assault 3 rd Degree	1	1%
	Terroristic Threats	1	1%
	Unlawful Possession of a Firearm	1	1%
	Resisting Arrest	1	1%
	Out of State Warrant	1	1%
	Other Non-Delinquency Matters	1	1%

11. Insert into the chart below the degrees of the offenses for which youth were admitted to detention in 2018, beginning with the degree with the highest frequency.

Ranking of Most Serious Current Offense, by Degree, 2018			
Rank	Degree	Frequency	Percent
1	2 nd Degree	49	46.7%
2	No delinquency charges	31	29.5%
3	1 st Degree	17	16.2%
4	3 rd Degree	8	7.6%
5	0	0	0
6	0	0	0

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 most likely a Black male between the ages of 15-17 and likely admitted to detention due to a 2nd Degree Robbery charge. The second highest ranking offense by degree was No Delinquency Charges (Violations, etc.). The second highest type of offense for 2018 was Possession of a Firearm.

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, 2015 & 2018), describe how admissions to detention alternative programs have changed from 2015 to 2018.

Youth on the Home Electronic Detention System (HEDS) program were also eligible to participate in the following Alternative Detention Enhancement programs for 2018: Home Electronic Detention System Case Management (HEDS CM) and Atlantic County Teen Employment Program (ACTE). Funding for HEDS CM was provided by State Community Partnership Grant and Innovations funding.

With regards to intakes by detention alternative programs, there were 96 intakes in JAMS for 2015 for Home Electronic Detention System (HEDS) and 86 intakes in 2018. There were 49 intakes for HEDS CM in 2018 and 11 intakes for ACTE in 2018.

The number of youth ordered to a detention alternative program and the number of youth admitted to detention decreased for in 2018.

14. Looking at the total for each gender in Table 2 (Total Intakes by Gender, 2018) and the “Total” column in Table 3 (Total Intakes by Race, 2018), 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 96% of all admissions to detention in 2018 (101) and females accounted for 4% (4). The HEDS program JAMS report indicates that 80 of the 86 juveniles were male (93%) and 6 were female (7%). Admissions to detention by gender are similar to admissions to the HEDS program by gender. There were 76 Black youth admitted to detention in 2018 (72.3%); 6 White youth (5.7%); 20 Hispanic youth (19%); and 3 Other youth (2.9%). In comparison, there were 65 Black youth reported in HEDS JAMS (75.6%); 3 White youth (3.5%); 14 Hispanic youth (16.3%); 1 Other youths (1.5%); and 3 Inter-racial (3.5%). The representation of youth served by HEDS in reference to race/ethnicity is similar to that of the youth detained. Admissions to detention by race are similar to admissions to the HEDS program by race.

In 2018 there were 49 youth that had an intake with JAMS; of this number, 73% were Black, 16% were Hispanic, 4% were White, 2% were Other and 4% were Inter-racial.

15. Looking at Table 4 (Average Age by Program, 2018) and comparing this information with your answer to Question 9 (age at admission), describe any differences or similarities between the age of youth placed in detention and the age of youth placed in detention alternative programs.

The average age of youth in the Detention Alternative programs is 16, which is similar to the average age of youth placed in detention at 15.9 years of age.

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 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Problem Areas by Program

2015			2018		
Rank	Problem Areas	Total	Rank	Problem Areas	Total
1	Family Circumstances/Parenting	458	1	Family Circumstances/Parenting	185
2	Personality/Behavior	332	2	Personality/Behavior	139
3	Peer Relations	309	3	Peer Relations	102
4	Attitude/Orientation	169	4	Education	84
5	Education	158	5	Attitude/Orientation	57
6	Vocational Skills/Employment	58	6	Substance Abuse	34
7	Substance Abuse	24	7	Vocational Skills/Employment	31
8	Medical Problems	7	8	N/A	17
9			9	Medical Problems	5
10			10	Teen Pregnancy/Parenting	5

17. How has the ranking of Problem Areas changed between 2015 and 2018? Describe in terms of those Problem Areas that have moved up in rank the most.

There were no changes in the top three problem areas between 2015 and 2018. Education and Attitudes/Orientation switched rankings between fourth and fifth from 2015 to 2018.

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 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Service Intervention Needed

2015			2018		
Rank	Service Intervention Needed	Total	Rank	Service Intervention Needed	Total
1	Academic Education	8	1	Role Model/Mentor	7
2	Recreation/Socialization	1	2	Life Skills Training	6
3	Role Model/Mentor	1	3	Decision Making Skills Training	5
4			4	Anger Management Training	4
5			5	Counseling/Family	3
6			6	Counseling/Individual	3
7			7	Parenting Skills/Education	3
8			8	After School Program	2
9			9	Intensive In Home Services	2
10			10	Vocational/Job Readiness/Job Skills	2

19. How has the ranking of Service Intervention Needed changed between 2015 and 2018? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Needed that have moved up in rank the most.

In 2015, Academic Education was the highest ranking Service Intervention Needed, while in 2018 Role Model Mentor was the highest service intervention needed but not provided. Life Skills Training, Decision Making Skills Training and Anger Management Training were listed in the top five as Services Needed but not Available in 2018 and were not listed at all for 2015.

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 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Service Intervention Provided					
2015			2018		
Rank	Service Intervention Provided	Total	Rank	Service Intervention Provided	Total
1	Electronic Monitoring	142	1	Electronic Monitoring	129
2	Case Management Services	140	2	Case Management Services	60
3	Academic Education	92	3	Transportation	48
4	Advocacy	64	4	Interpersonal Skills Training	47
5	Counseling/Individual	63	5	Recreational/Socialization	47
6	Counseling/Family	62	6	Legal Services	45
7	Life Skills Training	61	7	Financial Assistance	45
8	Supervision	59	8	Family Support Group/Network	43
9	Transportation	59	9	Academic Education	16
10	Decision Making Skills	58	10	Counseling/Family	13

21. How has the ranking of Service Interventions Provided changed between 2015 and 2018? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Provided that have moved up in rank the most.

There were no changes in the top two rankings of service intervention provided. Academic Education dropped from 3rd in 2015 to 9th in 2018. Transportation moved from 9th in 2015 to 3rd in 2018.

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 -21.6% in the number of admissions to detention in 2018 (105 admissions) compared to 2015 (134 admissions). Males accounted for a -15.1% decrease and females accounted for a -73.3% decrease over the same time period.

In 2018 the average daily population decreased by -56.7% (5.8 youth) since 2015 (13.8 youth).

With regards to intakes by detention alternative programs, there were 96 intakes in JAMS for 2015 for the Home Electronic Detention System (HEDS) and 86 intakes in 2018. The number of youth ordered to a detention alternative program decreased as well as the number of detention admissions decreased in 2018.

The need has decreased but continues to exist for both secure detention beds and detention alternative programs. The number of available HEDS bracelets has been reduced in 2020 from 20 youth per day to 15 youth per day.

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 to detention for 2018 (a total of 74). Hispanic males accounted for the second highest group (18) with White males accounting for the third highest group (6). Males accounted for 96 % (101) of all admissions to detention and females accounted for 4 % (4). The typical youth in detention resides in Atlantic City. He is most likely a Black male between the ages of 15-17 and likely admitted to detention due to a 2nd Degree Robbery charge. The second highest ranking offense by degree was No Delinquency Charges (Violations, etc.). The second highest type of offense for 2018 was Possession of a Firearm.

The HEDS program JAMS report indicates that 80 of the 86 juveniles were male (93%) and 6 were female (7%). The average age of youth in the Detention Alternative programs is 16, which is similar to the average age of youth placed in detention at 15.9 years of age.

There were no changes in the top three problem areas for youth admitted to detention alternatives between 2015 and 2018. They remain Family Circumstances/Parenting, Personality/Behavior and Peer Relations. Education and Attitudes/Orientation switched rankings between fourth and fifth from 2015 to 2018. In 2015, Academic Education was the highest ranking Service Intervention Needed, while in 2018 Role Model Mentor was the highest service intervention needed but not provided. Life Skills Training, Decision Making Skills Training and Anger Management Training were listed in the top five as Services Needed but not Available in 2018 and were not listed at all for 2015. There were no changes in the top two interventions provided which were Electronic Monitoring and Case Management. Academic Education dropped from third in 2015 to 9th in 2018, and Transportation moved from ninth in 2015 to third in 2018. The following service needs must be accounted for programmatically through the County's juvenile detention plan: Family Circumstances/Parenting, Personality/Behavior, Peer Relations, Role Model Mentor, Life Skills Training, Decision Making Skills Training and Anger Management Training.

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?

Hispanic youth accounted for the highest percentage of referrals to court admitted to detention (30.3%), followed by Black youth (25.6%), Other youth (23.1%) and finally White youth (3.6%). Youth of color remained the highest percentage of youth referred to court and then admitted to detention.

Other Data Regarding Extent and Nature of Need

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

Detention Alternative Exit Surveys were shared as additional data. 34.2% of youth who unsuccessfully completed the detention alternative program stated that family issues played a part in their lack of success. 24.2% of those same youth surveyed, reported 'wanting to go outside or were bored' as reasons for being unsuccessful in the program. Programming that addresses these two identified issues are needed to continue addressing and reducing violations.

No additional data relating to Disproportionate Minority Contact or Racial and Ethnic Disparities was available.

RECOMMENDATIONS

29. Looking at your answers to Questions 22, 23, and 25 what is the County's juvenile detention plan to address problems and county trends. Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend. State how the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap.

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC address the problem or County trend?
Continued need to provide detention alternative programming- electronic monitoring needed to reduce admissions to detention while maintaining safety. Detention alternative programming violations and return to detention. Service needs as indicated in JAMS and the Detention Alternative Exit Surveys.	Electronic monitoring was the number one service intervention provided in JAMS in 2018. Eighty-six of the 105 detention admissions in 2018 were released predisposition on HEDS. The second highest ranking offense for admission to detention by degree was No Delinquency Charges (Violations, etc.). Per the Detention Alternative Exit Surveys, 34.2% of youth who unsuccessfully completed the detention alternative program stated that family issues played a part in their lack of success. Per the JAMS report, the top three problem areas for youth admitted to detention alternatives remain Family Circumstances/Parenting, Personality/Behavior, and Peer Relations. Role Model/Mentor, Life Skills Training, Decision Making Skills Training and Anger Management Training were listed in the top five as Services Needed but not Available in JAMS in 2018.	Ensure adequate funding and support for the detention alternative program- Home Electronic Detention System (HEDS). Ensure adequate funding and support for enhancement services to detention alternative programming- HEDS Case Management. Ensure the following service needs are provided for through programming: Family Circumstances/Parenting, Personality/Behavior, Peer Relations, Role Model Mentor, Life Skills Training, Decision Making Skills Training and Anger Management Training. FCIU to continue providing support to HEDS and HEDS Case Management to also address Family Circumstances/Parenting and Personality/Behavior to prevent incidents leading to violations.
Detention status youth present with multiple issues impacting success and potential re-incarceration.	Electronic monitoring was the number one service intervention provided in JAMS in 2018. Eighty-six of the 105 detention admissions in 2018 were released predisposition on HEDS. Per JAMS, of the 86 youth on HEDS, 49 also received HEDS Case Management services and 11 participated in ACTE in 2018. Per the JAMS report, the top three problem areas for youth admitted to detention alternatives remain Family Circumstances/Parenting, Personality/Behavior, and Peer Relations. Role Model/Mentor, Life Skills Training, Decision Making Skills Training and Anger Management Training were listed in the top five as Services Needed but not Available in JAMS in 2018.	Ensure adequate funding and continue to support the Detention Diversion Coordinator position and their responsibility to identify and advocate for detention status youth and their release to a detention alternative program; and referral to a detention alternative enhancement program or other community based resources to address issues impacting success and possible re-incarceration.

Comments: The Planning Committee discussed the number of youth involved in the Juvenile Justice System that were also school dropouts. The Planning Committee discussed the criteria used to determine whether a youth is released predisposition on the Home Electronic Detention System (HEDS) Program. The number of available electronic monitoring bracelets per day was also discussed. It was agreed that availability of 15 bracelets per day was adequate to meet the need. The Committee discussed FCIU's role in supporting HEDS and HEDS Case Management to also address Family Circumstances/Parenting and Personality/Behavior to prevent incidents leading to violations.

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: The Planning Committee also discussed the results to Questions 6 and Tables 10 and 11. The Committee discussed the limits to addressing Juvenile Detention policy and practice through the lens of race and ethnicity due to the prescribed ranking and indicated detention of youth per the Risk Screening Tool. The Committee agreed that the mission of informing the community and system partners about racial disparity in the Juvenile Justice System cannot solely rest on the Community Engagement Committee, but must occur through intentional effort made by all system partners to acknowledge and address its occurrence by providing the same opportunities to similarly situated youth. The Committee discussed the importance of educating law enforcement as the point of entry on racial disparity and disproportionate minority representation in the Juvenile Justice System. Re-establishing and continued operation of the Juvenile Officer's Association is pivotal to this work with law enforcement. The Committee discussed the potential to equalize racial disparity in Detention through the provision of Prevention and Diversion programming that targets service needs and offenses.

DISPOSITION

DISPOSITION DATA WORKSHEETS

Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender, 2015 and 2018

Gender	2015		2018		% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Male	192	79.0%	140	84.8%	-27.1%
Female	51	21.0%	25	15.2%	-51.0%
Total Juveniles	243	100%	165	100%	-32.1%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2015 and 2018

Table 2: Juvenile Cases Adjudicated Delinquent with Probation & Incarceration Dispositions, 2015 and 2018

Disposition	2015		2018		% Change in Dispositions 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
01 - JJC Committed	21		3		-85.7%
02 - Short-Term Commitment	0		0		0.0%
03 - 14 - Probation*	217		148		-31.8%
Total	238		151		-36.6%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2015 and 2018

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 3: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race, 2015 and 2018

Race	2015		2018		% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
White	58	23.9%	41	24.8%	-29.3%
Black	133	54.7%	106	64.2%	-20.3%
Hispanic	46	18.9%	17	10.3%	-63.0%
Other *	6	2.5%	1	0.6%	-83.3%
Total	243	100.0%	165	100.0%	-32.1%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2015 and 2018

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 4. Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015			2018			% Change 2015-2018
	Juvenile Arrests**	% of Arrests Adjudicated Delinquent	Juvenile Adjudicated Delinquent	Juvenile Arrests**	% of Arrests Adjudicated Delinquent	Juvenile Adjudicated Delinquent	
White	340	17.1%	58	322	12.7%	41	-5.3%
Black	361	36.8%	133	304	34.9%	106	-15.8%
Hispanic	148	31.1%	46	137	12.4%	17	-7.4%
Other*	11	54.5%	6	11	9.1%	1	0.0%
Total	712	34.1%	243	637	25.9%	165	-10.5%

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2015 and 2018

** See Required Data & Methodology Section

*** See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 5: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age, 2015 and 2018

Age Group	2015		2018		% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
6 - 10	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
11 - 12	12	4.9%	3	1.8%	-75.0%
13 - 14	44	18.1%	34	20.6%	-22.7%
15 - 16	112	46.1%	72	43.6%	-35.7%
17	74	30.5%	56	33.9%	-24.3%
18 and over*	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total	243	100%	165	100%	-32.1%

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2015 and 2018

Table 6: Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015		2018		% Change in Probation Placements 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Probation Placements	Number	% of Total Probation Placements	
White	48	22.5%	20	20.6%	-58.3%
Black	120	56.3%	66	68.0%	-45.0%
Hispanic	40	18.8%	11	11.3%	-72.5%
Other *	5	2.3%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Total	213	100.0%	97	100.0%	-54.5%

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, Relative Rate Index data, 2015 and 2018

Table 7: Juvenile Probation Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015			2018			% Change 2015-2018		
	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 Adjudications Placed on Probation
White	58	48	82.8%	41	20	48.8%	-29.3%	-58.3%	-20.5%
Black	133	120	90.2%	106	66	62.3%	-20.3%	-45.0%	-29.3%
Hispanic	46	40	87.0%	17	11	64.7%	-63.0%	-72.5%	-18.5%
Other*	6	5	83.3%	1	-	0.0%	-83.3%	-100.0%	-16.7%
Total	243	213	87.7%	165	97	58.8%	-32.1%	-54.5%	-26.3%

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2015 and 2018

Table 8: Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015		2018		% Change in Secure Placements 2015-2018	
	Number	% of Total Secure Placements	Number	% of Total Secure Placements	Number	%
White	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Black	6	75.0%	3	75.0%	-3	-50.0%
Hispanic	2	25.0%	1	25.0%	-1	-50.0%
Other *	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	8	100.0%	4	100.0%	-4	-50.0%

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 and 2018

Table 9: Secure Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent, by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015			2018			% Change 2015-2018		
	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Secure Placements	% of Adjudications Resulting in Secure Placements	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Secure Placements	% of Adjudications Resulting in Secure Placements	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Secure Placements	% of Adjudications Resulting in Secure Placements
White	58	-	0.0%	41	-	0.0%	-29.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Black	133	6	4.5%	106	3	2.8%	-20.3%	-50.0%	-27.2%
Hispanic	46	2	4.3%	17	1	5.9%	-63.0%	-50.0%	14.3%
Other*	6	-	0.0%	1	-	0.0%	-83.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	243	8	3.3%	165	4	2.4%	-32.1%	-50.0%	-26.3%

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2015 and 2018

Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 and 2018

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 2018.

There were 165 juveniles adjudicated in 2018. Of this amount, 140 were males (84.8%) and 25 were females (15.2%). Data also indicates that 148 cases received Probation and 3 cases received a JJC Commitment.

NATURE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT IN 2018

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 2018.

There were 165 juveniles adjudicated in 2018. Of this amount, 140 were males (84.8%) and 25 were females (15.2%).

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 2018.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race for 2018			
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
1	Black	106	64.2%
2	White	41	24.8%
3	Hispanic	17	10.3%
4	Other	1	0.6%

- 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 2018.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age Group for 2018			
Rank	Age Group	Number	Percent
1	15-16	72	43.6%
2	17	56	33.9%
3	13-14	34	20.6%
4	11-12	3	1.8%
5	6-10	0	0%
6	18 and over	0	0%

SUMMARY OF THE NATURE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT IN 2018

- Looking at your answers to Questions 2 through 4, summarize what this information tells you about the nature of juveniles adjudicated delinquent in 2018.

Black youth ages 15-16 once again represent the largest percentage of youth adjudicated in Family Court for 2018. This data is similar to the 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015 Comprehensive Plans.

CHANGE IN JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT BETWEEN 2015 and 2018

- 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 2015 and 2018.

There was a -27.1% decrease in the number of males adjudicated delinquent (192 males in 2015 compared to 140 males in 2018) and a decrease of 51% in the number of females adjudicated delinquent (25 females in 2018 compared to 51 females in 2015).

There was a -85.7% decrease in the number of Incarceration dispositions (3 in 2018 compared to 21 in 2015) and a -31.8% decrease in the Probation dispositions (148 in 2018 compared to 217 in 2015). Overall there was a -36.6% decrease in juvenile cases adjudicated delinquent with Probation and Incarceration dispositions.

- 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 2015 and 2018.

There was a -27.1% decrease in the number of males adjudicated delinquent (192 males in 2015 compared to 140 males in 2018) and a decrease of 51% in the number of females adjudicated delinquent (25 females in 2018 compared to 51 females in 2015). Overall, there was a decrease of -32.1% in the number of youth

adjudicated delinquent between 2015 and 2018.

➤ 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 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race Between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Race	% Change	Number
1	Other	-83.3%	-5
2	Hispanic	-63%	-29
3	White	-29.3%	-17
4	Black	-20.3%	-27

➤ 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 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age Between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Age Groups	% Change	Number
1	6-10	-100%	-1
2	11-12	-75%	-9
3	15-16	-35.7%	-40
4	17	-24.3%	-18
5	13-14	-22.7%	-10
6	18 and over	0%	0

SUMMARY OF THE CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT BETWEEN 2015 and 2018

10. Using the answers from Questions 6-9, describe how the nature of juveniles adjudicated delinquent changed between 2015 and 2018.

There was a -27.1% decrease in the number of males adjudicated delinquent (192 males in 2015 compared to 140 males in 2018) and a decrease of 51% in the number of females adjudicated delinquent (25 females in 2018 compared to 51 females in 2015).

Youth ages 6-10 decreased -100% during the period (0 youth in 2018 compared to 1 youth in 2015). Youth ages 11-12 decreased by -75% (3 youth in 2018 compared to 12 youth in 2015). Youth ages 13-14 decreased by -22.7% (34 youth in 2018 compared to 44 youth in 2015). Youth ages 15-16 decreased -35.7% (72 youth in 2018 compared to 112 in 2015). Youth ages 17 decreased -24.3% (56 youth in 2018 compared to 74 youth in 2015). There was no change in the category for 18 and over as there were zero youth for both periods.

In regards to race, Other youth decreased -83.3% (1 youth in 2018 compared to 6 youth in 2015). Hispanic youth decreased -63% (17 youth in 2018 compared to 46 in 2015). White youth decreased -29.3% (41 youth in 2018 compared to 58 youth in 2015). Black youth decreased -20.3% (106 in 2018 compared to 133 in 2015).

Adjudication decreased for all race/ethnicity categories in both 2015 and 2018. For both reports, Black youth comprised the smallest decrease in adjudications.

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

11. Using the data in Table 4 (Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity), compare and describe the number of Juvenile Arrests to the number of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2017.

There was a -10.5% decrease in the number of overall juvenile arrests between 2015 (712) and 2017 (637). There was a -32.1% decrease in the number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent from 2015 (243) to 2017 (165).

Black youth decreased by -15.8% (a difference of -57) for juvenile arrests and decreased -20.3% (a difference of -27) for being adjudicated delinquent between 2015 and 2017. Hispanic youth decreased by -7.4% (a difference of -11) in juvenile arrests and decreased by -63% (a difference of -29) for being adjudicated delinquent between 2015 and 2017. Other youth remained unchanged for juvenile arrests (11 in 2015 and 2017) but decreased by -83.3% (a difference of -5) for being adjudicated delinquent between 2015 and 2017. White youth decreased by -5.3% (a difference of -18) for juvenile arrests and decreased -29.3% (a difference of -17) for being adjudicated delinquent between 2015 and 2017. Adjudications and arrests decreased for all race/ethnicity categories in both 2015 and 2017.

Black youth comprised the smallest decrease in adjudications for 2015 and 2017.

Probation Placements

12. Using the data in Table 6 (Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity), describe the overall change in the Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018.

There was a -45% decrease (66 youth in 2018 compared to 120 youth in 2015) in the number of probation placements for Black youth. There was a -72.5% decrease (11 youth in 2018 compared to 40 youth in 2015) in the number of probation placements for Hispanic youth. There was a -100% decrease (0 in 2018 compared to 5 in 2015) for Other youth. There was a -58.3% (20 youth in 2018 compared to 48 youth in 2015) for White youth.

Overall, there was a -54.5% decrease in the Probation Placements for 2018 compared to 2015. The smallest decrease was with Black youth.

13. Insert into the chart below the number column (Table 6, Column C), Probation Placements by race/ethnicity beginning with the group that had the greatest number of placements in 2018.

Ranking of Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2018		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	Black	66
2	White	20
3	Hispanic	11
4	Other	0

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 and 2018.

Ranking of Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change
1	Other	-100%
2	Hispanic	-72.5%
3	White	-58.3%
4	Black	-45%

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 2015 and 2018? How has Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity changed since 2018?

Overall, Probation placements decreased by -54.5% in comparing 2018 to 2015. Other youth had the largest decrease (-100%). Black youth had the smallest percent change (-45%).

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 2015 and 2018.

There was a -29.3% decrease (17 less youth) in the number of White youth adjudicated delinquent and a -58.3% decrease (28 less youth) in the number of probation placements for White youth. There was a -20.3% decrease (27 less youth) in the number of Black youth adjudicated delinquent and a -45% decrease (54 less youth) in the number of probation placements for Black youth. There was a -63% decrease (29 less youth) in the number of Hispanic youth adjudicated delinquent and a -72.5% decrease (29 less youth) in the number of probation placements for Hispanic youth. There was a -83.3% decrease (5 less youth) in the number of Other youth adjudicated delinquent and a -100% decrease (5 less youth) in the number of probation placements for Other youth.

- **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 2015 and 2018.

In 2015, there were 8 secure placements. For 2018, there were 6 Black youth (75%) and 2 Hispanic youth (25%). In 2018, there were 4 secure placements (a decrease of -50%). There were 3 Black youth (75%) and 1 Hispanic youth (25%) in 2018.

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 2018.

Ranking of Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2018		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	Black	3
2	Hispanic	1
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 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2018		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change
1	Black	-50%
2	Hispanic	-50%
3	Other	0%
4	White	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 2015 and 2018? How has Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity changed since 2015?

Overall, Secure Placements have decreased (-50%) from 2015 to 2018. Placements by race/ethnicity have not changed from 2015 to 2018. Youth of color still represent the population of Secure Placements.

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 2015 and 2018.

The overall number of secure placements decreased -50% (4 less youth) and the number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent decreased -32.1% (78 less youth) during the time period. The number of Black youth in secure placement and adjudicated delinquent decreased -50% (3 less youth) and -20.3% (27 less youth) respectively. The number of Hispanic youth in secure placement and adjudicated delinquent decreased -50% (1 less youth) and -63% (29 less youth) respectively. The number of Other youth in secure placement saw no change (Zero youth) and adjudicated delinquent decreased -83.3% (5 less youth). The number of White youth in secure placement saw no change (zero youth) and adjudicated delinquent decreased -29.3% (17 less youth). Black youth continue to represent the greatest number of youth with adjudications (64.2%) as well as the greatest number of secure placements (75%) in 2018.

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, 2018) and comparing this information to JAMS Table 6: Total Intakes by Gender, 2018, describe any differences or similarities between juveniles adjudicated delinquent and juveniles in dispositional option programs by gender.

There were a total of 6 youth in the JAMS System for 2018 as a dispositional option. Five youth were Black (4 Males and 1 Female) and 1 Hispanic youth (who was a male). All 5 youth were a part of the High Risk Probation Case Management program. There are similarities between juveniles adjudicated delinquent and juveniles in dispositional option programs by gender, on a smaller scale.

Atlantic County's Adolescent Sex Offender Program is also a dispositional option program but is not required to complete 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, 2018 (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 a total of 6 youth in the JAMS System for 2018 as a dispositional option. Five youth were Black (4 Males and 1 Female) and 1 Hispanic youth (who was a male). All 5 youth were a part of the High Risk Probation Case Management program. There are similarities between juveniles adjudicated delinquent and juveniles in dispositional option programs by gender, on a smaller scale.

Atlantic County's Adolescent Sex Offender Program is also a dispositional option program but is not required to complete JAMS reporting.

24. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 3: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity, 2018 (Column C) and comparing this information to JAMS Table 3: Total Intakes by Race/Ethnicity, 2018, describe any differences or similarities between juveniles adjudicated delinquent and juveniles in dispositional option programs by race/ethnicity.

There were a total of 6 youth in the JAMS System for 2018 as a dispositional option. Five youth were Black (4 Males and 1 Female) and 1 Hispanic youth (who was a male). All 5 youth were a part of the High Risk Probation Case Management program. There are similarities between juveniles adjudicated delinquent and juveniles in dispositional option programs by gender, on a smaller scale.

Atlantic County's Adolescent Sex Offender Program is also a dispositional option program but is not required to complete 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, 2018 (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 a total of 6 youth in the JAMS System for 2018 as a dispositional option. Five youth were Black (4 Males and 1 Female) and 1 Hispanic youth (who was a male). All 5 youth were a part of the High Risk Probation Case Management program. There are similarities between juveniles adjudicated delinquent and juveniles in dispositional option programs by gender, on a smaller scale.

Atlantic County's Adolescent Sex Offender Program is also a dispositional option program but is not required to complete 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, 2018, 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 2018:

6-10	0	0%
11-12	3	1.8%
13-14	34	20.6%
15-16	72	43.6%
17	56	33.9%
18 and over	0	0%

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

27. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 4: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age (Column C) and comparing this information to Table 4: Average Age, 2018, 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 largest percentage of youth adjudicated was in the 15-16 year old range. The average age of JAMS intake was 16. These numbers are similar.

28. Looking at the “Total” column of Table 6: Problem Areas by Program, 2018, 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					
2015			2018		
Rank	Problem Areas	Total	Rank	Problem Areas	Total
1	Family Circumstances/Parenting	4	1	Family Circumstances/Parenting	31
2	Personality/Behavior	3	2	Personality/Behavior	24
3	Education	2	3	Education	14
4	Peer Relations	1	4	Peer Relations	10
5	Attitudes/Orientation	1	5	Attitudes/Orientation	8
6			6	Vocational Skills/Employment	4
7			7	Substance Abuse	3
8			8	N/A	1

29. Looking at the “Total” column of Table 7: Service Interventions Provided, 2018, rank the top ten service interventions provided to youth in dispositional option programs, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of Service Interventions Provided					
2015			2018		
Rank	Service Interventions Provided	Total	Rank	Service Interventions Provided	Total
1	Case Management Services	4	1	Case Management Services	2
2	Electronic Monitoring	4	2	Supervision	2
3	Academic Education	3	3	Counseling/Individual	2
4			4	Intensive Supervision	1
5			5	Electronic Monitoring	1
6			6	Academic Education	1
7			7	Advocacy	1
8			8	Counseling/Family	1
9			9	Recreational/Socialization	1
10			10	Role Model/Mentor Urine Monitoring	1 1

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 County High Risk Probation program addresses the Family Circumstances/Parenting issues by providing in home case management and counseling to youth and families while on High Risk Probation. The High Risk Probation program as a disposition option provides supervision to youth who may be experiencing any of the problem areas outlined.

31. Looking at the “Total” column of Table 8: Service Intervention Needed, 2018, rank the top ten dispositional option program service areas that were identified, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of Service Interventions Needed					
2015			2018		
Rank	Service Interventions Needed	Total	Rank	Service Interventions Needed	Total
1	None Listed.		1	Supervision	2
2			2	Intensive Supervision	1
3			3	Urine Monitoring	1

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 -27.1% decrease in the number of males adjudicated delinquent (192 males in 2015 compared to 140 males in 2018) and a decrease of 51% in the number of females adjudicated delinquent (25 females in 2018 compared to 51 females in 2015).

There was a -85.7% decrease in the number of Incarceration dispositions (3 in 2018 compared to 21 in 2015) and a -31.8% decrease in the Probation dispositions (148 in 2018 compared to 217 in 2015). Overall there was a -36.6% decrease in juvenile cases adjudicated delinquent with Probation and Incarceration dispositions.

There was a -45% decrease (66 youth in 2018 compared to 120 youth in 2015) in the number of probation placements for Black youth. There was a -72.5% decrease (11 youth in 2018 compared to 40 youth in 2015) in the number of probation placements for Hispanic youth. There was a -100% decrease (0 in 2018 compared to 5 in 2015) for Other youth. There was a -58.3% (20 youth in 2018 compared to 48 youth in 2015) for White youth.

Overall, there was a -54.5% decrease in the Probation Placements for 2018 compared to 2015. The smallest decrease was with Black youth.

In 2015, there were 8 secure placements. For 2015, there were 6 Black youth (75%) and 2 Hispanic youth (25%). In 2018, there were 4 secure placements (a decrease of -50%). There were 3 Black youth (75%) and 1 Hispanic youth (25%) in 2018.

Nature of Need

33. Based on the answers to Question 5 (nature of disposed population, 2018), Question 10, 15 and 20 (change in the nature of the disposed population between 2015 and 2018), 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?

Black male youth ages 15-16 once again represent the largest percentage of youth adjudicated in Family Court for 2018. This data is similar to the 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015 Comprehensive Plans. However, adjudication decreased for all race/ethnicity categories in both 2015 and 2018. For both reports, Black youth comprised the smallest decrease in adjudications.

Overall, Probation placements decreased by -54.5% in comparing 2018 to 2015. Other youth had the largest decrease (-100%). Black youth had the smallest percent change (-45%).

Overall, Secure Placements have decreased (-50%) from 2015 to 2018. Placements by race/ethnicity have not changed from 2015 to 2018. Youth of color still represent the population of Secure Placements.

There were a total of 6 youth in the JAMS System for 2018 as a dispositional option. Five youth were Black (4 Males and 1 Female) and 1 Hispanic youth (who was a male). All 5 youth were a part of the High Risk Probation Case Management program. There are similarities between juveniles adjudicated delinquent and juveniles in dispositional option programs by gender, on a smaller scale.

Family Circumstances and Personality/Behavior remain the top two JAMS Problem Areas. While the overall number of youth have continued to decrease over the last planning cycle and this planning cycle, the same characteristics remain for the youth this County has been servicing.

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?

Black youth decreased by -15.8% (a difference of -57) for juvenile arrests and decreased -20.3% (a difference of -27) for being adjudicated delinquent between 2015 and 2017. Hispanic youth decreased by -7.4% (a difference of -11) in juvenile arrests and decreased by -63% (a difference of -29) for being adjudicated delinquent between 2015 and 2017. Other youth remained unchanged for juvenile arrests (11 in 2015 and 2017) but decreased by -83.3% (a difference of -5) for being adjudicated delinquent between 2015 and 2017. White youth decreased by -5.3% (a difference of -18) for juvenile arrests and decreased -29.3% (a difference of -17) for being adjudicated delinquent between 2015 and 2017.

There was a -29.3% decrease (17 less youth) in the number of White youth adjudicated delinquent and a -58.3% decrease (28 less youth) in the number of probation placements for White youth. There was a -20.3% decrease (27 less youth) in the number of Black youth adjudicated delinquent and a -45% decrease (54 less youth) in the number of probation placements for Black youth. There was a -63% decrease (29 less youth) in the number of Hispanic youth adjudicated delinquent and a -72.5% decrease (29 less youth) in the number of probation placements for Hispanic youth. There was a -83.3% decrease (5 less youth) in the number of Other youth adjudicated delinquent and a -100% decrease (5 less youth) in the number of probation placements for Other youth.

The overall number of secure placements decreased -50% (4 less youth) and the number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent decreased -32.1% (78 less youth) during the time period. The number of Black youth in secure placement and adjudicated delinquent decreased -50% (3 less youth) and -20.3% (27 less youth) respectively. The number of Hispanic youth in secure placement and adjudicated delinquent decreased -50% (1 less youth) and -63% (29 less youth) respectively. The number of Other youth in secure placement saw no change (Zero youth) and adjudicated delinquent decreased -83.3% (5 less youth). The number of White youth in secure placement saw no change (zero youth) and adjudicated delinquent decreased -29.3% (17 less youth).

Adjudications and arrests decreased for all race/ethnicity categories in both 2015 and 2017. However, Black youth comprised the smallest decrease in adjudications for 2015 and 2017.

Black youth continue to represent the greatest number of youth with adjudications (64.2%) resulting in secure placement (75%) in 2018.

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 attach a copy.)

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 problem or county trends to be addressed. Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend. State how will the CYSC address the problem or county trend.

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend.	How will the CYSC address the problem or county trend?
<p>Adjudications decreased for the three-year period but the number of youth placed on probation continued to increase. Need for enhanced outcome based probation supervision program providing incentives that encourage completion of goals and the probation term and discourage recidivism.</p> <p>Address family circumstances/parenting and personality/behavior for youth participating in disposition programming.</p> <p>The number of youth remaining in the community post disposition continues to increase indicating a need for community based programming, employment and education services.</p>	<p>Although overall adjudications decreased 32.1% from 2015 to 2018, adjudicated youth placed on probation increased for this time period. A total of 89.6% of youth adjudications were placed on probation in 2018 compared to 87.7% in 2015 and 47.8% in 2012.</p> <p>Top two problem areas noted in JAMS by youth participating in disposition programming in 2018 and 2015.</p> <p>There was a -85.7% decrease in the number of incarceration dispositions. Overall, there was a decrease of -32.1% in the number of youth adjudicated delinquent between 2015 and 2018. A total of 89.6% of youth adjudications were placed on probation in 2018 compared to 87.7% in 2015 and 47.8% in 2012. Education was ranked #3 and Vocational Skills/Employment #6 on JAMS for problem areas.</p>	<p>Provide funding to the Atlantic County Division of Probation for the Enhanced Probation Supervision Support Program. Funding to include incentives and provide for concrete needs to encourage completion of goals and probation term. See comments.</p> <p>Support programs that develop positive family interaction and provide family support. Support programs that provide for positive youth development.</p> <p>Support continued collaboration with the Workforce Development Board Youth Employment Specialist and all WDB work/certification/education programs.</p>

Comments: The Committee discussed probation's reform and use of Enhanced Outcome Based Probation Supervision and its impact on the High Risk Probation Case Management Program funded through the YSC. The Committee discussed the lack of need for a designated High Risk Probation Officer given that probation officers' caseloads will be varied with youth assessed at low, medium and high risk dependent on their risk assessment tool. However, the Committee acknowledged the continued need to support probation given that the majority of youth adjudicated are placed on probation. The Committee was curious if gaps and needs had been identified by probation officers in implementing the new model. Unfortunately, restrictions due to Covid-19 and the Governor's Executive Orders interrupted full implementation of the model so gaps and needs could not be identified at this time. The Committee felt that it was ill advised to make major changes to the currently funded program without knowing what support might be needed. However, the Committee agreed the funding allocation would be reduced based on the fact that there will no longer be a probation officer dedicated to working with just high risk youth. The Committee agreed that savings from this reduced allocation would be used to support an increased need for gun violence prevention programming as indicated in the Prevention Analysis Question section.

The Committee recommended using SCPG funds to provide for the Enhanced Probation Supervision Support Program for 2021. Some monies may be allocated towards the salary of the 3 juvenile probation officers as they will all be managing youth assessed at low, medium and high risk. An additional line item for incentives to be added for the youth who complete goals identified through the assessment tool and complete their probation status. This line item to also be used for incentives for parents who participate as requested in their child's probation. At this point incentives may be limited to gift cards given restrictions on probation only being able to use vendors under state contract. For this reason, the Committee recommended increasing our client specific funds to provide for concrete needs that are identified through the assessment tool or evaluations or other services that are not available via other system partners.

The Committee discussed working with Atlantic County Probation while Enhanced Outcome Based Supervision is fully implemented. This will allow time to identify gaps and needs that can be addressed through programming that will be a part of the 2022 Plan Update and Application. The Committee recommended that programming be implemented that provides for a certification program for probationers that improves life skills, decreases recidivism and increases pro-social behavior. The recommendation is that incentives be linked to completion of tasks in the certification program and goals identified through the assessment tool. This program may include youth involved with the juvenile conference committee, intake service conference and informal court as Probation is seeing an increase in the conditions placed on youth involved in court at this level. This may also include probationers released from a JJC residential program.

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 will lead to detention. Although data suggests disparate practice with regards to race/ethnicity, arrest and adjudication, the Prosecutor's Office Juvenile Unit does not inquire as to a youth's race/ethnicity at arrest, and therefore, it is not a factor in the decision to charge a youth. Likewise, the decision to detain a youth is based on the charges at hand and the ranking according to the Risk Screening Tool. Race/ethnicity are also not a data field on the Risk Screening Tool. The Committee discussed the importance of educating law enforcement as the point of entry on racial disparity and disproportionate minority representation in the Juvenile Justice System. Representatives from the YSC, Family Court, JJC and providers on the continuum previously met with the Chief and officers from Atlantic City Police Department to discuss local juvenile justice system issues. The Committee agreed that these discussions need to continue especially with the officers assigned to community policing. Also, re-establishing and continued operation of the Juvenile Officer's Association is pivotal to the work with law enforcement. The Committee discussed the potential to equalize racial disparity in Disposition through the provision of Prevention and Diversion programming that targets service needs and offenses. The Committee discussed the need for continued advocacy and resources for vulnerable youth.

The Planning Committee recommends that the State Police reinstate the data field 'Arrests by race and ethnicity' on the Uniform Crime Report.

REENTRY

**REENTRY
DATA WORKSHEETS**

PROBATIONERS

Table 1: Juvenile Probationers Admitted to JJC Residential by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 & 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015		2018		% Change in Probationers Admitted, 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Probationers Admitted to JJC	Number	% of Total Probationers Admitted to JJC	
White	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Black	4	80.0%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Hispanic	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Other *	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	-100.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 2: Juvenile Probationers Released by Program Type, 2015 & 2018

Program Type	2015		2018		% Change in Released by Program Type, 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Day Program	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Residential	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Total Releases	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	-100.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 3: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Race and Gender, 2015 & 2018

Race	2015			2018			Change in Probationers Released by Race and Gender 2015-2018		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Black	1	0	1	0	0	0	-100.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
Hispanic	1	0	1	0	0	0	-100.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Releases	2	0	2	0	0	0	-100.0%	0.0%	-100.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 4: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Age, 2015 & 2018

Age	2015		2018		Change in Probationers Released by Age 2015-2018	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
14 and under	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
15 - 16	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
17 - 18	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	-200.0%
19 and over	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	2	100%	0	0%	0	-100.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 5: Offenses of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Type, 2015 & 2018

Type	2015		2018		% Change in Offenses by Type 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Persons	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Weapons	5	62.5%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Property	1	12.5%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
CDS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Public Order	1	12.5%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
VOP	1	12.5%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Total	8	100.0%	0	0.0%	-100.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 6: Juvenile Probationers Released from Specialized Programs, 2015 & 2018

Program Type	2015		2018		% Change in Probationers Released from Specialized Programs 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC	Number	% of Total Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC	
Pinelands	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	-100%
Drug Treatment *	1	75.0%	0	0.0%	-100%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

* See Required Data & Methodology

COMMITTED JUVENILES

Table 7: Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 & 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015		2018		% Change in Committed Juveniles Released 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC	Number	% of Total Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC	
White	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Black	6	75.0%	3	75.0%	-50.0%
Hispanic	2	25.0%	1	25.0%	-50.0%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total	8	100.0%	4	100.0%	-50.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 8: Committed Juveniles Released by Departure Type, 2015 & 2018

	2015		2018		% Change in Number by Departure Type 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Released to Parole Supervision*	17	100.0%	6	100.0%	-64.7%
Recalled to Probation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total Releases	17	100.0%	6	100.0%	-64.7%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

* See Required Data & Methodology

Table 9: Average Length of Stay (LOS) of Committed Juveniles Released, 2015 & 2018

	2015		2018		% Change in Average Length of Stay 2015-2018
	Number	Average LOS in Months	Number	Average LOS in Months	
Average LOS in Months		22.02		21.99	-0.1%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 10: Committed Juveniles Released by Race and Gender, 2015 & 2018

Race	2015			2018			% Change in Committed Juveniles Released by Race and Gender, 2015-2018		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
White	1	1	2	0	0	0	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%
Black	13	1	14	5	0	5	-61.5%	-100.0%	-64.3%
Hispanic	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Releases	15	2	16	6	0	6	-60.0%	-100.0%	-62.5%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 11: Committed Juveniles Released by Age, 2015 & 2018

Age	2015			2018			% Change in Committed Juveniles Released by Age, 2015-2018		
	Number	Total	% Total	Number	Total	% Total	Number	Total	% Total
14 and under	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
15 - 16	0	0	0.0%	1	1	16.7%	1	1	100.0%
17 - 18	5	5	29.4%	1	1	16.7%	1	1	-80.0%
19 and over	12	12	70.6%	4	4	66.7%	4	4	-66.7%
Total Releases	17	17	100.0%	6	6	100.0%	6	6	-64.7%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 12: Offenses of Committed Juveniles by Type, 2015 & 2018

Type	2015		2018		% Change in Offense Type 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Persons	10	32.3%	2	66.7%	-80.0%
Weapons	2	6.5%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Property	12	38.7%	1	33.3%	-91.7%
CDS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Public Order	3	9.7%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
VOP	4	12.9%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Total	31	100.0%	3	100.0%	-90.3%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 13: Committed Juveniles with a Sex Offense Charge in their Court History, 2015 & 2018

Sex Offense*	2015		2018		% Change in Sex Offense History 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Sex Offense*	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	-100.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

* 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 2015 and 2018.

In 2018 there were zero juvenile Probationers admitted to JJC Residential Community Homes. This compares to a total of 5 admissions in 2015.

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 2018.

Ranking of Juvenile Probationers Admitted by Race/Ethnicity, 2018		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	There were no admissions.	0

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 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Releases by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Black	-100%	-1
2	Hispanic	-100%	-1

4. Using the ranking tables above, what does this information tell you about the Juvenile Probationers Admitted in the year 2018? How has Juvenile Probationers Admitted by Race/Ethnicity changed since 2015?

There was a decrease of -100% in total admissions to a JJC residential program over the three-year period. There were zero Juvenile Probationers admitted to JJC Residential programs in 2018.

JUVENILES RELEASED TO PROBATION REENTRY SUPERVISION

PROBATIONERS RELEASED IN 2018

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 2018.

There were zero youth released from a JJC Residential program as a condition of Probation in 2018 (-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 2018 in terms of Race (Table 2, Cells F1-F4), Gender (Table 2, Cells D5 and E5) and Age (Table 3, Cells D1-D4).

There were zero juvenile probationers released from a JJC residential and day program in 2018.

- **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 2018.

Probationers Ranking of Offenses by Type for 2018			
Rank	Offense Type	Number	Percent
1	There were no admissions.	0	0%

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 2018.

There were no Juvenile Probationers released from Specialized Programs in 2018.

SUMMARY OF THE NATURE OF PROBATIONERS RELEASED IN 2018

9. Using the answers to Questions 5-8, summarize what this information tells you about the nature of juveniles released to Probation in 2018.

There were zero juveniles released to Probation in 2018.

CHANGE IN PROBATIONERS RELEASED BETWEEN 2015 and 2018

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 2015 and 2018 and the number of juvenile probationers released from each type of program between 2015 and 2018.

In 2015, there were 2 juveniles release from a JJC Residential Program. In 2018, there were zero juveniles released. Overall, there was a decrease of -100% 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 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Juvenile Probationers Released by Race Between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Race	% Change	Number
1	Black	-100%	-1
2	Hispanic	-100%	-1

- 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 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Juvenile Probationers Released by Age Between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Age	% Change	Number
1	17-18	-200%	-2

- 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 2015 and 2018.

Probationers Ranking of Offenses by Type Between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Offense Type	% Change	Number
1	Weapons	-100%	-5
2	Property	-100%	-1
3	Public Order	-100%	-1
4	Violation of Probation	-100%	-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 2015 and 2018.

In 2015, there was one youth released from Pinelands and one youth release from Drug Treatment. In 2018, there were zero youth released from each of these programs. This is a -100% change.

SUMMARY OF THE CHANGE IN PROBATIONERS RELEASED BETWEEN 2015 and 2018

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 2015 and 2018.

In 2015 there were 2 juveniles released from a JJC residential program (both males). In 2018 there were zero juveniles released from a JJC residential program. Overall there was a decrease of -100% in the three-year period.

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 2015 and 2018.

The total number of juveniles admitted on a committed status to the JJC in 2018 was 4. There were 0 White youth, 3 Black youth, and 1 Hispanic youth. In 2015 the number of youth committed was 8. There were 0 White youth, 6 Black youth and 2 Hispanic youth. There was an overall decrease of -50% in the number of youth admitted in 2018 compared to 2015.

JUVENILES RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION

COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED IN 2018

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 2018.

In 2018 there were 6 youth released to Parole supervision and zero youth recalled to probation. There were a total of 164 youth released or recalled statewide; Atlantic County was ranked 11th highest statewide. This ranking is lower than our 2015 ranking (6th).

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 2018 in terms of Race (Table 10, Cells F1-F4), Gender (Table 10, Cells D5 and E5), and Age (Table 11, Cells D1-D4).

In 2018, there were a total of 6 youth released. They were all male. There were 0 White youth, 5 Black youth and 1 Hispanic youth. There was 0 youth under the age of 14, 1 youth ages 15-16, 1 youth ages 17-18, and 4 youth 19 and 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 2018.

Committed Juveniles Ranking of Offenses by Type for 2018			
Rank	Offense Type	Number	Percent
1	Persons	2	66.7%
2	Property	1	33.3%

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 2018.

There were zero youth with a sex offense with a Sex Offense charge in 2018, compared to 3 youth in 2015. This is a decrease of -100%.

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 2018.

The average length of stay for committed juveniles released in 2018 was 21.99 months, compared to 22.02 months in 2015. The State average in 2018 was 17.73 months; Atlantic County ranks 6th in the average LOS for committed juveniles in the State.

SUMMARY OF THE NATURE OF COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED IN 2018

22. Using the answers to Questions 17-21, summarize what this information tells you about the nature of juveniles released to Parole in 2018.

In 2018 there were 6 youth released to Parole supervision and zero youth recalled to probation. They were all male. There were 0 White youth, 5 Black youth and 1 Hispanic youth. There was 0 youth under the age of 14, 1 youth ages 15-16, 1 youth ages 17-18, and 4 youth 19 and older.

There were zero youth with a sex offense charge in 2018, compared to 3 youth in 2015. This is a decrease of -100%.

The average length of stay for committed juveniles released in 2018 was 21.99 months, compared to 22.02 months in 2015.

CHANGE IN COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED BETWEEN 2015 and 2018

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 2015 and 2018 and in the number of committed juveniles released by departure type between 2015 and 2018.

There was a decrease of -64.7% in the number of youth released to parole supervision in 2018 compared to 2015. There were 6 youth released to parole in 2018 compared to 17 youth in 2015.

➤ 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 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Committed Juveniles Released by Race, 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Race	% Change	Number
1	White	-100%	-2
2	Black	-64.3%	-9
3	Hispanic	0%	0
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 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Committed Juveniles Released by Age, 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Age	% Change	Number
1	15-16	100%	1
2	17-18	-80%	-4
3	19 and over	-66.7%	-8
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 2015 and 2018.

Committed Juveniles Ranking of Offenses by Type: Offenses Experiencing an Increase Between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Offense Type	% Change	Number
1	Violation of Probation	-100%	-4
2	Public Order	-100%	-3
3	Weapons	-100%	-2
4	Property	-91.7%	-11
5	Persons	-80%	-8
6	CDS	0%	0

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 2015 and 2018.

There was a -100% decrease in the number of juveniles with a sex offense charge in their history. In 2015 there were 3 youth with a sex offense charge in their history. In 2018, this number decreased to zero.

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 2015 and 2018.

There was a -.1% decrease in the average length of stay. In 2015, the ALOS for Atlantic youth was 22.02 months. In 2018, the ALOS decreased to 21.99 months. The state average was 17.73 months.

SUMMARY OF THE CHANGE IN COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED BETWEEN 2015 and 2018

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 2015 and 2018.

There was a decrease of -64.7% in the number of youth released to parole supervision in 2018 compared to 2015.

There were 6 youth released to parole in 2018 compared to 17 youth in 2015. There were zero youth recalled to probation in 2018 and 2015.

In 2018, all youth released to parole were male compared to 15 males and 2 females in 2015.

There were 0 White youth, 5 Black youth and 1 Hispanic youth. For 2015, there were 14 Black youth, 2 White youth and 1 Hispanic youth released.

For 2018 there was 0 youth under the age of 14, 1 youth ages 15-16, 1 youth ages 17-18, and 4 youth 19 and older. For 2015, there was 5 youth ages 17-18 and 12 youth 19 and over.

There were zero youth with a sex offense charge in 2018, compared to 3 youth in 2015. This is a decrease of -100%.

The average length of stay for committed juveniles released in 2018 was 21.99 months, compared to 22.02 months in 2015.

No youth were released in 2018 due to commitment charges related to Weapons, CDS, Public Order or Violation of Probation. Persons offenses accounted for the highest percentage of total in 2018 (66.7%).

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, 2018), 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 2018, there were 6 juveniles released from a JJC residential program as a condition of Probation. There were zero intakes in JAMS for the High Risk Probation case management program as a condition of release from a JJC residential program. There were zero youth referred for Client Specific Funding upon release from a JJC residential program.

31. Looking at the “Total” for each gender in Table 2 (Total Intakes by Gender, 2018), the “Total” column in Table 3 (Total Intakes by Race, 2018), and Table 4 (Average Age by Program, 2018) 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.

In 2018 there were zero intakes in JAMS for reentry programs. Therefore, no comparison can be made between probationers and committed juveniles released to probation or parole supervision.

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 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Problem Areas by Program					
2015			2018		
Rank	Problem Areas	Total	Rank	Problem Areas	Total
1	Personality/Behavior	59	1	None listed.	0
2	Family Circumstances/Parenting	40	2		
3	Education	34	3		
4	Peer Relations	20	4		
5	Vocational Skills/Employment	18	5		
6	Substance Abuse	3	6		
7	Teen Pregnancy/Parenting	1	7		

33. How has the ranking of Problem Areas changed between 2015 and 2018? Describe in terms of those Problem Areas that have moved up in rank the most.

There were zero intakes or completions in JAMS for 2018 reentry programs.

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 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Service Interventions Needed					
2015			2018		
Rank	Service Interventions Needed	Total	Rank	Service Interventions Needed	Total
1	Special Day/Alternative High School	2	1	None reported.	
2	Academic Education	1	2		
3	Vocational/Job Readiness/Job Skills	1	3		
4	Job Placement/Referral	1	4		

35. How has the ranking of Service Interventions Needed changed between 2015 and 2018? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Needed that have moved up in rank the most.

There were zero intakes or completions in JAMS for 2018 reentry programs, therefore no comparisons can be made.

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 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Service Interventions Provided					
2015			2018		
Rank	Service Interventions Provided	Total	Rank	Service Interventions Provided	Total
1	Intensive Supervision	12	1	None reported.	
2	Urine Monitoring	12	2		
3	Decision Making Skill	11	3		
4	Anger Management Training	11	4		
5	Counseling/Group	10	5		
6	Counseling/Individual	10	6		
7	Academic Education	10	7		
8	Substance Abuse Evaluation	4	8		
9	Financial Assistance	4	9		
10	Life Skills Training	4	10		

37. How has the ranking of Service Interventions Provided changed between 2015 and 2018? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Provided that have moved up in rank the most.

There were zero intakes or completions in JAMS for 2018 reentry programs. Therefore, no comparisons can be made.

IMPLICATIONS FOR REENTRY PLAN

Extent of Need

38. Using information from your answers to Question 15 (overall change in probationers released to probation) and Question 23 (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 (both males). In 2018 there were zero juveniles released from a JJC residential program. Overall there was a decrease of -100% in the three-year period.

There was a decrease of -64.7% in the number of youth released to parole supervision in 2018 compared to 2015. There were 6 youth released to parole in 2018 compared to 17 youth in 2015.

Due to the decrease in juveniles being committed in recent years, the allocation for funding in this continuum remains minimal.

Nature of Need

39. Based on the answers to Question 10 (summary of the nature of probationers released to probation in 2018), Question 23 (summary of the nature of committed juveniles released to parole in 2018), Question 16 (summary of the change in probationers released between 2015 and 2018), Question 30 (summary of the change in committed juveniles released between 2015 and 2018), 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?

There was a decrease of -64.7% in the number of youth released to parole supervision in 2018 compared to 2015. There were 6 youth released to parole in 2018 compared to 17 youth in 2015.

The total number of juveniles admitted on a committed status to the JJC in 2018 was 4. There were 0 White youth, 3 Black youth, and 1 Hispanic youth.

In 2018, all youth released to parole were male compared to 15 males and 2 females in 2015.

*There were 0 White youth, 5 Black youth and 1 Hispanic youth.
For 2018 there was 0 youth under the age of 14, 1 youth ages 15-16, 1 youth ages 17-18, and 4 youth 19 and older.*

Persons offenses accounted for the highest percentage of total in 2018 (66.7%).

2018 was an atypical year where no youth were released from a JJC Placement as a condition of probation. 6 youth were released to parole. Youth on parole are not typically referred to Atlantic County's reentry program. Therefore, the characteristics of youth cannot be described based on 2018 data.

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 attach a copy.)

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 problems and county trends that need to be addressed. Cite the data that indicates the problem or need. State how the CYSC plan to address the problem or county trend.

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend.	How will the CYSC address the problem or county trend?
<p>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>	<p>In 2018 there were zero juvenile probationers admitted to JJC Residential Community Homes, zero youth released from a JJC Residential program as a condition of probation, zero juvenile probationers released from Specialized Programs, 6 youth released to Parole supervision and zero youth recalled to probation.</p>	<p>Provide funding to the Atlantic County Division of Probation for the Enhanced Probation Supervision Support Program. Funding to include incentives and provide for concrete needs to encourage completion of goals and probation term. Continue Reentry MDT (Multidisciplinary Team) to access basic needs for youth returning to the community i.e. mattresses, dressers, clothing, school and employment needs.</p>
<p>The number of youth remaining in the community post disposition continues to increase indicating a need for community based programming, employment and education services.</p>	<p>In 2018 there were zero juvenile probationers admitted to JJC Residential Community Homes, zero youth released from a JJC Residential program as a condition of probation, zero juvenile probationers released from Specialized Programs, 6 youth released to Parole supervision and zero youth recalled to probation.</p>	<p>Support continued collaboration with the Workforce Development Board Youth Employment Specialist and all WDB work/certification/education programs.</p>

Comments: The Planning Committee discussed the need for continued reentry programming as there are youth pending release from JJC residential placements and secure facilities in 2020.

The Committee discussed probation's reform and use of Enhanced Outcome Based Probation Supervision and its impact on the High Risk Probation Case Management Program funded through the YSC. The Committee discussed the lack of need for a designated High Risk Probation Officer given that probation officers' caseloads will be varied with youth assessed at low, medium and high risk dependent on their risk assessment tool. However, the Committee acknowledged the continued need to support probation given that the majority of youth adjudicated are placed on probation. The Committee was curious if gaps and needs had been identified by probation officers in implementing the new model. Unfortunately, restrictions due to Covid-19 and the Governor's Executive Orders interrupted full implementation of the model so gaps and needs could not be identified at this time. The Committee felt that it was ill advised to make major changes to the currently funded program without knowing what support might be needed. However, the Committee agreed the funding allocation would be reduced based on the fact that there will no longer be a probation officer dedicated to working with just high risk youth. The Committee agreed that savings from this reduced allocation would be used to support an increased need for gun violence prevention programming as indicated in the Prevention Analysis Question section.

The Committee recommended using SCPG funds to provide for the Enhanced Probation Supervision Support Program for 2021. Some monies may be allocated towards the salary of the 3 juvenile probation officers as they will all be managing youth assessed at low, medium and high risk. An additional line item for incentives to be added for the youth who complete goals identified through the assessment tool and complete their probation status. This line item to also be used for incentives for parents who participate as requested in their child's probation. At this point incentives may be limited to gift cards given restrictions on probation only being able to use vendors under state contract. For this reason, the Committee recommended increasing our client specific funds to provide for concrete needs that are identified through the assessment tool or evaluations or other services that are not available via other system partners.

The Committee discussed working with Atlantic County Probation while Enhanced Outcome Based Supervision is fully implemented. This will allow time to identify gaps and needs that can be addressed through programming to be a part of the 2022 Plan Update and Application. The Committee recommended that programming be implemented that provides for a certification program for probationers that improves life skills, decreases recidivism and increases pro-social behavior. The recommendation is that incentives be linked to completion of tasks in the certification program and goals identified through the assessment tool. This program may include youth involved with the juvenile conference committee, intake service conference and informal court as Probation is seeing an increase in the conditions placed on youth involved in court at this level. This may also include probationers released from a JJC residential program.

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: The Committee discussed the limits to addressing Juvenile Reentry policy and practice through the lens of race and ethnicity given the path to commitment is a result of the seriousness of offenses. The Committee agreed that the mission of informing the community and system partners about racial disparity in the Juvenile Justice System cannot solely rest on the Community Engagement Committee, but must occur through intentional effort made by all system partners to acknowledge and address its occurrence by providing the same opportunities to similarly situated youth. The Committee discussed the importance of educating law enforcement as the point of entry on racial disparity and disproportionate minority representation in the Juvenile Justice System. Re-establishing and continued operation of the Juvenile Officer's Association is pivotal to this work with law enforcement. The Committee discussed the potential to equalize racial disparity in Reentry through the provision of Prevention and Diversion programming that targets service needs and offenses. The Committee discussed the need for continued advocacy and resources for vulnerable youth.

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 Program	Yes	Yes	Limited
2	Community Engagement Committee	Yes	Yes	No
3	Family Success Centers	Yes	Yes(DCF)	No
4	Various prevention programs including faith based and grassroots	Yes	No	Limited
5	Mental health training for law enforcement and system partners	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	Yes
2	Trauma Informed Emotion Regulation Group Treatment Program- Resilient Youth	Yes	Yes	No
3	Juvenile Officers Association	No	No	Yes

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT (FCIU)				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Family Crisis Intervention Unit	Yes	Yes	No
2	Sexting- Enhanced Stationhouse Adjustment Program	Yes	Yes	No
3	Chronic Absenteeism Intervention	Yes	Yes	Limited

FAMILY COURT (DIVERSION)				
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, Informal Hearing Officer)	Yes	No	No
2	Youth Empowered for Success (YES)- Youth human trafficking services	Yes	No	No
3	Trauma Informed Emotion Regulation Group Treatment Program- Resilient Youth	Yes	Yes	No
4	Family Court Family Support Partner	No	No	Yes

DETENTION

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

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

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

DETENTION ALTERNATIVES

Detention Alternative Programs provide supervision to juveniles who would otherwise be placed in a secure detention facility while awaiting their adjudicatory hearing, expanding the array of pre-adjudication placement options available to the judiciary. Detention Alternative Programs/Services are not to be provided in the detention center. These programs are designed to provide short-term (30 – 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	Yes (Beds are out of county)
4	Electronic Monitoring Case Management	Yes	Yes	No
5	Detention Diversion Coordinator	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 varies, but common among these options are intensive supervision programs, day and evening reporting centers, and structured day and residential programs. Given this goal, Disposition programs developed through the comprehensive planning process should clearly focus on providing sanctions, supervision, and services that address the known causes and correlates of delinquency.

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	Enhanced Probation Supervision Support Program	Yes	Yes	No
2	Adolescent Sex Offenders Program	Yes	Yes	No
3	Youth Employment Specialist	Yes	Yes (WDB)	No
4	Mentor Program to Support Transition Plan	No	No	Yes

REENTRY

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

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	Enhanced Probation Supervision Support Program	Yes	Yes	No
2	Client Specific Funds	Yes	Yes	No
3	Adolescent Sex Offenders Program	Yes	Yes	No
4	Youth Employment Specialist	Yes	Yes (WDB)	No
5	Mentor Program to Support Transition Plan	No	No	Yes

ADDITIONAL DATA



2018 Atlantic County Profile

Quick Facts

Total Population	2016	270,991
Child Population	2016	58,962
Median Income of Families with Children	2016	\$61,277

Child and Family Economics Domain Rank: 20

Indicator	Year	Data	Indicator Rank
Percent of Children Living Below the Poverty Threshold	2016	24	18
Percent of Households Spending 30% or More of Income on Rent	2016	56	20
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	2017	7.2	20

Education Domain Rank: 17*

Indicator	Year	Data	Indicator Rank
Percent Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on 3rd Grade English Language Arts PARCC Exams	2016-17	39	19
High School Graduation Rate (Percent)	2016-17	90	12
Percent of Students Chronically Absent (K-12)	2015-16	13	19

Child Health Domain Rank: 12

Indicator	Year	Data	Indicator Rank
Percent of Babies Born with Low Birthweight	2016	7.8	10
Percent of Children Under Age 6 Tested for Lead	2016	20	10
Percent of Children Under Age 18 Without Health Insurance	2016	3.5	13

Safety and Well-Being Domain Rank: 17

Indicator	Year	Data	Indicator Rank
Juvenile Arrest Rate (Per 1,000 Children under 18)	2016	12.1	15
Percent of Reported Children with Substantiated/Established Findings of Abuse/Neglect	2016	10.9	16
Percent of Teens Ages 16 to 19 Not Working and Not in School	2012-2016	8	19

* NOTE: ACNJ omitted school breakfast participation from the education domain, replacing it with third grade English Language Arts PARCC results. Due to this change, comparisons should not be made to the 2017 education domain rank.



Advocates for Children of New Jersey is the trusted, independent voice putting children's needs first for 40 years. Our work results in better laws and policies, more effective funding and stronger services for children and families. And it means that more children are given the chance to grow up safe, healthy and educated.

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Atlantic County At-a-Glance

Total Population, 2018	265,429
Child Population, 2018	56,347
Median Income of Families with Children, 2018	\$60,888

NEW JERSEY Kids Count 2019



	Atlantic	NJ	
Child and Family Economics	Percent of Children Living Below the Poverty Threshold, 2018	19%	14%
	Percent of Households Spending 30% or More of Income on Rent, 2018	60%	49%
	Unemployment Rate, 2018	5.9	4.1
Child Health	Percent of Babies Born with Low Birthweights, 2017	8.4%	8.0%
	Percent of Children Under Age 6 Tested for Lead, 2017	21%	26%
	Percent of Children Under Age 19 Without Health Insurance, 2018	6.4%	3.9%
Education	High School Graduation Rate, 2017-18	91%	91%
	Percent Meeting/Exceeding Expectations on 3rd Grade ELA PARCC Exam, 2017-18	40%	52%
	Percent of Students Chronically Absent, 2016-17	14%	10%
Safety and Well-Being	Percent of Teens Ages 16 to 19 Not Working and Not in School, 2013-2017	14%	11%
	Percent of Reported Children with Substantiated/Established Findings of Abuse/Neglect, 2017	9.7%	7.1%
	Juvenile Arrest Rate (per 1,000), 2016	12.1	10.1



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KIDS COUNT® is a national and state-by-state data effort to track child well-being and is sponsored by the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

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County Race Data

Atlantic Demographics 2018									
Child Population									
White, non-Hispanic		Black or African American		Hispanic or Latino		Asian		Some Other Race	
#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
23,220	41%	7,438	13%	16,666	30%	5,007	9%	7,962	14%

Note: N/A indicates that data are not available. The sum of percentages by race may exceed 100 percent because Hispanics could be of any race.

Atlantic Child and Family Economics 2018					
Percent of Children Living Below the Poverty Threshold					
White, non-Hispanic	Black or African American		Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Some Other Race
5%	45%		32%	N/A	N/A

Note: N/A indicates that data are not available.

Atlantic Child Health 2017				2013-2017*	
	Number of Babies Born with Low Birthweights	Percent of Babies Born with Low Birthweights	Percent of Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care	Infant Mortality Rate	
				Rate (per 1,000 births)	
White, non-Hispanic	61	5.3%	80.6%	White, non-Hispanic	4.1
Black, non-Hispanic	65	12.4%	64.3%	Black, non-Hispanic	14.5
Hispanic (of any race)	72	8.9%	71.3%	Hispanic (of any race)	6.5
Asian, non-Hispanic	30	14.4%	71.2%	Asian, non-Hispanic	**
American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	0	**	**	Other Race, non-Hispanic	**
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	0	**	**		
Other Single Race, non-Hispanic	1	**	**		
Two or More Races, non-Hispanic	5	7.7%	63.1%		
Unknown	2	**	81.5%		

* Note: Infant Mortality Rate by Race 2013-2017 data is a 5-year average. Caution should be used when comparing to Infant Mortality 2017 1-year data.

**The value has been suppressed because it does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

Note: N/A indicates there were no data to report.

Atlantic Child Protection 2018

Number of Children in Out-of-Home CP&P Placements

White	Black or African American	Hispanic	Missing or Undetermined	Other
96	129	60	<10*	29

Note: <10* indicates that data have been suppressed.

Atlantic Teens and Young Adults 2017

	Admissions to Juvenile Detention	Percent of Admissions to Juvenile Detention
Caucasian	14	14%
African American	80	78%
Hispanic	8	8%
Other	0	0%

Note: N/A indicates counties that did not participate in the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative and for which data are not available.

**Atlantic County CJJSI
Community Engagement Surveys
Years: 2012, 2013, 2016**

Table 1. My family needs the following to improve our neighborhood (N=81):

Need	#	%
Jobs	7	8.6
Mentors	9	11.1
Collaboration	4	4.9
Leadership	2	2.5
Community Activities	22	27.2
Parent Participation	5	6.2
School programs	4	4.9
Resource Education	11	13.6
Surveillance	10	12.3
Work training	3	3.7
Other	4	4.9

Table 2. My neighborhood needs the following to make things better for our family (N=85):

Need	#	%
Jobs	5	5.9
Mentors	3	3.5
Collaboration	13	15.3
Leadership	1	1.2
Community Activities	28	32.9
Parent Participation	5	5.9
School programs	10	11.8
Resource Education	4	4.7
Surveillance	9	10.6
Work training	1	1.2
Other	6	7.1

Table 3. What are the leading causes of youth becoming involved with the juvenile justice system (N=38)?:

Cause	#	%
Lack of Early Intervention	5	13.2
Lack of Resources	15	39.5
Family Issues	13	34.2
Peers	5	13.2

Table 4. Kids can avoid the juvenile justice system if they have (N=63):

Need	#	%
Jobs	2	3.2
Mentors	6	9.5
Collaboration	9	14.3
Leadership	19	30.2
Community Activities	5	7.9
Parent Participation	6	9.5
School programs	4	6.3
Resource Education	3	4.8
Surveillance	1	1.6
Work training	8	12.7
Other	2	3.2

Table 5. These are programs in the community that help families (N=20):

Program	#	%
Boys & Girls Club	2	10.0
Church	3	15.0
PAL	4	20.0
Connecting the Dots	2	10.0
Mommy & Me	1	5.0
Peace Keepers	1	5.0
Rec Center	2	10.0
Project Safe Neighborhood	1	5.0
Youth Groups	2	10.0
After School Programs	2	10.0

**Of those who completed the question, 100% (N=67) answered "yes" to "I am willing to work with youth to improve my neighborhood."*

QuickFacts

United States; New Jersey; Egg Harbor township, Atlantic County, New Jersey; Pleasantville city, New Jersey; Atlantic City city, New Jersey; Atlantic Coun

QuickFacts provides statistics for all states and counties, and for cities and towns with a population of 5,000 or more.

Table

ALL TOPICS	United States	New Jersey	Egg Harbor township, Atlantic County, New Jersey	Pleasantville city, New Jersey	Atlantic City city, New Jersey
Persons in poverty, percent	▲ 11.8%	▲ 9.5%	▲ 10.0%	▲ 21.3%	▲ 37.7%
PEOPLE					
Population					
Population estimates, July 1, 2019, (V2019)	328,239,523	8,882,190	42,249	20,149	37,743
Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2019)	308,758,105	8,791,978	43,420	20,272	39,552
Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2019, (V2019)	6.3%	1.0%	-2.7%	-0.6%	-4.6%
Population, Census, April 1, 2010	308,745,538	8,791,894	43,323	20,249	39,558
Age and Sex					
Persons under 5 years, percent	▲ 6.0%	▲ 5.8%	▲ 6.7%	▲ 7.2%	▲ 7.6%
Persons under 18 years, percent	▲ 22.3%	▲ 21.8%	▲ 25.2%	▲ 24.8%	▲ 24.7%
Persons 65 years and over, percent	▲ 16.5%	▲ 16.6%	▲ 13.6%	▲ 11.9%	▲ 13.6%
Female persons, percent	▲ 50.8%	▲ 51.1%	▲ 53.2%	▲ 52.6%	▲ 49.1%
Race and Hispanic Origin					
White alone, percent	▲ 76.3%	▲ 71.9%	▲ 67.9%	▲ 40.5%	▲ 31.3%
Black or African American alone, percent (a)	▲ 13.4%	▲ 15.1%	▲ 8.5%	▲ 42.9%	▲ 35.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent (a)	▲ 1.3%	▲ 0.6%	▲ 0.2%	▲ 0.3%	▲ 0.4%
Asian alone, percent (a)	▲ 5.9%	▲ 10.0%	▲ 11.6%	▲ 1.8%	▲ 16.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent (a)	▲ 0.2%	▲ 0.1%	▲ 0.0%	▲ 0.1%	▲ 0.0%
Two or More Races, percent	▲ 2.8%	▲ 2.3%	▲ 5.0%	▲ 4.8%	▲ 4.0%
Hispanic or Latino, percent (b)	▲ 18.5%	▲ 20.9%	▲ 18.2%	▲ 43.5%	▲ 31.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent	▲ 60.1%	▲ 54.6%	▲ 59.4%	▲ 11.0%	▲ 15.4%
Population Characteristics					
Veterans, 2014-2018	18,611,432	333,835	1,755	705	1,205
Foreign born persons, percent, 2014-2018	13.5%	22.2%	16.4%	25.0%	33.0%
Housing					
Housing units, July 1, 2019, (V2019)	139,684,244	3,641,812	X	X	X
Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2014-2018	63.8%	63.9%	86.8%	48.2%	26.7%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2014-2018	\$204,900	\$327,900	\$213,800	\$146,900	\$165,200
Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2014-2018	\$1,558	\$2,439	\$2,115	\$1,706	\$1,999
Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2014-2018	\$490	\$1,031	\$817	\$839	\$953
Median gross rent, 2014-2018	\$1,023	\$1,295	\$1,001	\$1,172	\$872
Building permits, 2019	1,386,048	36,505	X	X	X
Families & Living Arrangements					
Households, 2014-2018	119,730,128	3,213,362	14,353	6,763	15,272
Persons per household, 2014-2018	2.63	2.71	2.99	2.97	2.46
Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2014-2018	85.5%	89.9%	93.3%	78.6%	80.8%
Language other than English spoken at home, percent of persons age 5 years+, 2014-2018	21.5%	31.0%	30.7%	44.6%	48.1%
Computer and Internet Use					
Households with a computer, percent, 2014-2018	88.8%	90.1%	94.9%	85.1%	74.3%
Households with a broadband Internet subscription, percent, 2014-2018	80.4%	84.1%	86.3%	77.2%	62.5%
Education					
High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2014-2018	87.7%	89.5%	88.9%	76.9%	73.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2014-2018	31.5%	38.9%	31.8%	12.5%	16.4%

Health					
With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2014-2018	8.6%	6.6%	8.1%	10.4%	11.8%
Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent	▲ 10.0%	▲ 8.7%	▲ 8.3%	▲ 15.2%	▲ 17.7%
Economy					
In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2014-2018	62.9%	65.5%	30.7%	64.7%	59.8%
In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2014-2018	58.2%	60.1%	66.6%	60.4%	55.2%
Total accommodation and food services sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	708,138,598	19,673,558	81,807	20,824	3,539,066
Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	2,040,441,203	60,375,232	225,292	68,179	407,282
Total manufacturers shipments, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	5,696,729,632	108,854,971	69,794	D	D
Total merchant wholesaler sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	5,208,023,478	288,467,844	184,302	173,508	95,779
Total retail sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	4,219,821,871	133,665,728	1,037,875	457,193	641,008
Total retail sales per capita, 2012 (c)	\$13,443	\$15,079	\$23,789	\$22,033	\$16,226
Transportation					
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2014-2018	26.6	31.7	22.3	20.8	21.3
Income & Poverty					
Median household income (in 2018 dollars), 2014-2018	\$60,293	\$79,363	\$78,772	\$40,614	\$27,786
Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2018 dollars), 2014-2018	\$32,621	\$40,895	\$32,515	\$18,887	\$19,924
Persons in poverty, percent	▲ 11.8%	▲ 9.5%	▲ 10.0%	▲ 21.3%	▲ 37.7%

 **BUSINESSES**

Businesses					
Total employer establishments, 2018	7,912,405	233,806	X	X	X
Total employment, 2018	130,881,471	3,739,076	X	X	X
Total annual payroll, 2018 (\$1,000)	7,097,310,272	230,637,460	X	X	X
Total employment, percent change, 2017-2018	1.8%	1.6%	X	X	X
Total nonemployer establishments, 2018	26,485,532	745,483	X	X	X
All firms, 2012	27,626,360	792,088	3,546	1,058	2,520
Men-owned firms, 2012	14,844,597	464,592	1,708	543	1,362
Women-owned firms, 2012	9,878,397	252,944	1,295	439	791
Minority-owned firms, 2012	7,952,386	237,242	939	592	1,255
Nonminority-owned firms, 2012	18,987,918	533,808	2,450	402	1,039
Veteran-owned firms, 2012	2,521,682	57,996	199	31	129
Nonveteran-owned firms, 2012	24,070,685	707,975	3,196	945	2,177

 **GEOGRAPHY**

Geography					
Population per square mile, 2010	87.4	1,195.5	650.5	3,556.2	3,680.8
Land area in square miles, 2010	3,531,905.43	7,354.22	66.60	5.69	10.75
FIPS Code	1	34	3400120290	3459640	3402080

About datasets used in this table

Value Notes

▲ Estimates are not comparable to other geographic levels due to methodology differences that may exist between different data sources.

Some estimates presented here come from sample data, and thus have sampling errors that may render some apparent differences between geographies statistically indistinguishable. Click the Quick Info ⓘ icon in TABLE view to learn about sampling error.

The vintage year (e.g., V2019) refers to the final year of the series (2010 thru 2019). *Different vintage years of estimates are not comparable.*

Fact Notes

- (a) Includes persons reporting only one race
- (b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories
- (c) Economic Census - Puerto Rico data are not comparable to U.S. Economic Census data

Value Flags

- Either no or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest or open ended distribution.
- D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information
- F Fewer than 25 firms
- FN Footnote on this item in place of data
- N Data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
- NA Not available
- S Suppressed; does not meet publication standards
- X Not applicable
- Z Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown

QuickFacts data are derived from: Population Estimates, American Community Survey, Census of Population and Housing, Current Population Survey, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, Small Area Income Estimates, State and County Housing Unit Estimates, County Business Patterns, Nonemployer Statistics, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits.

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[Poverty Rate](#) → [New Jersey](#) → Atlantic City

Poverty in Atlantic City, New Jersey

What is the poverty rate in Atlantic City, New Jersey?

The poverty rate in Atlantic City is 40.6%. One out of every 2.5 residents of Atlantic City lives in poverty.

How many people in Atlantic City, New Jersey live in poverty?

15,741 of 38,792 Atlantic City residents reported income levels below the poverty line in the last year.

How does the poverty rate in Atlantic City compare to the rest of New Jersey?

The Poverty Rate across the state of New Jersey is 10.7%, meaning Atlantic City has a dramatically higher than average percentage of residents below the poverty line when compared to the rest of New Jersey.

FACEBOOK TWITTER

Source: 2017 ACS 5 Year

Atlantic City, New Jersey Poverty Rate By Race

Race	Population	Poverty Rate	National Poverty Rate	Population
Black	14,079	46.6%	25.2%	36.0%
Asian	7,085	35.9%	11.9%	18.1%
Other	3,490	55.2%	23.8%	8.9%
Two Or More Races	1,619	46.8%	18.4%	4.1%
White	5,976	23.3%	10.3%	15.3%
Hispanic	11,349	46.9%	22.2%	29.0%

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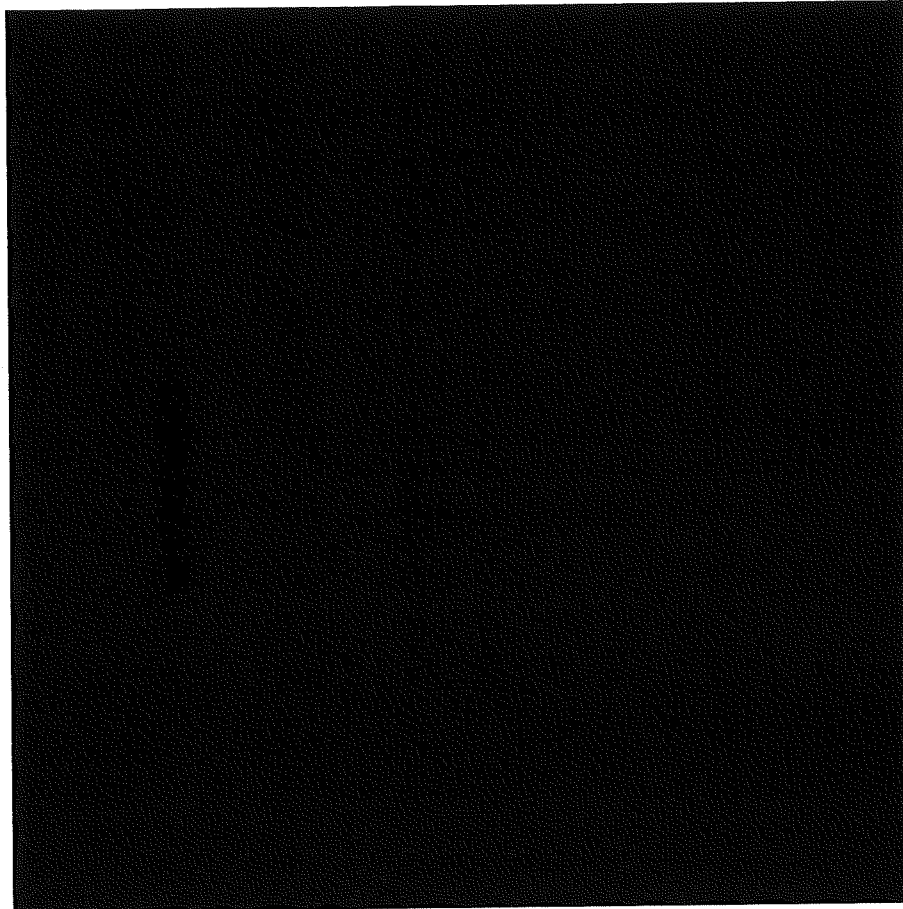
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Atlantic City, New Jersey Poverty Rate By Age

What's the Poverty Rate By Age in Atlantic City, New Jersey?



Breakdown of Atlantic City, New Jersey Poverty Rate By Age

Age	Poverty Rate
Children Under 6	68.4% ⓘ
Children 6 to 11 Years Old	61.6% ⓘ
Adolescents 12 to 17 Years Old	45.9% ⓘ
Adults 18 to 59 Years Old	37.3% ⓘ
Adults 60 to 74 Years Old	25.6% ⓘ
75 to 84 Years Old	24.7% ⓘ
Over 85 Years Old	26.0% ⓘ

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Drill Down

Poverty Rate → New Jersey → Pleasantville

History

Race

Gender

Education

Age

Nationality

Poverty in Pleasantville, New Jersey

What is the poverty rate in Pleasantville, New Jersey?

The poverty rate in Pleasantville is 22.9%. One out of every 4.4 residents of Pleasantville lives in poverty.

How many people in Pleasantville, New Jersey live in poverty?

4,626 of 20,242 Pleasantville residents reported income levels below the poverty line in the last year.

How does the poverty rate in Pleasantville compare to the rest of New Jersey?

The Poverty Rate across the state of New Jersey is 10.7%, meaning Pleasantville has a dramatically higher than average percentage of residents below the poverty line when compared to the rest of New Jersey.

Today's Refinance Rate
2.46% APR 15 Year Fixed

Select Loan Amount

\$225,000

FACEBOOK

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Source: 2017 ACS 5 Year

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NHL 5/11/16

Calculate Payment

Pleasantville, New Jersey Poverty Rate By Race

Race	Population	Poverty Rate	National Poverty Rate	Population
Black	7,929	18.7%	25.2%	38.6%
Other	2,458	31.8%	23.8%	12.0%
White	2,531	6.6%	10.3%	12.3%
Hispanic	9,284	30.7%	22.2%	45.1%

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What's the Poverty Rate in Pleasantville, New Jersey By Race?

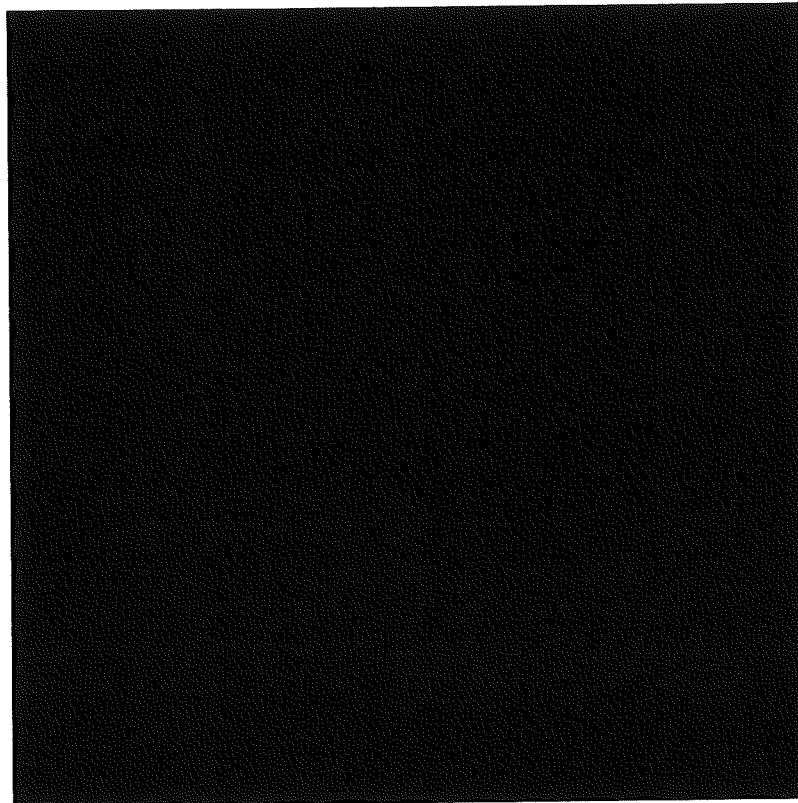
18.7% of Black residents of Pleasantville, New Jersey live below the poverty line.

The Poverty Rate of black residents in Pleasantville, New Jersey is dramatically lower than the national average of 25.2%. 1,481 of 7,929 black New Jerseyans live below the poverty line. Approximately 38.6% of the total population of Pleasantville, New Jersey are black.

6.6% of White residents of Pleasantville, New Jersey live below the poverty line.

Pleasantville, New Jersey Poverty Rate By Age

What's the Poverty Rate By Age in Pleasantville, New Jersey?



Breakdown of Pleasantville, New Jersey Poverty Rate By Age

Age	Poverty Rate
Children Under 6	49.8% ⓘ
Children 6 to 11 Years Old	45.8% ⓘ
Adolescents 12 to 17 Years Old	30.9% ⓘ
Adults 18 to 59 Years Old	17.1% ⓘ
Adults 60 to 74 Years Old	13.5% ⓘ
75 to 84 Years Old	18.6% ⓘ
Over 85 Years Old	10.3% ⓘ

**ATLANTIC COUNTY
2014/2015/2016/2017/2018 JUVENILE ARRESTS**

Total number of juvenile arrests:
2014: 975 2015: 712 2016: 712 2017: 637 2018: 648

Part I Index:

<i>Offense</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>
Murder	1	1	0	0	2
Rape	3	2	5	0	2
Robbery	30	29	19	27	28
Aggravated Assault	13	24	21	17	17
Larceny-Theft	141	127	118	101	91
Motor Vehicle Theft	6	8	2	3	1
Burglary	42	29	33	17	16
Total:	236	220	198	165	157

Part II Index:

<i>Offense</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>
Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	81	79	61	67	53
Arson	8	3	2	2	4
Forgery/Counterfeiting	0	0	0	1	1
Fraud	9	1	0	4	0
Embezzlement	0	0	0	3	0
Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possession, Etc.	24	22	16	20	14
Criminal/Malicious Mischief	38	20	34	22	26
Weapons; Carrying, Possession, Etc.	51	25	25	18	22
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	2	1	0	0	0
Sex Offenses (Except Rape & Prostitution)	2	1	2	7	6
Drug Abuse Violations	143	96	159	138	158
Offenses Against Family And Children	0	0	0	2	0
Driving Under the Influence	7	6	4	6	2
Liquor Laws	24	9	9	3	12
Disorderly Conduct	56	57	52	40	46
Vagrancy	5	4	0	0	0
All Other Offenses (Except traffic)	93	70	68	57	66

**ATLANTIC COUNTY
2014/2015/2016/2017/2018 JUVENILE ARRESTS**

<i>Offense</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>
Gambling	37	25	20	30	39
Curfew and Loitering Laws	84	37	54	42	41
Runaways	75	36	8	10	1

Grand Total **975** **712** **712** **637** **648**

<i>Demographics</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>
Arrests by race					
White:	487	340	364	322	
Black:	472	361	337	304	
Asian:	18	10	9	8	
AI/AN:	0	1	2	3	
NH/PI:					

Hispanic: **181** **148** **154** **137**
 Non Hispanic: **794** **564** **558** **500**

Juveniles arrested by sex:
 Males: **660** **510** **523** **479** **474**
 Females: **315** **202** **189** **158** **174**

Juveniles arrested by age:
 Under 10 **5** **4**
 10-12 **19** **22**
 13-14 **102** **102**
 15 **116** **147**
 16 **174** **167**
 17 **221** **206**

Atlantic County CJJSI
 Successful HEDS Detention Alternative Surveys 2010-2017
 February 14, 2019

Table 1. Rate the following aspects of HEDs Detention Alternative (DA) (n=125)

Question	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Rules of DA clearly explained	0.8%	0.0%	32.8%	66.4%
I understood the rules	0.0%	0.8%	40.0%	59.2%
DA helped me stay out of trouble	0.0%	1.6%	37.6%	60.8%
DA staff reminded of court dates	0.0%	1.6%	39.2%	58.4%
DA staff wants me to be successful	0.0%	1.6%	30.6%	67.7%
DA staff responded when I had questions	0.0%	0.8%	36.3%	62.9%
Could call DA staff	0.0%	3.3%	37.4%	59.3%
DA staff treated me fairly	0.0%	3.2%	33.6%	63.2%
Received praise from DA staff	0.0%	2.4%	40.0%	57.6%
Liked DA activities	5.0%	14.9%	37.2%	43.0%

Table 2. Were you tempted to disregard the rules? (n=129)

Yes	No
26.4%	73.6%

Table 3. What caused you not to violate? (n=68)

Cause	%
Wanted to stay out of trouble	66.2%
Caseworker	16.2%
Didn't want to disappoint family	4.4%
Life in danger	1.5%
Girlfriend	1.5%
Other	10.3%

Table 4. What supports were in place to help you succeed? (n=116)

Support	%
Case manager	49.1%
Work program	18.1%
Family	6.0%
School	7.8%
Sports	4.3%
Religion	3.4%
Other	11.2%

Table 5. What does the community need to be successful? (n=100)

Need	%
Work	22.0%
PAL/Sports	13.0%
Curfew	17.0%
Church/Community Service	3.0%
Family	2.0%
School	3.0%
Mentoring	4.0%
Nothing	36.0%

Table 6. Were you required to attend school? (n=116)

Yes	No
79.3%	20.7%

Table 7. Were you employed? (n=116)

Yes	No
11.2%	88.8%

Table 8. Were you open with any agencies? (n=114)

Yes	No
38.6%	61.4%

Table 9. What did you like the most about the DA? (n=125)

Like	%
Case Manager	19.2%
Kept out of trouble	27.2%
Being home	21.6%
Working	1.6%
Better outlook	0.8%
Sports	2.4%
Church	0.8%
Nothing	26.4%

Table 10. What did you like the least about the DA? (n=124)

Dislike	%
Not going outside	64.5%
Curfew	8.1%
Equipment	14.5%
Mean staff	0.8%
Everything	0.8%
Nothing	11.3%

Unsuccessful Atlantic County CJJSI
 Successful HEDS Detention Alternative Surveys 2008-2018
 March 14, 2019

Table 1. Rate the following aspects of HEDs Detention Alternative (DA) (n=80)

Question	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Rules of DA clearly explained	0.0%	3.8%	59.5%	36.7%
I understood the rules	0.0%	11.4%	55.7%	32.9%
DA helped me stay out of trouble	3.8%	22.8%	50.6%	22.8%
DA staff reminded of court dates	12.8%	38.5%	38.5%	10.3%
DA staff wants me to be successful	1.3%	14.1%	70.5%	14.1%
DA staff responded when I had questions	4.1%	33.8%	51.4%	10.8%
Could call DA staff	11.4%	46.8%	35.4%	6.3%
DA staff treated me fairly	1.3%	19.0%	68.4%	11.4%
Received praise from DA staff	16.9%	35.1%	42.9%	5.2%
Liked DA activities	31.6%	42.1%	15.8%	10.5%

Table 2. Were you tempted to disregard the rules? (n=77)

Yes	No
77.5%	18.8%

Table 3. What caused you to violate? (n=76)

Cause	%
Family/home problems	34.2%
Wanted to go outside/bored	24.2%
Unhappy with program	11.8%
Life in danger	7.9%
Did not understand rules	2.6%
Other	19.3%

Table 4. What supports were in place to help you succeed? (n=74)

Support	%
Case manager	16.7%
Work program	33.3%
Family	16.7%
School	33.3%

Table 5. What could be different to help you succeed? (n=79)

Change	%
Work	2.5%
Curfew	10.1%
Time outside home	12.7%
Family	1.3%
Different home environment	6.3%
Better staff interaction/attention	21.5%
Nothing	45.6%

Table 6. Were you required to attend school? (n=59)

Yes	No
55.9%	44.1%

Table 7. Were you employed? (n=60)

Yes	No
5.0%	95.0%

Table 8. Were you open with any agencies? (n=60)

Yes	No
35.0%	65.0%

Table 9. What did you like the most about the DA? (n=78)

Like	%
Case Manager	5.1%
Kept out of trouble	12.8%
Being home	46.2%
Nothing	35.9%

Table 10. What did you like the least about the DA? (n=78)

Dislike	%
Not going outside	71.8%
Curfew	7.7%
Equipment	6.4%
Mean staff	1.3%
Everything	1.3%
Nothing	11.5%

