

**BERGEN COUNTY**  
**COMPREHENSIVE YOUTH SERVICES PLAN**  
**JANUARY 1, 2015 – DECEMBER 31, 2017**



**Kathleen A. Donovan**  
*County Executive*

**BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS**

**David L. Ganz**  
*Chairman*

**Joan M. Voss**  
*Vice Chairwoman*

**John A. Felice**  
*Chair Pro Tempore*

**Maura R. DeNicola**  
**Steven A. Tanelli**  
**James J. Tedesco III**  
**Tracy Silna Zur**

---

**Bergen County Youth Services Commission**

Phyllis Strohmeyer, M.A.  
*Chairperson*

Judy Forman, B.A.  
*Vice-Chairperson*

Catherine M. Mirra, M.S., L.S.W., A.C.S.W.  
*Administrator*

**AUGUST 2014**

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

### **SECTION I. INTRODUCTION**

### **SECTION II. PLANNING BODIES AND COUNTY MANAGEMENT**

#### **STRUCTURE, ORGANIZATIONAL CHART**

### **SECTION III. BERGEN COUNTY PLANNING PROCESS**

### **SECTION IV. CY 2014 EXISTING SERVICES, CONTINUUM OF CARE**

#### **POINTS OF INTERVENTION CHART**

### **SECTION V. DELINQUENCY PREVENTION**

Data Worksheets and Analysis Questions

### **SECTION VI. DIVERSIONS (Law Enforcement, J/FCIU, Family Court)**

Data Worksheets and Analysis Questions

### **SECTION VII. DETENTION/ALTERNATIVES**

Data Worksheets and Analysis Questions

### **SECTION VIII. DISPOSITIONS**

Data Worksheets and Analysis Questions

### **SECTION IV. REENTRY**

Data Worksheets and Analysis Questions

### **SECTION X. VISION CHART (CONTINUUM OF CARE RECOMMENDATIONS)**

### **SECTION XI. ATTACHMENTS**

A) Bergen County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan, 2015-2017,

2014 Plan Timeline/Action Plan

B) Bergen County Planning Workgroups

C) Bergen County Youth Services Commission, 2015-2017 Plan,

2014 Needs Assessment Survey Results and Blank Form

D) Bergen County 2012 Juvenile Arrests Summary

- E) Pocket Guide 2014, Advocates for Children of NJ,  
Excerpt Bergen Data
- F) Causes and Correlates of Delinquency
- G) BCYSC/JCEC Juvenile Justice System Data Review
- H) 2013 Top Ten Bergen County Municipalities Ranked by Number of  
Juvenile Charges Filed in 2013 (Map)
- I) Bergen Family Center Adolescent Diagnostic Unit Issues and  
Diagnosis, Calendar Year 2013
- J) 2013 JDAI Annual Report, Take-Away Points, March 24, 2014
- K) CarePlus NJ, Inc. Fire Prevention Program, Age 10 & Under  
Stats, May 29, 2014
- L) Children's Interagency Coordinating Council, Annual Needs Assessment,  
January 1, 2011-December 31, 2011 Excerpt: Key Findings

# SECTION I. INTRODUCTION

The Bergen County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan, January 1, 2015-December 31, 2017, was completed in accordance with the guidelines prepared by the New Jersey Juvenile Justice Commission. **Section II.** Planning Bodies, County Management Structure, and Organizational Chart. **Section III.** Consists of the Planning Process. **Section IV.** CY 2014 Existing Services, Continuum of Care Points of Intervention Chart. **Section V.** Delinquency Prevention – Data Worksheets and Questions. **Section VI.** Diversions (Law Enforcement, J/FCIU, Family Court) – Data Worksheets and Analysis Questions. **Section VII.** Detention/Alternatives – Data Worksheets and Analysis Questions. **Section VIII.** Dispositions – Data Worksheets and Analysis Questions. **Section VIV.** Reentry – Data Worksheets and Analysis Questions. **Section X.** Vision Chart (Continuum of Care Recommendations). **Section XI.** Contains the attachments Utilized to complete various sections of the Bergen County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan, January 1, 2015-December 31, 2017.

**SECTION II.  
PLANNING BODIES  
COUNTY MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE  
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART**

## *Planning Bodies*

CYSC – County Youth Services Commission  
JCEC – Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition

PPB – Policy Prevention Board  
CJJSI – County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement

No	Race/ Ethnicity*	Name & Designee	Position/Representative	CYSC	JCEC	CJJSI	PPB**
1	W	Catherine M. Mirra	Youth Services Commission Administrator	X	X	X	-
2	W	Hon. Bonnie Mizdol (Hon. Gary Wilcox)	Presiding Judge – Family Part of the Superior Court	X	X	X	-
3	W	Diana Moskal	Case Manager – Family Part of the Superior Court / Juvenile Court	X	X	X	-
4	W	John Fuhrman (Ron Nowakowski, Assist Chief)	Chief Probation Officer – County	X	X	X	-
5	W	Kathleen Donovan (*Phyllis Strohmeyer, BCYSC Chair); Freeholder Chairman David Gantz	Highest elected official of County government (e.g., Freeholder/County Executive)	X	X	X	-
6	W	John Molinelli, Esq, (Denyse Coyle Galda, Esq.)	County Prosecutor	X	X	X	-
7	H	Evelyn Rodriguez	Juvenile Justice Commission Court Liaison	X	X	X	-
8	H	Louis Acevedo (Seth Victor)	Regional Public Defender for County/ Public Defender	X	X	X	X
9	H/W	Haydee Zamora-Dalton, Central; Ken Lowry, South (Lori Mendoza)	Manager – County DYFS District Office	X	X	X	X
10	W	Michele Hart-Loughlin	County Mental Health Administrator	X	X	-	X
11	W	Vacant-TBD (Norah Peck or Kathryn Morrow)	County Superintendent of Schools	X	X	X	X
12	W	Dr. Howard Lerner (Mitch Badiner)	Superintendent of the County Vocational Schools	X	X	X	-
13	W	Jane Linter (Rocco Mazza)	County Human Services Department Director	X	X	X	-
14	W	Joanne Eckert	Youth Shelter Director	X	X	X	-
15	H	Jorge Sandoval	Youth Detention Center Director	X	X	-	-
16	W	Kristen Ambrosio	Director – Juvenile Family Crisis Intervention Unit	X	X	-	-
17	W	Det. Sgt. Adam Kopesky, JOA; Det. Lisa Porfido, Bergen County Police Department	President – Juvenile Officers Association or other law enforcement representative who works primarily with youth. Police/Law Enforcement	X	X	-	X

## *Planning Bodies*

CYSC – County Youth Services Commission  
 JCEC – Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition

PPB – Policy Prevention Board  
 CJJSI – County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement

18	W	Sue Debiak (*Judy Forman, BCYSC Vice-Chair)	County Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Director	X	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  
 JCEC – Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition

PPB – Policy Prevention Board  
 CJJSI – County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement

No	Race/ Ethnicity*	Name & Designee	Position/Representative	CYSC	JCEC	CJJSI	PPB**
19	W	Tammy Molinelli	Workforce Investment Board Representative	X	-	-	-
20	-	-	Business Community Representative	X	X	-	X
21	W	Michael Saudino	Sheriff	X	X	-	-
22	W	Dr. Nicholas Montello David Cohen	Religious affiliated, fraternal, nonprofit or social service organization involved in crime prevention	x	X	X	X
23	B	Hon. Gary Wilcox	Juvenile Judge – Family Part of the Superior Court	x	X	X	-
24	W	Laura A. Simoldoni	Trial Court Administrator – Family Part of the Superior Court	-	-	X	-
25	W	Diana Moskal	Family Division Manager – Family Part of the Superior Court	X	X	X	-
26	W	Emily Fox	JJC JDAI Detention Specialist	-	-	X	-
27	H	Louis Acevedo, Esq.	County Public Defender’s Office	X	X	X	-
28	W	John Molinelli, Esq.	County Prosecutor’s Office	X	X	X	-
29	W	Chief John Fuhrman	Probation Division	X	X	X	-
30	-	-	Private/ Non-profit organization	X	X	X	-
31	-	-	Parents of youth in the juvenile justice system or youth member	-	-	-	X
32	-	-	Juvenile Justice	-	-	-	X
33	-	-	Parent/Family/Youth Association	-	-	-	X
34	B	Adyilah Washington	Educator	X	X	-	-
35	B	Dallas Gray	Bergen Vicinage Minority Concerns	X	X	-	-
36	W	Ron Kistner	BC Department of Parks Director	X	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  
 JCEC – Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition

PPB – Policy Prevention Board  
 CJJSI – County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement

No	Race/ Ethnicity*	Name & Designee	Position/Representative	CYSC	JCEC	CJJSI	PPB**
37	W	Desserie Morgan	CCSI Nurse Manager, Bergen Regional Medical Center	X	X	-	-
38	H	Luis Sanchez	Provider, Alcohol and Drug Recovery Program	X	X	-	-
39	W	Linda Spiegel, Esq.	BC Bar Association, Family Law Section Representative	X	X	X	-
40							
41							
42							
43							
44							
45							
46							
47							
48							
49							
50							
<b>Total Number of Members</b>							

**\*\*PPB members must minimally have 15 members and cannot have more than 21.**

**\* 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	JABG	Title	JDAI	
Catherine M. Mirra	BCYSC Administrator	X	X			X	Administer the Bergen County Youth Services Commission (arrange all Membership Meeting Dates, Committee and Officers Slate, preparation of Membership Meeting Minutes, Analysis of various data (UCR, Court, etc.), participates on all Site Visits of programs funded with Juvenile Justice Allocation and JDAI Innovations, provide assistance for various grants (Juvenile Justice Allocation and JDAI Innovations); prepare all Workplans and drafts for Three-Year Comprehensive County Plans and Updates, presentations on the BCYSC and Juvenile Justice system, as requested; Assist in the preparation of the annual JDAI Innovations Packet; Attend various meetings (Juvenile Officers Association, CIACC, Statewide Youth Services Commission Administrators).
*Sarah Onello	Planning Officer	X	X			X	Ensure, through direct supervision and monitoring of staff, that all activities related to the Juvenile Justice grants are accomplished efficiently; assists YSC Administrator in preparation of youth services plans; prepares application for juvenile justice funding; prepares Requests for Proposals, ensuring consistency with YSC recommendations, funding guidelines and state/county policies; prepares Bergen County Resolutions, agreements with the State JJC, and state fiscal reports; oversees contracts and payments to funded agencies.
*Jamie Ziegelhofer	Program Analyst	X	X				Works in collaboration with the Youth Services Commission to implement YSC and other juvenile justice program goals and objectives: attends meetings of the YSC and reports on Partnership & Family Court activities; assists YSC administrator with coordination of meeting agenda; monitors

## County Management Structure

Name	Title	JJC Grants					Duties
		SCP	FC	JABG	Title V	JDAI	
							contracts for juvenile justice programs funded through the YSC; assists in preparation of requests for proposals; assists YSC with preparation of county-wide youth services plans and other planning required for juvenile justice programs; coordinates site visits of all funded programs and prepares reports to YSC.
*Nicholas Curci	Business Manager	X	X			X	Acts as liaison to the Bergen County Treasury Department; reviews contract budgets for consistency with county/state fiscal policies; reviews fiscal reports to ensure compliance with contract requirements; processes purchase orders and payments to sub-contracted agencies.

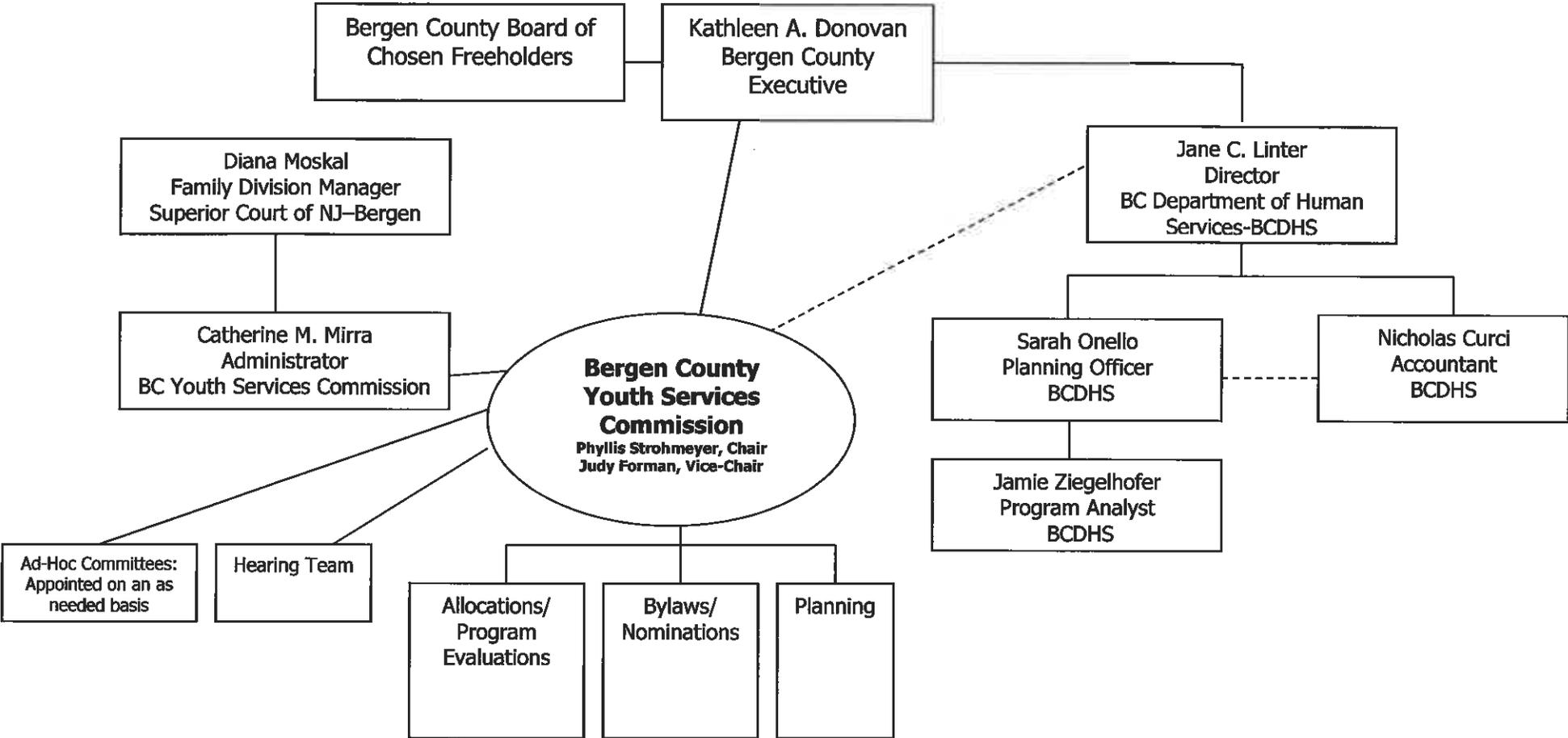
### Legend

SCP – State Community Partnership  
 FC – Family Court  
 JABG – Juvenile Accountability Block Grant,  
 ends 12/2014.

Title V – Delinquency Prevention  
 JDAI – Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

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

**Bergen County Youth Services Commission  
2014 Organizational Chart**



## **SECTION III. BERGEN COUNTY PLANNING PROCESS**

The Bergen County Youth Services Commission (BCYSC) was required to respond to a series of questions which identified the BCYSC planning process. Attached are the specific questions and responses.

# ***BERGEN County Planning Process***

## **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. Please describe the preparation activities the county took in completing the Comprehensive Plan (e.g., met with planning committee to discuss having focus groups, surveys, identify other data needed, etc.). State the total number and types of committee meetings (e.g., planning, executive, YSC, etc.) held to develop the 2015-2017 Comprehensive Plan.

A total of eighteen (18) meetings were conducted to complete the Bergen County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan, January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2017 and 2015 Funding Application:

**A)** Developed, presented and approved the 2014 Timeline/Action Plan-Revised and Planning Workgroups, December 3, 2013 (refer to Section XI. Attachments); **B)** Completion of the Needs Assessment Survey, Problem Areas and Service Interventions Needed but not Available, (refer to Section XI. Attachment): CIACC Family Advisory Group, December 11, 2013, BCYSC/JCEC – January 7, 2014; Bergen County CIACC – Children's Interagency Coordinating Council January 14, 2014; Bergen County Juvenile Officers Association March 18, 2014 meeting; **C)** BCYSC Planning Workgroups, by Continuum of Care – five groups met on May 6, 2014 and four groups met on June 3, 2014 (one group had already completed their tasks) – the groups reviewed their specific Data Worksheets, Analysis Questions and completed their specific section of the Vision Chart; **D)** BCYSC/JCEC Allocations/Program Evaluations Committee - met on July 23, 2014 to review the completed Vision Charts (all five parts of the Continuum of Care) and assisted in the preparation of the Request for Proposal; **E)** BCYSC/JCEC – conducted Special Membership Meeting on August 5, 2015 (presentation and approval of the 2015-2017 Plan and 2015 Funding Application (without specific service providers) – RFP was released after the BCYSC/JCEC approved the Plan and funding Application); **F)** BCYSC/JCEC Allocations/Program Evaluations Committee – met on September 25, 2013 to review and score each “RFP” submitted and developed the specific funding recommendations for 2015); **G)** BCYSC/JCEC Membership Meeting, October 7, 2014 – the BCYSC/JCEC Allocations/Program Evaluations Committee presented the 2015 Funding Recommendations to the BCYSC Membership, who in turn did approve the recommendations. **H)** Revised Program Profiles were then revised to reflect the specific providers of services and forwarded to the NJ Juvenile Justice Commission.

Describe the planning process as it relates to key information reviewed or activities initiated (surveying, focus groups and data review) that identified the needs and/gaps in this Comprehensive Plan. If surveys and/or questionnaires were used, submit a blank copy with this Plan.

**Prevention:** The key information reviewed for this section of the continuum was: 2014 BCYSC Needs Assessment Survey Results (Top Ten Problem Areas and Top Ten Service Interventions Needed but not available). A blank copy of the survey and the results can be found in the Plan's Section XI. Attachments. The Pocket Guide 2014 New Jersey Kids Count, State of Our

Counties, prepared by the Advocates for Children of NJ-ACNJ, was also reviewed. The Guide indicated the following for Bergen County (highlights only): **1) Overall County Ranking is 4<sup>th</sup>** (same as in 2013); **2) Children Living below the Poverty Line** – a substantial increase of 112% from 9,347 in 2008 to 20,341 in 2012; **3) Children Receiving Welfare (TANF)** – a small decrease (6%) from 1,771 in 2009 vs. 1,659 in 2013; **4) Children Receiving NJ SNAP (formerly Food Stamps)** – a substantial increase of 63% from 8,640 in 2009 to 14,120 in 2013; **5) Percent Unemployed** – a moderate decrease of (29%) from 7.7 in 2009 vs. 5.5 in 2013; **6) Number of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price School Breakfast** – a substantial increase of 79% from 3,672 in 2008-09 to 6,563 2012-13; **7) Percentage of Eligible Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price School Breakfast** – a moderate increase of 35% from 18 in 2008-09 to 25 in 2012-13; **8) Number of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price School Lunch** - a moderate increase of 38% from 14,764 in 2008-09 to 20,445 in 2012-13; **9) Percentage of Eligible Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price School Lunch** – a small increase of 5% from 74 in 2008-09 to 77 in 2012-13; **10) Number of Children Where Abuse/Neglect was Substantiated** – a moderate increase of 59% from 423 in 2008 to 672 in 2012; **11) Bergen was one of six counties that had a small increase, 7%, in Out-of-Home Placements** – 305 in 2009 to 327 in 2013. A copy of the Bergen County information can be found in the Plan’s Section XI. Attachments.

The Causes and Correlates of Delinquency (refer to the Plan’s Section XI. Attachments) was once again a key reference in program development. BCYSC/JCEC Summary Reports (site visits) of the programs funded under the Prevention Category were also reviewed for the purpose of identifying: delivery of the programs (contract compliance); program outcomes (improving/decreasing behaviors, attitudes); program addresses the causes and correlates of delinquency. The summary site visit reports also guided the BCYSC/JCEC in developing service priorities for 2015. The New Jersey Uniform Crime Report 2012 was also utilized in identifying types of offenses, demographic information, etc. A ranking of Bergen County’s Top Ten Municipalities by Number of Charges Filed for 2013 was also completed (refer to the Plan’s Section XI. Attachments). This report assists the BCYSC in identifying specific areas of the county where offenses are occurring (Bergen County has a total of 70 municipalities). The Children’s Interagency Coordinating Council-CIACC 2011 Needs Assessment Key Findings was also utilized for service planning (refer to the Plan’s Section XI. Attachments). The BCYSC also continues to work closely with the Superior Court, community groups, various county departments (Bergen County Department of Human Services/Human Services Advisory Council, Alternatives to Domestic Violence, and Division of Family Guidance; Department of Health, Division of Mental Health/CIACC and Office of Alcohol and Drug Resources), educators, law enforcement, and service providers, regarding service prioritization, and coordination of funding (when possible) not only under Prevention, but all categories of the Continuum of Care.

**Diversion:** The key information reviewed for this section of the continuum was: Causes and Correlates of Delinquency; 2014 BCYSC Needs Assessment Survey Results (Top Ten Problem Areas and Top Ten Service Interventions Needed but not Available). BCYSC/JCEC Juvenile Justice System Data Review provided information on the number of: Juvenile Conference Committees, Intake Service Conferences by the Juvenile Intake Unit of the Superior Court’s Family Division, Juvenile Calendar of Not Mandatory and Mandatory, Stationhouse Adjustments and the Uniform Crime Report number of Juvenile Arrests. BCYSC/JCEC also utilized the Summary Reports (site visits) of the programs funded under Diversion for the purpose of identifying: delivery of the programs (contract compliance); program outcomes (improving/decreasing behaviors, attitudes); program addresses the causes and correlates of delinquency. The summary site visit

reports also guided the BCYSC/JCEC in developing the 2015 service priorities. The Children's Interagency Coordinating Council-CIACC 2011 Needs Assessment Key Findings was also utilized for service planning.

**Detention:** The key information reviewed for this part of the Continuum of Care was information provided by the NJ Juvenile Justice Commission, Bergen County Division of Family Guidance Administrator of the Detention Center and the New Jersey Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Annual Data Report – 2013, Take-Away Points, March 24, 2014 prepared by NJ Juvenile Justice Commission Research and Reform Specialist for Bergen County. In addition to the state and county reports, the following data was also reviewed: Causes and Correlates of Delinquency; 2014 BCYSC Needs Assessment Survey Results (Top Ten Problem Areas and Top Ten Service Interventions Needed but not Available); BCYSC/JCEC and BCCJJSI (Bergen County Council Juvenile Justice System Improvement) Summary Site Visit Reports funded under the Detention and Detention Alternatives/Electronic Monitoring was reviewed for the purpose of identifying: delivery of the programs (contract compliance); program outcomes (juvenile was compliant to all court mandates and program rules, etc.). The summary site visit reports also guided the BCYSC/JCEC in developing the 2015 service priorities. BCCJJSI develops and plans for the JDAI Innovations Fund which is then presented to the BCYSC/JCEC for their endorsement. The DART (Detention Assessment Review Team, a Multi-Disciplinary Team) did meet weekly, until April 2014. Due to a variety of positive changes, within Bergen's Juvenile Justice System, this has resulted in the disbanding of the DART: A new case expeditor was hired under the Superior Court of NJ, Bergen Vicinage, Family Division; BCCJJSI Case Processing Subcommittee has been very active in reviewing and implementing strategies for expediting juvenile cases (e.g., completion of Public Defender Application, 5A, now being done by the Family Division's Juvenile Intake Unit, instead of the Criminal Division staff); BC Division of Family Guidance, the administrator of the Detention Center, is focusing more on the emotional, behavioral and educational needs of juveniles housed in the facility rather than specific case planning; BC Division of Family Guidance continues to assign two Court Liaisons who are present in the Courtroom every day, as well as coordinating with the NJ JJC Parole/Transitional Services on juveniles returning to Bergen on Parole status. The DART began in the late 1990's and since then has assisted a number of juveniles, with the Client Specific Funds, as well as Bergen's Juvenile Justice System.

**Disposition:** The key information reviewed for this section of the continuum was: Bergen Family Center Adolescent Diagnostic Unit Issues and Diagnosis Report Calendar Year 2013, dated April 11, 2014. The report contained: reasons for the assessments, number and percentage recommended to Out-of-Home Placement and majority of the diagnosis issued (a juvenile may have more than one diagnosis). The report can be found in the Plan's Section XI. Attachments. In addition to this clinical information, the following information was also reviewed: Causes and Correlates of Delinquency; 2014 BCYSC Needs Assessment Survey Results (Top Ten Problem Areas and Top Ten Service Interventions Needed but not Available); BCYSC/JCEC Summary Site Visit Reports, of the programs funded under the Disposition Category, were also reviewed for the purpose of identifying: delivery of the programs (contract compliance); program outcomes (improving/decreasing behaviors, attitudes). The summary site visit reports also guided the BCYSC/JCEC in developing the 2015 funding recommendations. The Children's Interagency Coordinating Council-CIACC 2011 Needs Assessment Key Findings was also utilized for service planning.

**Reentry:** The key information reviewed for this section of the continuum was: 2014 BCYSC Needs Assessment Survey Results (Top Ten Problem Areas and Top Ten Service Interventions Needed but not Available); BC Division of Family Guidance Manager of Transitions Program and Court Liaison, provided an overview of demographics of juveniles and young adults returning on Parole. The report is in the Plan's Section XI. Attachments. The Children's Interagency Coordinating Council-CIACC 2011 Needs Assessment Key Findings was also utilized for service planning. No programs are funded under this category. Client Specific Funds have been available, but no funds have been requested. Parole Officers/Community Development Transitional staff have access to other funds to address the needs of Bergen's juveniles returning on Parole.

2. Was additional data, other than that provided by the JJC (i.e. JJC Residential and Commitments Data, Detention Statistics Report, etc.) used in your county's planning process? If so, what data was used? How was this information used? For example, UCR data was analyzed by municipalities to see where prevention services or efforts should be implemented. What is the source of the data? What is the timeframe of the data used? If additional data was used, submit a copy with this Plan.

Title of Data	Source	Timeframe/Year(s)	How was the data used?	Comments
<i>Ex: Municipal Arrest</i>	<i>State Police, Uniform Crime Report</i>	<i>Jan – Dec 2009</i>	<i>To focus on municipalities that had high arrest for youth.</i>	
Top Ten Problem Areas and Top Ten Service Interventions Needed but not Available	2014 BCYSC Needs Assessment Survey Results	December 2013, January&March 2014	Top Ten Problem Areas/Service Interventions guided the BCYSC in developing funding recommendations for 2015	Survey Results and Blank Survey Form are in Section XI. Attachment C of the Plan
Bergen County 2012 Juvenile Arrests	NJ State Police, Uniform Crime Report – UCR	2012	The data enhanced the planning efforts of the BCYSC/JCEC by understanding the types of offenses being committed, and other demographic information (gender, race/ethnicity)	Summary Page is in Section XI. Attachment D of the Plan
Pocket Guide 2014, New Jersey Kids Count, The State of Our Counties (Excerpt)	Advocates for Children of New Jersey	Bergen County Key Indicators (various years)	The data enhanced the planning efforts of the BCYSC/JCEC	Profile is in Section XI. Attachment E of the Plan

Causes and Correlates of Delinquency	NJ JJC	Ongoing	Document guided the BCYSC in developing 2015 funding recommendations	Copy of document is in Section XI. Attachment F of the Plan
BCYSC/JCEC Juvenile Justice System Data Review Report	UCR-State, BC Prosecutor's Office, Superior Court-Family	Various Years	Document guided the BCYSC in planning and developing 2015 funding recommendations	Copy of the Report is in Section XI. Attachment G of the Plan
BC Municipalities Ranked by # of Charges Filed (Map)	Superior Court of NJ, FACTS Reports	2013	Identifies the location of juvenile crime in Bergen County; information used in planning and 2015 funding recommendations	Map is in Section XI. Attachment H of the Plan
Adolescent Diagnostic Unit Issues and Diagnosis Recap	Bergen Family Center	CY 2013, Prepared April 5, 2014	Reasons for assessments, Out-of-Home recommendations, diagnoses; information used for program planning and 2015 funding recommendations	Report is in Section XI. Attachment I of the Plan

Take-Away Points	NJ JDAI BC Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement	JDAI Annual Data Report – 2013; Take-Away Points March 24, 2014	Report provided trends analysis, in various data points in the Detention and Alternatives to Detention Continuum of Care.	Take-Away Points, March 24, 2014 Prepared by Emily Fox, JJC Research and Reform Specialist to Bergen is in Section XI. Attachment J of the Plan
Fire Prevention Program, Age 10 & Under Stats	CarePlus NJ, Inc.	2012-2014	Information was used for program planning and 2015 funding recommendations	Report is in Section XI. Attachment K of the Plan
Needs Assessment, Key Findings	CIACC	Calendar Year 2011	Information was used for program planning.	Copy of Key Findings is in Section XI. Attachment L.

Comments: None.

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

The Bergen County Council Juvenile Justice System Improvement Steering Committee (BCCJJSI) and the BCYSC have an excellent working relationship. The BCYSC and the BCCJJSI have cross membership, which enhances the planning and funding recommendations for both groups.

Additional Comments:

- 1) NJ Department of Children and Families, Children’s System of Care-CSOC (Behavioral Health and Substance Abuse Services)

The CSOC continues to strive to meet the vast array of service needs presented by the variety of children and juveniles who are referred to this system of care. Substance Abuse Services have now transitioned over to the CSOC. No new services were purchased and Bergen’s one inpatient program, Touchstone Hall, ended in 2013. Some juveniles, with substance abuse issues, are continuing to walk away from treatment programs. The question becomes: What program

enhancements are implemented to address the elopement issues? Drug Abuse in Bergen County's YSC 2014 Needs Assessment Survey was Ranked 2<sup>nd</sup>. According to reports and actions taken by Bergen County's Prosecutor the use of opiates and heroin has skyrocketed. Deaths from heroin have grown in Bergen County from 2013 to 2014. The need for inpatient programs was Ranked 7<sup>th</sup> in the BCYSC 2014 Needs Assessment Survey. It needs to be noted that access to certain programs/beds (substance abuse and behavioral health) may have a waiting list (for one bed there could be several juveniles awaiting the same bed). Some programs have openings, but no referrals. Why is this occurring? During the BCYSC/JCEC 2014 monitoring visit, on a Substance Abuse Assessment and Treatment Program, the following was noted: "it is a challenge locating programs to service juveniles with a Marijuana issue; programs are focusing more on opiates and heroin. CSOC and the NJ Department of Children and Families is strongly encouraged to conduct a review of the current programs under contract to determine their effectiveness and relevancy to today's juvenile's substance abuse and behavioral/emotional problems. A dialogue needs to occur between the CSOC, contract providers and planning entities (Youth Services Commissions, Professional Advisory Councils on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Children's Interagency Coordinating Councils) and other key stakeholders (families, etc.) to identify the program models needed to effectively serve juveniles presenting with serious substance abuse/behavioral issues.

## 2) Disproportionate Minority Contact

Bergen County, like other counties in New Jersey, has experienced decreases in juvenile arrests; juvenile delinquency complaints and Detention admissions. Despite the reduction in numbers, youth of color and ethnicity appear more so in the secure side of the Juvenile Justice System: Detention and Commitments to the NJ Juvenile Justice Commission, and Parole. Listed below are some highlights from the NJ JDAI 2013 Annual Report, March 2014, which demonstrates reductions in minority overrepresentation in the Detention side of the Juvenile Justice Continuum of Care.

### a) Minority Youth in Detention (Table 19, Pg. 19) Average Daily Population

The number of minority juveniles reduced substantially (62.1%) when compared to the Pre-JDAI number of 16.1; a small increase, 0.5, occurred in the Average Daily Population from 5.6% in 2012 vs. 6.1% in 2013

### b) % of Detention Admissions Comprised of Minority Youth (Table 30, Pg. 25)

The percentage reduced by (11.5%) from 88.2% in 2012 vs. 76.7% in 2013. Pre-JDAI percentage was 78.3%, which represents an overall decrease of (1.6%).

### c) Minority Overrepresentation in Detention Representation (Table 31, Pg. 26):

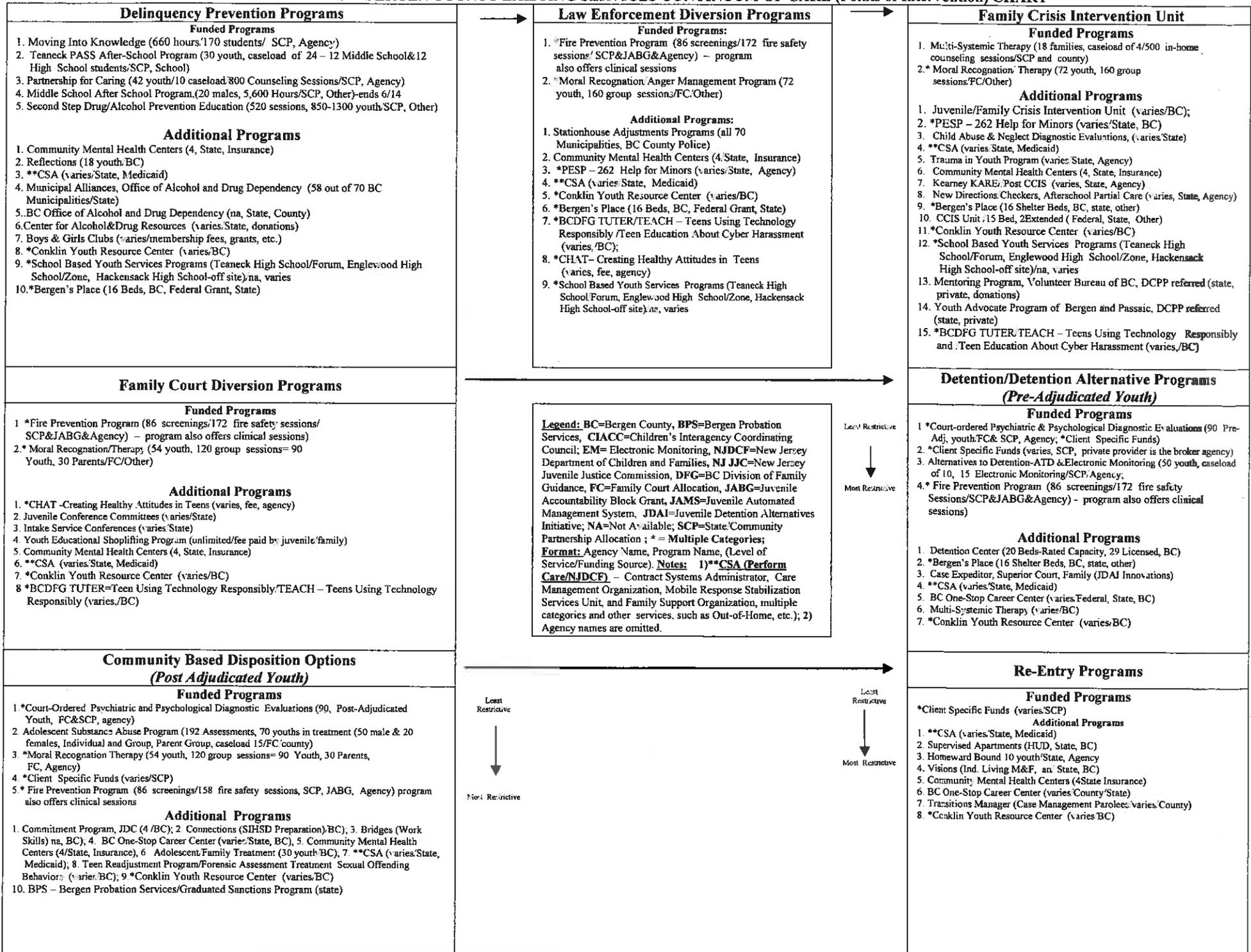
Pre-JDAI Minority Representation in youth population was 35.1% vs. 41.4% Post t-JDAI; Pre-JDAI Minority Representation in Detention was 79.4% vs. 76.0% Post-JDAI; Percentage Point Difference/Gap Pre-JDAI +44.3 vs. +34. 6 Post-JDAI = (-9.7).

Both the BCYSC and the BCCJJSI will continue to review the various data on youth of color and ethnicity in the Juvenile Justice System in Bergen, and develop recommendations, accordingly.

**SECTION IV.  
CY 2014 EXISTING SERVICES  
CONTINUUM OF CARE  
POINTS OF INTERVENTION CHART**

Attached is the Calendar Year (CY) 2014 Existing Services, Continuum of Care Points of Intervention Chart.

**SECTION IV. CY 2014 BERGEN COUNTY EXISTING SERVICES CONTINUUM OF CARE (Points of Intervention) CHART**



**SECTION V.**  
**DELINQUENCY PREVENTION**  
**Data Worksheets and Analysis Questions**

# DELINQUENCY PREVENTION DATA WORKSHEETS

## DEMOGRAPHICS

**Table 1. Total County Population by Gender, 2009, 2011 and 2012**

	2009		2011		2012		% Change 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
Males	433,721	48.2%	440,372	48.2%	443,757	48.3%	2.3%
Females	466,598	51.8%	472,401	51.8%	475,131	51.7%	1.8%
<b>TOTAL POPULATION</b>	<b>900,319</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>912,773</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>918,888</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>

*Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012*

**Table 2. County Youth Population (ages 10-17) by Gender, 2009, 2011 and 2012**

	2009		2011		2012		% Change 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
Males (ages 10-17)	50,323	51.6%	50,006	51.3%	49,716	51.3%	-1.2%
Females (ages 10-17)	47,221	48.4%	47,496	48.7%	47,239	48.7%	0.0%
<b>TOTAL YOUTH POPULATION (ages 10-17)</b>	<b>97,544</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>97,502</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>96,955</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>

*Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012*

**Table 3. Total County Youth Population (ages 10-17) by Race, 2009 and 2012**

Race	2009		2012		% Change 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
White	74,695	76.6%	73,478	75.8%	-1.6%
Black	7,447	7.6%	7,672	7.9%	3.0%
Other*	15,402	15.8%	15,805	16.3%	2.6%
Total Youth Population	97,544	100.0%	96,955	100.0%	-0.6%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012

\*See Required Data and Methodology Section

**Table 4. Total County Youth Population (ages 10-17) by Ethnicity, 2009 and 2012**

Ethnicity	2009		2012		% Change 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
Hispanic	17,731	18.2%	19,333	19.9%	9.0%
Non -Hispanic	79,813	81.8%	77,622	80.1%	-2.7%
Total Youth Population	97,544	100.0%	96,955	100.0%	-0.6%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012

## NATURE AND EXTENT OF DELINQUENCY

**Table 5. County Juvenile Arrests by Offense Category, 2009, 2011 and 2012**

Offense Categories*	2009			2011			2012			% Change in Number of Arrests 2009-2012
	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	398	11.1%	4.08	264	9.2%	2.7	222	9.4%	2.3	-44.2%
Weapons Offenses	59	1.6%	0.6	47	1.6%	0.5	45	1.9%	0.5	-23.7%
Property Offenses	1,076	30.0%	11.0	592	20.7%	6.1	441	18.7%	4.5	-59.0%
Drug/Alcohol Offenses	1,019	28.5%	10.4	1,135	39.6%	11.6	969	41.2%	10.0	-4.9%
Special Needs Offenses	40	1.1%	0.4	53	1.8%	0.5	40	1.7%	0.4	0.0%
Public Order & Status Offenses	508	14.2%	5.2	365	12.7%	3.7	269	11.4%	2.8	-47.0%
All Other Offenses	481	13.4%	4.9	409	14.3%	4.2	368	15.6%	3.8	-23.5%
<b>GRAND TOTAL OF JUVENILE ARRESTS</b>	<b>3,581</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>2,865</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>2,354</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>-34.3%</b>

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2009 and 2012

\*See Required Data and Methodology Section

**Table 6. Total County Youth Population compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2009 and 2012**

Race	2009			2012			% Change 2009-2012	
	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests
White	74,695	2,694	3.6%	73,478	2,273	3.1%	-1.6%	-15.6%
Black	7,447	718	9.6%	7,672	444	5.8%	3.0%	-38.2%
Other*	15,402	169	1.1%	15,805	148	0.9%	2.6%	-12.4%
Total	97,544	3,581	3.7%	96,955	2,865	3.0%	-0.6%	-20.0%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012

\*See Required Data and Methodology Section

Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2009 and 2012

**Table 7. Total County Youth Population compared to Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2009 and 2012**

Ethnicity	2009			2012			% Change 2009-2012	
	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests
Hispanic	17,731	762	4.3%	19,333	637	3.3%	9.0%	-16.4%
Non-Hispanic	79,813	2,819	3.5%	77,622	2,228	2.9%	-2.7%	-21.0%
Total Youth Population	97,544	3,581	3.7%	96,955	2,865	3.0%	-0.6%	-20.0%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012

Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2009 and 2012

**Table 8. Violence, Vandalism, Weapons, and Substance Abuse in County Schools, 2008-2009 & 2012-2013**

School Based Incidences	2008-2009		2012-2013		% Change in School Based Incidents
	Number	% of Total Incidences	Number	% of Total Incidences	
Incidents of Violence	728	51.0%	483	47.9%	-33.7%
Incidents of Vandalism	355	24.9%	184	18.2%	-48.2%
Incidents of Weapons	59	4.1%	55	5.5%	-6.8%
Incidents of Substances	286	20.0%	287	28.4%	0.3%
<b>TOTAL SCHOOL BASED INCIDENTS</b>	<b>1428</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1009</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-29.3%</b>

Source: New Jersey Department of Education, 2008-2009 & 2012-2013

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

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

Academic Indicators	2009-2010	2011-2012	2012-2013	% Change Over Years
Total Enrollment	135,115.50	134,147.50	133,774	-1.0%
Total Dropouts	308.5	296	168	-83.6%

*Source: New Jersey Department of Education, 2009-2010, 2011-2012, and 2012-2013.*

**Table 10. Community Indicators of Children At Risk  
Last Years for Which Data Are Available**

Community Indicators	2006	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change
Children Receiving Welfare	<del> </del>	1,771	2,012	2,118	1,954	10%
Children Receiving Food Stamps	<del> </del>	8,640	11,500	13,555	14,385	66%
Proven Cases of Child Abuse and/or Neglect	<del> </del>	483	631	681	672	39%
Births to Teens (ages 10-19)	178	163	<del> </del>	<del> </del>	<del> </del>	-8%

*Source: New Jersey Department of Children and Families, Division of Youth and Family Services, Annual Reports, 2006, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012*

## 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 2009 and 2012.

Overall, there was a very small reduction in Bergen's youth between 2009 and 2012 (0.6%). Male youth also had a small reduction (1.2%). Female youth had a slight increase, 18 youth, which resulted in no percentage change for 2009 and 2012. Male youth continue to represent over 50% of Bergen's youth. Female youth represented 48% to 49% of Bergen's youth. Bergen's youth represent 11% of Bergen's total population in both 2009 (900,319) and 2012 (918,888).

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 2012.

Ranking of Youth Population by Race, 2012		
Rank	Group	Number
1	White	73,478
2	Other (American Indian and Asian)	15,805
3	Black	7,672

Ranking of Youth Population by Ethnicity, 2012		
Rank	Group	Number
1	Non-Hispanic	77,622
2	Hispanic	19,333

- Insert into the chart below the youth population by race and ethnicity beginning with the group with the highest % change between 2009 and 2012.

<b>Ranking of Total County Youth Population by Race, 2009 and 2012</b>			
<b>Rank</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>% Change</b>	<b>Number</b>
1	Black	3.0%	225
2	Other	2.6%	403
3	White	(1.6%)	(1,217)

<b>Ranking of Total County Youth Population by Ethnicity, 2009 and 2012</b>			
<b>Rank</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>% Change</b>	<b>Number</b>
1	Hispanic	9.0%	1,602
2	Non-Hispanic	(2.7%)	(2,191)

- 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 2012? How has population changed since 2009?

Overall, Male youth continue to represent over 52% of Bergen's youth vs. Female youth who represented 48%. White youth continue to Rank 1st, Other youth (American Indian and Asian) Ranked 2nd and Black youth Ranked 3rd (same pattern as in 2009). Black youth and Other youth had small increases between 2012 vs. 2009, while White youth had a small decrease. The largest increase, 9%, was seen in Hispanic youth between 2009 vs. 2012. Non-Hispanic youth had a small decrease (2.7%). Hispanic youth represent almost 20% of the youth population in 2012 and Non-Hispanic youth 80%. Bergen's youth population age 10-17 had a slight decrease (0.6%) between 2012 vs. 2009.

## **NATURE & EXTENT OF DELINQUENCY**

### **JUVENILE ARRESTS**

- Using Table 5 (County Juvenile Arrests by Offense Category, Row 8), describe the overall change in delinquency arrests between 2009 and 2012.

Overall, there was a moderate decrease (34.3%) in delinquency arrests: 2,354 in 2012 vs. 3,581 in 2009. With the exception of one category, Special Needs Offenses (zero percentage change) all other categories had small to moderate to substantial decreases (4.9% to 59.0%).

6. Insert into the chart below juvenile arrests offense categories beginning with the category that has the greatest number of arrests in 2012.

Ranking of Offense Categories, 2012		
Rank	Offense Category	Number
1	Drug/Alcohol Offenses	969
2	Property Offenses	441
3	All Other Offenses	368
4	Public Order & Status Offenses	269
5	Violent Offenses	222
6	Weapons Offenses	45
7	Special Needs Offenses	40

7. Insert into the chart below juvenile arrests offense categories beginning with the highest % change between 2009 and 2012.

Ranking of Offense Categories between 2009 and 2012			
Rank	Offense Category	% Change	Number
1	Property Offenses	(59.0%)	(635)
2	Public Order & Status Offenses	(47.0%)	(239)
3	Violent Offenses	(44.2%)	(176)
4	Weapons Offenses	(23.7%)	(14)
5	All Other Offenses	(23.5%)	(113)
6	Drug/Alcohol Offenses	(4.9%)	(50)
7	Special Needs Offenses	0	0

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 2012? How has juvenile arrests changed since 2009?

Overall, juvenile arrests have decreased, but there remains a similar pattern of the type of juvenile arrests/categories from 2009 to 2012: Drug/Alcohol Offenses continues to lead all categories in 2012 and was second in 2009, the category also had one of the smallest decreases (4.9%) in 2012; Property Offenses continue to be second amongst all categories in both 2009 and 2012, although it had the highest decrease (59%), which is substantial, in 2012. All Other Offenses was third in 2012 vs. being fourth in 2009, it also had a moderate decrease of (23.5%). Violent Offenses continues to be in the top five of all categories in 2009 and 2012, despite having a moderate decrease (44.2%) in 2012. Weapons also continue to be sixth in both 2009 and 2012, and had a moderate decrease (23.5%) in 2012. Special Needs Offenses continues to be ranked last in both 2009 and 2012 and had no change from 2009-2012. It needs to be noted that in the Special Needs Offense Category are offenses (Arson, Prostitution Commercialized Vice, Sex Offenses and Offenses Against Family and Children) which pose a number of challenges if a juvenile is adjudicated delinquent and requires intensive residential services. Although, this statement could be applied to all of the other categories.

**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 2012 (Column F) by Race and Ethnicity.

Overall, 2,865 juveniles were arrested in 2012 which represents 3% of the total youth population, 96955, in Bergen County. Black youth had the highest percentage of arrests for their group, 5.8% or 444 out of 7,672. White youth had the highest overall number of youth arrested, 2273, but the percentage of arrests was low, 3.1% or 2,273 out of 73,478. Other youth (American Indian and Asian) had a very small percentage of arrests, 0.9% or 148 out of 15,805.

Hispanic youth arrested represented 3.3% or 637 out of 19,333. Non-Hispanic youth arrested represented 2.9% or 2,228 out of 77,622.

10. Insert into the chart below Juvenile Arrests in 2012 by race and ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of arrests.

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2012		
Rank	Group	Number
1	White	2,273
2	Black	444
3	Other (American Indian and Asian)	148

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2012		
Rank	Group	Number
1	Non-Hispanic	2,228
2	Hispanic	637

11. Insert into the chart below Juvenile Arrests between 2009 and 2012 by Race and Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change.

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2009 and 2012			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Black	(38.2%)	(274)
2	White	(15.6%)	(421)
3	Other (American Indian and Asian)	(12.4%)	(21)

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2009 and 2012			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Non-Hispanic	(21%)	(591)
2	Hispanic	(16.4%)	(125)

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 2012? How have juvenile arrests by race and ethnicity changed since 2009?

Overall, the number of youth per race and ethnic categories has remained the same: Ranking 1st is White youth, Ranking 2nd is Black youth, and Ranking 3rd is Other youth. Non-Hispanic youth continue to Rank 1st vs. Hispanic youth Ranking 2nd. White youth continue to have the highest number of arrests, but have a lower percentage of their total population being arrested. Black youth have a higher percentage of their group being arrested vs. White youth. Other youth continue to have a small percentage of their group arrested.

### 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, 2009-2010 and 2012-2013.

Overall, there was a moderate decrease (29.3%) in school based incidences. NOTE: the 2008-2009 data does not include Harassment, Intimidation or Bullying (HIB) Incidents, which were 742 for the 2012-2013 school year, bringing the total to 1,717 incidences. For the following questions, the HIB will not be included for comparisons.

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

Ranking of School Based Incidences, 2012-2013		
Rank	Incidences	Number
1	Incidents of Violence	483
2	Incidents of Substances	287
3	Incidents of Vandalism	184
4	Incidents of Weapons	55

15. Insert into the chart below school incidences beginning with the highest % change between the academic periods 2009-2010 and 2012-2013.

<b>Ranking of School Based Incidences between 2009-2010 and 2012-2013</b>			
<b>Rank</b>	<b>Incidents</b>	<b>% Change</b>	<b>Number</b>
1	Incidents of Vandalism	-48.2%	(171)
2	Incidents of Violence	-33.7%	(245)
3	Incidents of Weapons	-6.8%	(4)
4	Incidents of Substances	0.3%	1

16. Using the information in Question 13, and ranking charts above, what does the information tell you about your county's overall school based incidents over the academic period 2012-2013. How has school based incidents changed since the academic period 2009-2010?

Overall, there have been a range of decreases (small to moderate) in three of the four categories: Incidents of Vandalism (48.2%); Incidents of Violence (33.7%); Incidents of Weapons (6.8%). One category, Incidents of Substance was the only category with a small increase, 0.3%.

One other major change is the counting of Harassment, Intimidation or Bullying Incidents in 2012-2013. This category would have led all categories with 742 incidents in 2012-2013.

## **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 2009-2010 and 2012-2013.

Overall, Total Enrollment had a small decrease (1.0%) between academic periods. Total Dropouts has decreased moderately between academic years, 2009-2010 vs. 2012-2013: 308.5 vs. 168.

**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 Food Stamps	66%	5,745
2	Proven Cases of Child Abuse and/or Neglect	39%	189
3	Children Receiving Welfare	10%	183
4	Birth to Teens (age 10-19)	(9.0%)	(15)

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

Children Receiving Food Stamps had the largest increase, 66% or 5,745 additional cases, 2012 vs. 2009. Proven Cases of Child Abuse and/or Neglect had a moderate increase, 39% or 189 additional substantiated cases, 2012 vs. 2009. Children Receiving Welfare had a small increase, 10% or 183 additional cases, 2012 vs. 2009. Birth to Teens (ages 10-19) experienced a small decrease, 9% or 15 less births, 2009 vs. 2006.

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 Bergen County Alliance Plan, 2014/2019 Summary noted that the following priorities identified by the various Alliances in the county:

Problem Drinking	41
Illicit Drug Use	13
Medication Misuse	3
New and Emerging Drugs	0
Grand Total	57

Environmental strategies will be used to: 1) Establish Permanent Prescription Drug Drop Box; 2) Sticker Shock Campaign; 3) Tobacco Age of Sale; 4) Responsible Beverage Server Training, 5) Advocate for lighting in local hotspot areas; 6) Translate educational materials into languages that reflect the local population; 7) Increase signage regarding drug use, 8) Recognize those who role models drug-free living; 9) Advocate for changes in local policies regarding social hosting. The BCYSC and the County/Municipal Alliance work in collaboration to address the Substance abuse and Alcohol Use in Bergen County.

# 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?

Although, there has been a small increase, 2.1%, in the number of Bergen's youth (10-17 years of age), a moderate decrease (34.3%) in juvenile arrests and a moderate decrease (29.3%) in school based incidents their still remains the fact that juveniles are engaged in a number of behaviors which bring them to the attention of the Juvenile Justice System (e.g., Drug/Alcohol Offenses, etc.), schools (Incidents of Vandalism/Substance Abuse, etc.) and the priorities identified by the various County Municipal Alliances. The BCYSC, in partnership with other key stakeholders, will initiative a proactive approach to addressing the vast array of challenges presented today by Bergen County's juvenile population.

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

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

Working with various groups in the County of Bergen (CIACC, Local Advisory Committee on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, County Alliance Steering Committee, Juvenile Officers Association, Schools, Community Groups) the BCYSC can address the risk factors of delinquency within a variety of settings (schools, fire departments, agencies, etc.) and with the utilization of best practices and promising approaches (individual and family interventions, and various mediums such as dance, etc.).

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?

Overall, Bergen County has a large population of juveniles, but a small percentage who are arrested: 3% or 2,865 out of 96,955 juveniles. A closer review of the arrest data, by race and ethnicity, showed similar patterns of arrest that were seen in previous years: Black youth had the highest percentage of arrests, 5.8% or 444 out of 7,672. White youth had the highest overall number of youth arrested, but the percentage of arrests for the group was low: 3.1% or 2,273 out of 73,478. Other youth (American Indian and Asian) had a very small percentage of arrests, 0.9% or 148 out of 15,805; although the group ranks second behind White youth in total population. Hispanic youth arrested represented 3.3% or 637 out of 19,333. Non-Hispanic youth arrested represented 2.9% or 2,228 out of 77,622.

## **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 2011 CIACC Needs Assessment Key Findings indicated the following: 1) Community Development-Funded Programs need to be continued (Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Evaluation and Medication Monitoring; Partial Care Programs, Juvenile Fire Prevention and Treatment); 2) Youth and Family Engagement - need to systematically engage the family/youth voice about what works and why, what doesn't and why, what is missing, early intervention; 3) Early Intervention - early identification of children's and adolescents' emotional/behavioral challenges, age appropriate interventions for younger children (aged preschool through 12 years); 4) Connecting to and Coordinating Services - raise awareness and understanding of what resources exist and how to access them; 5) Children's System of Care - need to enhance the system of care (decrease wait times for families and providers contacting or involved with the Contract System Administrator, Perform Care, increase parental involvement in treatment planning/treatment-especially for children and youth in out-of-home treatment, respite for family members and youth, target services for specific populations - Anger Management; Aging out Needs, Therapeutic intensive one-on-one intervention; Housing, Vocational Training, Transportation, Health Care, Mentors, Life Skills, Eating Disorders, Sex Education, Substance Abuse. During the annual BC Youth Services Commission site visits (2012-2014), on the Fire Prevention Program, it has been noted by the provider the need to serve young people under age 10 (16 were identified). The program was funded for 10-17 year olds under other categories of the Continuum of Care.

The BCYSC conducted a Needs Assessment Survey with the following: Family Support Advisory Committee to the Children's Interagency Coordinating Council (CIACC) - December 2013; BCYSC - January 2014; BC CIACC - January 2014; BC Juvenile Officers Association in March 2014. The survey identified the Top Ten Problem Areas and Service Interventions Needed but Not Available. The results are noted below.

### **TOP TEN PROBLEMS AREAS:**

1) POOR PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS; 2) DRUG ABUSE; 3) ALCOHOL ABUSE; 4) LOW SELF-ESTEEM; 5) POOR ANGER MANAGEMENT; 6) SUBSTANCE ABUSE – FAMILY; 7) MENTAL ILLNESS – FAMILY; 8) DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR IN SCHOOL; 9) POOR SCHOOL PERFORMANCE; 10) DIFFICULTY CONTROLLING YOUTH'S BEHAVIOR

### **TOP TEN SERVICE INTERVENTIONS NEEDED BUT NOT AVAILABLE:**

1) AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAM; 2) DECISION MAKING SKILLS TRAINING; 3) COUNSELING/FAMILY; 4) LIFE SKILLS TRAINING; 5) ANGER MANAGEMENT TRAINING; 6) INTENSIVE IN-HOME SERVICES; 7) SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT - INPATIENT; 8) RESPITE CARE; 9) ROLE MODEL/MENTOR; 10) TRANSPORTATION

During the Workgroup meetings (review of Analysis Questions and completion of the Vision Chart for Programs), the group noted the following: priority to be given to programs that include but is not limited to: parent component; mentoring component; transportation and language considerations and mechanisms that reduce stigma. In addition, the age range for a Fire Prevention Program needs to be up to age 18.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

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

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that supports the need and/or service gap	Recommendations for Prevention plan
<p>The need for Delinquency Prevention Programs is evident.</p> <p>Continue to address risk factors associated with delinquency (correlation between substance abuse and delinquent activity) through the utilization of programs that are best practices and/or promising approaches (domains of individual and family, and various mediums such as dance, etc.).</p>	<p>School-based incidences did not decrease in use of Substances (had a very slight increase of 0.3%, overall Rank was 2nd). Incidents of Violence had a moderate decrease (33.7%), but still Rank 1st. Weapons had a small decrease (6.8%) but still Rank 3rd. Vandalism still Rank 3rd. The leading category, in 2012-2013 was Harassment, Intimidation and Bullying with 742 incidents in 2012-2013.</p> <p>School Drop-outs were 168.</p> <p>Fire Prevention was identified as a need for those under age 10 and up to age 18. The number of children, under the age of 10, were referred to a Fire Prevention Program: 2012 - 6; 2013- 2; 2014 - May - 8.</p> <p>Juvenile Offenses (2012) - Drug/Abuse which was Ranked 1st; Property which was Ranked 2nd; Public Order Status Offenses which was Ranked 4th.</p> <p>Municipal Alliances prioritized: Problem Drinking and the number one problem; second was Illicit Drug Use; third Medication Misuse.</p> <p>BCYSC 2014 Needs Assessment Survey, Top Ten Problems:            Ranked 1st -Poor Problem Solving Skills;            Ranked 2nd - Drug Abuse; Ranked 3rd - Alcohol Abuse; Ranked 4th - Low Self-Esteem; Ranked 5th - Poor Anger Management; Ranked 8th - Disruptive Behavior in School; Ranked 9th - Poor School Performance.</p> <p>Top Ten Service Interventions Needed but not Available:            Ranked 1st - After School Program;            Ranked 2nd - Decision Making Skills Training; Ranked 4th - Life Skills Training; Ranked 5th - Anger Management Training; Ranked 9th - Role Model/Mentor.</p>	<p>Positive youth development programs which begin at the Middle School level. Programs will be evidence-based and address a number of the Top Ten Problem Areas. Continue to support programs that enable juveniles to increase their mastery of problem solving and decision making skills. Mastery of these skills has a positive trickle-down effect and will increase connectedness to family, school and the community. Through this approach juveniles will learn the skills needed to avoid alcohol and other negative acting out behaviors. Every effort should be made to reduce barriers to program participation: transportation, language barriers, and stigma.</p> <p>Fire Prevention Program (Assessment, Safety Education Sessions, and Clinical Sessions) under age 10 and up to age 18.</p>

The need to continue to implement ongoing needs assessments is evident.	In the 2014 Needs Assessment conducted by the BCYSC, Poor Problem Solving Skills, Poor Anger Management, Poor School Performance, Low Self-Esteem, Drug Abuse and Alcohol Abuse need to be addressed to prevent negative behaviors from becoming entrenched; need to provide various skill sets for juveniles which will lead them to a more successful experience with their family, school and environment as a whole.	Implement annual needs assessments in collaboration with other key groups (Children's Interagency Coordinating Council, Bergen County Juvenile Officers' Association, Family Advisory Group for CIACC) do determine priority problems areas and service interventions needed to be addressed.
The need to provide a pathway to available prevention programs and financial resources available to families so they may participate in those programs when there is an associated fee is evident.	Two of the four Community Indicator categories had moderate and substantial increases: 66% change in the number of Children Receiving Food Stamps, 2009 - 8,640 vs. 2012 - 14,385); 39% change in Proven Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect (2009- - 483 vs. 672 in 2012).	Continue to be active partner in supporting efforts that provide families with appropriate resources and the ability to participate in those resources.

Comments: None.

22. 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 Bergen County Youth Services Commission has elected to include the following statement from the 2012-2014 BC Comprehensive Youth Services Plan. "In reviewing all of the following: Minorities in the Juvenile Justice System, Bergen County, New Jersey, October 2002 and BCYSC Final Report - Inquiry of Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Justice Outcomes, December 2004 and 2008 Recommendations Update, Annie E. Casey Foundation - Pathway to Juvenile Detention Reform, and the US Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Disproportionate Minority Contact - Reduction Best Practices Database, the following services would be reasonable to implement: cognitive behavioral treatment, mentoring, academic skills enhancement, afterschool recreation, vocational/job training and wraparound services. The services noted would address the factors that can lead to or serve as a catalyst for delinquency or other problem behaviors in minority youth: lack of education or employment opportunities, attitudes in the community or family that condone criminal activity, lack of parental supervision. The services would be appropriate for all young people."

**SECTION VI.  
DIVERSIONS  
(Law Enforcement, J/FCIU, Family Court)  
Data Worksheets and Analysis Questions**

# DIVERSION DATA WORKSHEETS

## NATURE & EXTENT OF DIVERTED CASES

### LAW ENFORCEMENT

**Table 1. Police Disposition of Juveniles Taken into Custody by Dispositions Type, 2009, 2011 and 2012**

Disposition Type	2009		2011		2012		% Change in Number of Dispositions 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total Disposition	Number	% of Total Disposition	Number	% of Total Disposition	
Cases Handled Within Department & Released	1250	34.9%	1078	34.3%	1095	38.2%	-12.4%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Probation Department	2272	63.4%	2000	63.7%	1731	60.4%	-23.8%
Referred to Welfare Agency	11	0.3%	10	0.3%	6	0.2%	-45.5%
Referred to Other Police Agency	4	0.1%	9	0.3%	2	0.1%	-50.0%
Referred to Criminal or Adult Court	44	1.2%	42	1.3%	31	1.1%	-29.5%
<b>TOTAL POLICE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES</b>	<b>3581</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3139</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2865</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-20.0%</b>

## FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT (FCIU)

**Table 2. FCIU Caseload by Category, 2009, 2011 and 2012**

Categories	2009		2011		2012		% Change in Number of Cases 2009-2011
	Number	% of Total Caseload	Number	% of Total Caseload	Number	% of Total Caseload	
Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile	6	2.6%	30	9.5%	53	19.0%	783.3%
Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile	141	60.5%	121	38.2%	134	48.0%	-5.0%
Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours	13	5.6%	37	11.7%	14	5.0%	7.7%
Truancy	64	27.5%	108	34.1%	65	23.3%	1.6%
Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU	3	1.3%	14	4.4%	12	4.3%	300.0%
Other	6	2.6%	7	2.2%	1	0.4%	-83.3%
<b>TOTAL CASELOAD</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>12.0%</b>

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, 2009, 2011 and 2012

**Table 3. FCIU Petitions Filed by Petition Type, 2009, 2011 and 2012**

Petition Types	2009		2011		2012		% Change in Number of Petitions Filed 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total Petitions Filed	Number	% of Total Petitions Filed	Number	% of Total Petitions Filed	
Juveniles/Family Crisis	12	46.2%	9	39.1%	17	51.5%	41.7%
Out-of-Home	14	53.8%	14	60.9%	16	48.5%	14.3%
<b>TOTAL PETITIONS FILED</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>26.9%</b>

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, 2009, 2011 and 2012

**Table 4. FCIU Referrals by Referral Type, 2009, 2011 and 2012\***

Referrals Types	2009		2011		2012		% Change in Number of Referrals Filed 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total Referrals Filed	Number	% of Total Referrals Filed	Number	% of Total Referrals Filed	
Referrals made to DYFS	14	7.5%	24	7.7%	24	10.7%	71.4%
Referrals made to Substance Abuse Program	12	6.4%	30	9.6%	25	11.2%	108.3%
Referrals made to Other Outside Agencies	161	86.1%	257	82.6%	175	78.1%	8.7%
<b>TOTAL REFERRALS</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>19.8%</b>

**Table 5. Total Referrals (New Filings) to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2009 and 2012**

Race/Ethnicity	2009		2012		% Change 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total Referrals	Number	% of Total Referrals	
White	1,238	57.8%	876	57.2%	-29.2%
Black	437	20.4%	278	18.2%	-36.4%
Hispanic	335	15.6%	273	17.8%	-18.5%
Other*	131	6.1%	104	6.8%	-20.6%
Total Referrals	2,141	100.0%	1,531	100.0%	-28.5%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2009 and 2012

\*See required Data and Methodology

**Table 6. Total Referrals (New Filings) to Juvenile Court compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2009 and 2012**

Race/Ethnicity	2009			2012			% Change 2009-2012	
	Juvenile Arrests**	Referrals to Court	% of Arrests Referred to Court	Juvenile Arrests**	Referrals to Court	% of Arrests Referred to Court	Juvenile Arrests**	Referrals to Court
White	2,694	1,238	46.0%	2,273	876	38.5%	-15.6%	-29.2%
Black	718	437	60.9%	444	278	62.6%	-38.2%	-36.4%
Hispanic	762	335	44.0%	637	273	42.9%	-16.4%	-18.5%
Other*	169	131	77.5%	148	104	70.3%	-12.4%	-20.6%
Total	3,581	2,141	59.8%	2,865	1,531	53.4%	-20.0%	-28.5%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2009 and 2012

\*\* See required Data and Methodology

**Table 7. Total Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity, 2009 and 2012**

Race/Ethnicity	2009		2012		% Change 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total Cases Diverted	Number	% of Total Cases Diverted	
White	638	68.5%	399	64.9%	-37.5%
Black	120	12.9%	72	11.7%	-40.0%
Hispanic	106	11.4%	98	15.9%	-7.5%
Other*	68	7.3%	46	7.5%	-32.4%
Total Cases	932	100.0%	615	100.0%	-34.0%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2009 and 2012

\*See required Data and Methodology

**Table 8. Total Juvenile Cases Diverted compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2009 and 2012**

Race/Ethnicity	2009			2012			% Change 2009-2012	
	Juvenile Arrests**	Cases Diverted	% of Arrests Diverted	Juvenile Arrests**	Cases Diverted	% of Arrests Diverted	Juvenile Arrests**	Cases Diverted
White	2,694	638	23.7%	2,273	399	17.6%	-15.6%	-37.5%
Black	718	120	16.7%	444	72	16.2%	-38.2%	-40.0%
Hispanic	762	106	13.9%	637	98	15.4%	-16.4%	-7.5%
Other*	169	68	40.2%	148	46	31.1%	-12.4%	-32.4%
Total	3,581	932	26.0%	2,865	615	21.5%	-20.0%	-34.0%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2009 and 2012

\*, \*\* See required Data and Methodology

## DIVERSION ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

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

### NATURE & EXTENT OF DIVERTED CASES

#### LAW ENFORCEMENT STATION HOUSE ADJUSTMENTS

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

Look at the Total Police Disposition of Juveniles (Row 6) and describe the overall change in police disposition of juveniles between 2009 and 2012. *Overall, there was a moderate decrease (20%): 2865 in 2012 vs. 3581 in 2009.*

2. Look at Cases Handled within Department and Released (Row 1) and describe the overall change in police diversion of juveniles between 2009 and 2012.

*Overall, there were small to moderate reduction in all categories. The ranking of the five disposition types remains the same; the only difference is the type of decrease each category had: Referred to Other Police Agency had the largest decrease (50%), although the number change was very small: 2 in 2012 vs. 4 in 2009; Referred to Welfare Agency had a decrease(45.5%): 6 in 2012 vs. 11 in 2009; Referred to Criminal or Adult Court decreased (29%): 31 in 2012 vs. 44 in 2009; Referred to Juvenile Court or Probation Department decreased (23.8%): 1731 in 2012 vs. 2272 in 2009. Cases Handled Within the Department & Released decreased the least (12.4%) 1731 in 2012 vs. 1250 in 2009. The number one category is Referred to Juvenile Court or Probation Department, followed by Cases Handled Within Department & Released.*

#### FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNITS

- For Questions 3-7, use Table 2 (FCIU Caseload by Category, 2009 and 2012).

3. Look at the FCIU Total Caseload (Row 7) and describe the overall change in the FCIU caseload between 2009 and 2012.

*Overall, the total number of cases has had a small increase of 12%: 233 in 2009 vs. 279 in 2012. Two categories had substantial increases during the time period 2009 vs. 2012: Serious Threat to the well-being/physical safety of juveniles – 783.3% increase; Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU – 300% increase. Small increase occurred in two categories between 2009 vs. 2012: Unauthorized absence by juvenile for more than 24 hours – 7.7%; Truancy – 1.6%. Two categories had decreases: Other – substantial decrease (83.3%); Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile – small decrease (5.0%).*

- 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 2012		
Rank	Category	Number
1	Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile	134
2	Truancy	65
3	Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile	53
4	Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours	14
5	Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU	12
6	Other	1

- Insert into the chart below the % Change in Number of Cases column (Column G), between 2009 and 2012, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of FCIU Caseload Categories between 2009 and 2012			
Rank	Category	% Change	Number
1	Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juveniles	783.3%	47
2	Disorderly/Petty Disorderly persons offense diverted to FCIU	300.0%	9
3	Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours	7.7%	1
4	Truancy	1.6%	1
5	Other	(83.3%)	(5)
6		(5.0%)	(7)

- Using the information in the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about your county's overall FCIU caseload in 2012? How has FCIU caseloads changed since 2009?

*Overall, the FCIU caseload has experienced a small increase from 2009, 2011-2012. The specific categories had similar rankings in 2009, 2011 and 2012. One category, Serious Threat to the well-being physical safety of juvenile, had a substantially increase in 2012; although the category Ranked 3rd in 2012&2011 and Ranked 4th in 2009. The category of Disorderly/Petty Persons Offense diverted to FCIU had experienced a substantial increase between 2012 vs. 2009, this category continues to Rank 5<sup>th</sup> across the three years (2009, 2011-2012). The category of Other had a substantial decrease; but continues to Rank 6<sup>th</sup> across the three years (2009, 2011, 2012). The category of Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile Ranked 1<sup>st</sup> in all three years (2009, 2011 and 2012). Truancy continues to Rank 2<sup>nd</sup> in all three years.*

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

- Look at the Total Petitions Filed (Row 3), and describe the overall change in FCIU filings between 2009 and 2012.

Overall, Petitions Filed has continued to have a moderate increase of 26.9%: 26 cases in 2009 vs. 33 cases in 2012. The category of Juveniles/Family Crisis also had a moderate increase of 41.7%: 12 cases in 2009 vs. 17 cases in 2012. The category of Out-of-Home had a small increase of 14.3%: 14 cases in 2009 vs. 16 cases in 2012.

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

8. Look at the Total Referrals (Row 4) and describe the overall change in FCIU referrals between 2009 and 2012.

*A substantial increase occurred in two categories: Referrals to Substance Abuse Programs – 14 referrals in 2009 vs. 25 referrals in 2012, which represents a 108.3% increase; Referrals made to DYFS/DCPP (Division of Child Protection and Permanency) - 14 referrals in 2009 vs. 24 referrals in 2012, which represents a 71.4% increase. Referrals made to Other Outside Agencies (including Division of Child Behavioral Health Services/Children’s System of Care) had a small increase of 8.7%: 161 referrals in 2009 vs. 175 in 2012. NOTE: Human Trafficking was added as another category for referrals in the middle of 2013. The next Plan Update needs to include this category.*

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 2012		
Rank	Referral Type	Number
1	Referrals made to Other Outside Agencies	175
2	Referrals made to Substance Abuse Program	25
3	Referrals made to DYFS (DCPP)	24

10. Insert into the chart below the FCIU referral types between 2009 and 2012, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of FCIU Referral Types between 2009 and 2012			
Rank	Referral Type	% Change	Number
1	Referrals made to Substance Abuse Program	108.3%	13
2	Referrals made to DYFS (DCPP)	71.4%	10
3	Referrals made to Other Outside Agencies	8.7%	14

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 2009 and 2012? How has FCIU Referral change since 2009?

*Overall, referrals have had a small increase of 19.8%: 187 referrals in 2009 vs. 224 in 2012. A substantial increase of 108.3% occurred in referrals made to Substance Abuse Program: 25 referrals in 2012 vs. 12 referrals in 2009. Referrals to DYFS/Division of Child Protection and Permanency ha also experienced a substantial increase of 71.4%: 24 referrals in 2012 vs. 14 in 2009. A small increase, 8.7%, occurred in Referrals made to Other Outside Agencies: 175 in 2012 vs. 161 in 2009. The data clearly indicates that juveniles in need of intensive services and services*

which go beyond the timeframe of the JFCIU and are accessed from other service delivery systems

**JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS (NEW FILINGS)**

12. Using the data in Table 5, describe the overall change in referral to juvenile court by race and ethnicity between 2009 and 2012.

*Overall, there was a moderate decrease (28.5%) in referrals: 1,531 in 2012 vs. 2,141 in 2009. The largest decrease (36.4%) was referrals for Black youth: 278 in 2012 vs. 437 in 2009. The next decrease (29.2%) was in referrals for White youth: 876 in 2012 vs. 1,238 in 2009. Other youth (American Indian and Asian) referrals decreased by (20.6%): 104 in 2012 vs. 131 in 2009. Hispanic youth had the lowest decrease (18.5%): 273 in 2012 vs. 335 in 2009.*

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, 2012		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	White	876
2	Black	278
3	Hispanic	273
4	Other (American Indian&Asian)	104

14. Insert into the chart below the % change in Referrals to Juvenile Court between 2009 and 2012 by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change.

Ranking of Referrals to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2009 and 2012		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change
1	Black	(36.4)
2	White	(29.2)
3	Other (American Indian&Asian)	(20.6)
4	Hispanic	(18.5)

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 2009 and 2012? How have referrals to juvenile court changed since 2009?

*Overall, moderate decreases have occurred in all groups for Referrals to Court. The largest decrease (36.4%) was in referrals for Black youth: 278 in 2012 vs. 437 in 2009. The next decrease (29.2%) was in referrals for White youth: 876 in 2012 vs. 1,238 in 2009. Other youth (American Indian and Asian) had a decrease in referrals of (20.6%): 104 in 2012 vs. 131 in 2009. Hispanic youth had the lowest decrease (18.5%): 273 in 2012 vs. 335 in 2009.*

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

16. Using the data in Table 6 (Total Referrals to Juvenile Court compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity), compare and describe the number of Juvenile Arrests to the number of Referrals to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity between 2009 and 2012.

*Overall, Juvenile Arrests had a moderate decrease (20%): 2,865 in 2012 vs. 3,581 in 2009. Referrals to Court had a moderate decrease (28.5%), which was higher than Juvenile Arrests: 1,531 in 2012 vs. 3,581 in 2009. All race/ethnicity categories experienced reductions from small to moderate in both Juvenile Arrests and Referrals to Court.*

*Other youth (American Indian & Asian) had the lowest reduction and number in Juvenile arrests in 2009 and 2012: 169 in 2009 vs. 148 in 2012; but had the highest percentage of Referrals to Court: 703% or 104 in 2012 vs. 77.5% or 131 Referrals to Court in 2009.*

*Black youth had the second highest percentage of arrests Referred to Court: 62.6% or 278 in 2012 vs. 60.9% or 437 in 2009; but had the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest number in arrests: 444 in 2012 vs. 718 in 2009.*

*Hispanic youth had the third highest percentage of arrests Referred to Court: 42.9% or 273 in 2012 vs. 44% or 335 in 2009; but had the second highest number of Juvenile Arrests: 637 in 2012 vs. 762 in 2009. The exact opposite of Black youth.*

*White youth had the highest number of Juvenile Arrests: 2,273 in 2012 and 2,694 in 2009; but had the lowest percentage of arrests Referred to Court in 2012: 38.5% or 876 in 2012. In 2009 White youth had the third highest percentage of arrests Referred to Court in 2009: 46% or 1,238 in 2009.*

## **FAMILY COURT DIVERSIONS**

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

17. Using the data in Table 7 (Cell E5) describes the overall change in Family Court Diversions between 2009 and 2012.

*Overall, there was a moderate decrease (34%) in Family Court Diversions: 615 in 2012 vs. 932 in 2009.*

18. Using the data in Table 7, describe the overall change in Juvenile Cases diverted by race and ethnicity between 2009 and 2012.

*Overall, cases Diverted has decreased in all race and ethnicity categories between 2009 and 2012: Black youth had the highest decrease (40%) which is moderate in cases Diverted; White youth also had a moderate decrease (37.5%) as did the category of Other youth (American Indian&Asian) who had a (32.4%) decrease. Hispanic youth had a small decrease (7.5%).*

19. Insert into the chart below the number of cases diverted by Race/Ethnicity in 2012, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of cases diverted.

Ranking of Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity, 2012		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	White	638
2	Hispanic	98
3	Black	72
4	Other (American Indian&Asian)	46

20. Insert into the chart below the % change in Juvenile Cases Diverted between 2009 and 2012 by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change.

Ranking of Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity, 2012		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change
1	Black	(40%)
2	White	(37.5%)
3	Other (American Indian&Asian)	(32.4%)
4	Hispanic	(7.5%)

21. Using the information in the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about juvenile case diverted by race and ethnicity between 2009 and 2012? How has Juvenile Cases Diverted changed since 2009?

*Overall, cases Diverted had a moderate decrease (34%): 615 in 2012 vs. 932 in 2009.*

*White youth - had the highest number and percentage of cases Diverted: 399 or 64.9% in 2012 and 638 or 68.5% in 2009; overall decrease, which is moderate, (37.5%) between 2009-2012.*

*Black youth - had the highest percentage decrease (40%) in cases Diverted: 72 in 2012 vs. 120 in 2009; overall decrease was small: 11.7% or 72 cases in 2012 vs. and 12.9% or 120 cases in 2009.*

*Other youth (American Indian& Asian) – had the third highest decrease (32.4%) in the percentage of cases Diverted: 46 in 2012 vs. 68 in 2009, but had less cases Diverted in 2012, but a higher percentage of cases Diverted: 98 cases or 15.9% in 2012 vs. 106 cases or 11.4% in 2009.*

*Hispanic youth - had the smallest decrease (7.5%) of cases Diverted: 98 in 2012 vs. 106 in 2009; but had a higher percentage of cases Diverted: 7.5% or 46 cases in 2012 vs. 7.3% or 68 cases in 2009.*

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

22. Using the data in Table 8 (Total Juvenile Cases Diverted compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity), compare and describe the number of Juvenile Arrests to the number of Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity between 2009 and 2012.

*White youth – had 2,694 arrests and 638 cases Diverted in 2009 vs. 2,273 Arrests and 399 Cases Diverted in 2012. Overall change between 2009 vs. 2012: small decrease (15.6%) in Juvenile Arrest vs. a moderate decrease in cases Diverted (37.5%).*

*Black youth – had 718 arrests and 120 cases Diverted in 2009 vs. 444 Arrests and 72 Cases Diverted in 2012. Overall change between 2009 vs. 2012: moderate decreases in Juvenile Arrests (38.2%) and in cases Diverted (40%).*

*Hispanic youth – had 762 arrests and 106 cases Diverted in 2009 vs. 637 arrests and 98 cases Diverted in 2012. Overall change between 2009 vs. 2012: small decrease in cases Diverted (7.5%) vs. a moderate decrease in Arrests (16.4%).*

*Other youth (American Indian & Asian) – had 169 arrests and 68 cases Diverted vs. 148 arrests and 46 cases Diverted. Overall change between 2009 vs. 2012: small decrease in arrests (12.4%) vs. a moderate decrease (32.4%) in cases Diverted.*

## IMPLICATIONS FOR DIVERSION PLAN

### Extent of Need – Law Enforcement Station House Adjustments

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

*Overall, there was a moderate decrease (20%) in Police Dispositions: 2865 in 2012 vs. 3581 in 2009. The ranking of the five Police Disposition Categories remains the same; the only difference was in the type of decrease each category had: Referred to Other Police Agency had the largest decrease (50%), although the number change was very small: 2 in 2012 vs. 4 in 2009; Referred to Welfare Agency had a decrease(45.5%): 6 in 2012 vs. 11 in 2009; Referred to Criminal or Adult Court decreased (29%): 31 in 2012 vs. 44 in 2009; Referred to Juvenile Court or Probation Department decreased (23.8%): 1731 in 2012 vs. 2272 in 2009. Cases Handled Within the Department & Released decreased the least (12.4%) 1731 in 2012 vs. 1250 in 2009. The number one category continues to be Referred to Juvenile Court or Probation Department, followed by Cases Handled Within Department & Released. Cases Handled with the Department and Released, or Stationhouse Adjustments Programs, are Ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> out of all five police disposition categories and also had the lowest decrease (12.45%) from 209 vs. 2012. Clearly the need for Stationhouse Adjustments remains a key component of Bergen's Juvenile Justice System.*

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

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

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

*The BCYSC Needs Assessment Survey's 2014 Results of the Top Ten Problem Areas (especially #'s 1,3,4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10) and some of the Top Ten Service Interventions Needed but not Available (especially #'s 1, 2, 3, 5, 9) highlight the need for Stationhouse Adjustment Programs:*

#### **TOP TEN PROBLEMS AREAS**

- 1) POOR PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS; 2) DRUG ABUSE; 3) ALCOHOL ABUSE ;
- 4) LOW SELF-ESTEEM; 5) POOR ANGER MANAGEMENT; 6) SUBSTANCE ABUSE – FAMILY;
- 7) MENTAL ILLNESS – FAMILY; 8) DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR IN SCHOOL
- 9) POOR SCHOOL PERFORMANCE; 10) DIFFICULTY CONTROLLING YOUTH'S BEHAVIOR

#### **TOP TEN SERVICE INTERVENTIONS NEEDED BUT NOT AVAILABLE**

- 1) AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAM; 2) DECISION MAKING SKILLS TRAINING;
- 3) COUNSELING /FAMILY; 4) LIFE SKILLS TRAINING; 5) ANGER MANAGEMENT TRAINING;
- 6) INTENSIVE IN-HOME SERVICES; 7) SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT – INPATIENT;
- 8) RESPITE CARE; 9) ROLE MODEL/MENTOR; 10) TRANSPORTATION

*During the annual BC Youth Services Commission site visits (2012-2014) , on the Fire Prevention Program, it has been noted by the provider the need to serve young people under age 10 (16 were*

identified). The program was funded for 10-17 year olds and was available under several categories of the Continuum of Care. The Stationhouse Adjustment data for 2010, 2012, and 2013 was provided by the BC Prosecutor's Office, Assistant Prosecutor-Chief of the Juvenile Unit. The data indicated the following for Bergen County municipalities only: Adjustments have steadily decreased (7%) from 551 in 2010 vs. 513 in 2012. A moderate decrease (24%) occurred from 513 in 2012 vs. 388 in 2013. A number of municipalities, county, and state police had still not yet submitted reports. Palisades Interstate Parkway had 8 Adjustments in 2012 and 11 adjustments in 2013; bringing the total Stationhouse Adjustments to 521 in 2012 and 399 in 2013. This information is contained in the BCYSC/JCC Juvenile Justice System Data Review, Section XI. Attachment G. The Workgroup added the following comments, during their discussions of the Data Worksheets, Analysis of Questions and preparation of the Vision Chart: 1) Encourage Law Enforcement to utilize the services by the Children's System of Care, in particular, having a mental health assessment or a needs assessment completed during a Stationhouse Adjustment, if indicated. Could also reach-out to a clinician via the FCIU. 2) Law Enforcement is also encouraged to utilize a county operated program for "Teens Using Technology Responsibly-TUTER." Workgroups members expressed concern with juveniles' use of technology while in school, and staying in the Shelter, etc. 3) Coordinator for mental health services/community liaison for youth services to the law enforcement community – include all law enforcement officers could be very helpful in sharing resources available. There were no additional data that relates to DMC or Racial and Ethnic Disparities.

#### 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?

*Bergen's FCIU caseload had a small increase of 12%: 233 in 2009 vs. 279 in 2012. Two specific categories had substantial increases: Serious Threat to the well-being/physical safety of juveniles – 6 cases in 2009 vs. 53 in 2012, 783.3% increase; Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons Offenses Diverted to FCIU – 3 in 2009 vs. 12 in 2012, 300% increase. Small increases occurred in two categories between 2009-2012: Unauthorized absence by juvenile for more than 24 hours – 13 in 2009 vs. 14 in 2012, 7.7% increase; Truancy – 64 in 2009 vs. 65 in 2012, 1.6% increase. Two categories had decreases: Other – 6 in 2009 vs. 1 in 2012, (83.3%); Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile – 141 in 2009 vs. 134 in 2012, a small decrease (5.0%). Overall, Petitions Filed continue to have a small increase of 2.7%: 26 cases in 2009 vs. 33 cases in 2012. The category of Juveniles/Family Crisis also had a small increase of 4.2%: 12 cases in 2009 vs. 17 cases in 2012. The category of Out-of-Home had a small increase of 1.4%: 14 cases in 2009 vs. 16 cases in 2012. FCIU Referrals had a substantial increase two categories: Referrals to Substance Abuse Programs – 14 referrals in 2009 vs. 25 referrals in 2012, a 108.3% increase; Referrals made to DYFS/DCPP (Division of Child Protection and Permanency) - 14 referrals in 2009 vs. 24 referrals in 2012, 71.4% increase. Referrals made to Other Outside Agencies (including Division of Child Behavioral Health Services/Children's System of Care) had a small increase of 8.7%: 161 referrals in 2009 vs. 175 in 2012.*

#### 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 JFCIU needs to continue their efforts to address all case types under their responsibilities; but in particular: Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile Ranked 1<sup>st</sup> in all three years (2009, 2011 and 2012); Truancy Ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> in all three years; Serious threat to the well-*

*being/physical safety of juveniles had the highest increase between 2009-2012. The addition of Human Trafficking cases in 2013 presents challenges for data will need to be collected to determine trends, and specific service needs. JFCIU referrals have had a substantial increase of 108.3% in referrals made to Substance Abuse Program. Referrals to DYFS/Division of Child Protection and Permanency has also experienced a substantial increase of 71.4%.*

*Due to time limitations for serving juveniles under the JFCIU, some juveniles and families require services beyond this time frame. As a result, assistance and collaboration amongst and between county and state departments, and other public and private service entities is clearly needed. Schools in particular need to expedite referrals for juveniles who have been truant; receiving referrals for truancy late in the school year becomes enormously challenging. Lastly families need to be involved and receive appropriate services.*

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

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

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

*The need for collaboration amongst and between the FCIU and the Mobile Response Stabilization Services Unit-MRSSU, under the Child Behavioral Health System-CSOC, is instrumental in responding to and addressing various crises. Bergen has two separate units and they do work in partnership with each other. The Director of the MRSSU, which is under CarePlus NJ, Inc., reviewed the FCIU section and provided the following comments to the BCYSC Administrator: 1) Parents are having great difficulty managing defiant and oppositional behaviors and have children that will not comply with the MRSS involvement or the service the MRSS can put in place (i.e. drug use, running away, defiance); 2) MRSS have supported families in filing a crisis petition but the youth needs to go to FCIU with them which very often is not a possibility; parents are unable to get their child to FCIU due to their child's defiance (FCIU has indicated that they have and will fill a Crisis Petition based on information provided by the parents(s) and providers; but without charges the Hearing Officer has little leverage); 3) MRSS is a voluntary service which leaves the family and MRSS with very little leverage and the youth is not held accountable; 4) Need to refer to programs in the community on a preventative level before it escalates to the point of police involvement (i.e., county program offers a program for sexting, referrals are limited only to police); 5) Programming is needed to assist parents when their child is defiant and is in need of services; 6) Reiterated that the MRSS will continue to work in partnership with the FCIU and the Division of Child Protection and Permanency. Some of the needs/concerns noted have been built into the recommendations of the Workgroup (cooperative parent, child defiant, a lighter version of the Multi-System Therapy Program has been recommended and would address this type of situation).*

*The 2011 CIACC Needs Assessment Key Finding under Early Interventions speaks to the need for early intervention, such as FCIU, as well as the MRSS: Early identification of children's and emotional/behavioral challenges, age appropriate interventions for younger children (preschool through 12 years).*

*The BCYSC Needs Assessment Survey's 2014 Results of the Top Ten Problem Areas (especially #'s 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10) and some of the Top Ten Service Interventions Needed but not Available (especially #'s 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9) highlight the need for FCIU intervention:*

**TOP TEN PROBLEMS AREAS**

- 1) POOR PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS
- 2) DRUG ABUSE
- 3) ALCOHOL ABUSE
- 4) LOW SELF-ESTEEM
- 5) POOR ANGER MANAGEMENT
- 6) SUBSTANCE ABUSE – FAMILY
- 7) MENTAL ILLNESS – FAMILY
- 8) DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR IN SCHOOL
- 9) POOR SCHOOL PERFORMANCE
- 10) DIFFICULTY CONTROLLING YOUTH'S BEHAVIOR

**TOP TEN SERVICE INTERVENTIONS NEEDED BUT NOT AVAILABLE**

- 1) AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAM
- 2) DECISION MAKING SKILLS TRAINING
- 3) COUNSELING /FAMILY
- 4) LIFE SKILLS TRAINING
- 5) ANGER MANAGEMENT TRAINING
- 6) INTENSIVE IN-HOME SERVICES
- 7) SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT - INPATIENT
- 8) RESPITE CARE
- 9) ROLE MODEL/MENTOR
- 10) TRANSPORTATION

*During the annual BC Youth Services Commission site visits (2012-2014) , on the Fire Prevention Program, it has been noted by the provider the need to serve young people under age 10 (16 were identified). The program was funded for 10-17 year olds under other categories of the Continuum of Care.*

*The Workgroup added the following comments, during their discussions of the Data Worksheets, Analysis of Questions and preparation of the Vision Chart: 1) Service gap exists for parents who need/request assistance with their juvenile, in the home, “pre” Multi-Systemic Therapy level, when the juveniles non-compliant with counseling. Parents want assistance now rather than when the problem becomes acute. Suggested was an 8 week in-home counselor/mentor/assistant to the parent who is struggling with issues such as Truancy, substance use, etc. 2) Two of the Top Ten Problem Areas include school related issues: Ranked 8<sup>th</sup> was Disruptive Behavior in School and Ranked 9<sup>th</sup> was Poor School Performance. A response to these problem behaviors is having a school support team to assist juveniles. Role Model and Mentoring (paid) would also be effective services which would address a number of the Top Ten Problem Areas. Role Model/Mentor was Ranked 9<sup>th</sup> in the Top Ten Service Interventions Needed but not Available. 3) FCIU could also explore utilizing different approaches, strategies, and exercises (e.g., Positive Youth Development, Sources of Strength, and Peer Leadership) and/or assisting schools in incorporating such approaches.*

*No additional data that relates to DMC or Racial and Ethnic Disparities.*

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?

*Overall, there was a moderate decrease (34%) in Family Court Diversions for two years: 615 in 2012 vs. 932 in 2009. Despite the decrease, the need for Family Court Diversion Programs needs to be in place for the Family Court to make referrals.*

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

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

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

*The BCYSC Needs Assessment Survey 2014 Results Top Ten Problem Areas (especially #'s 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, and 10) and some of the Top Ten Service Interventions Needed but not Available (especially # 2, 4 and 7) highlight the need for Family Court Diversion Programs.*

**TOP TEN PROBLEMS AREAS**

- 1) POOR PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS
- 2) DRUG ABUSE
- 3) ALCOHOL ABUSE
- 4) LOW SELF-ESTEEM
- 5) POOR ANGER MANAGEMENT
- 6) SUBSTANCE ABUSE – FAMILY
- 7) MENTAL ILLNESS – FAMILY
- 8) DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR IN SCHOOL
- 9) POOR SCHOOL PERFORMANCE
- 10) DIFFICULTY CONTROLLING YOUTH'S BEHAVIOR

**TOP TEN SERVICE INTERVENTIONS NEEDED BUT NOT AVAILABLE**

- 1) AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAM
- 2) DECISION MAKING SKILLS TRAINING
- 3) COUNSELING /FAMILY
- 4) LIFE SKILLS TRAINING
- 5) ANGER MANAGEMENT TRAINING
- 6) INTENSIVE IN-HOME SERVICES
- 7) SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT - INPATIENT
- 8) RESPITE CARE
- 9) ROLE MODEL/MENTOR
- 10) TRANSPORTATION

*During the annual BC Youth Services Commission site visits (2012-2014) , on the Fire Prevention Program, it has been noted by the provider the need to serve young people under age 10 (16 were identified). The program was funded for 10-17 year olds under other categories of the Continuum of Care.*

*The Workgroup added the following comments, during their discussions of the Data Worksheets, Analysis of Questions and preparation of the Vision Chart: expressed a need for additional information, such as the types of charges. Receiving this information would assist in service referrals and follow-up.*

*No additional data that relates to DMC or Racial and Ethnic Disparities.*

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?

*Overall, Referrals to Court and Juvenile cases Diverted have had decreases ranging from small to moderate between 2009 and 2012, and by race/ethnicity. For all groups, there were fewer cases Referred to Juvenile Court and less cases Diverted.*

*The largest decrease (36.4%) in Referrals to Court were for Black youth; this group also had the highest decrease (40%) in cases Diverted. White youth had a moderate decrease (29.2%) in Referrals to Court and a moderate decrease (37.5%) in cases Diverted. Other youth (American Indian and Asian) also a moderate decrease in Referrals to Court (20.6%) and a moderate decrease in cases Diverted (32.4%). Hispanic youth had a small and the lowest decrease in Referrals to Court (18.5%) and a very small decrease in cases Diverted (7.5%).*

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

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

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

*The BCYSC Needs Assessment 2014 Results for the Top Ten Problem Areas (especially #'s 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, and 10) and some of the Top Ten Service Interventions Needed but not Available (especially #'s 2, 4, 5, 7) highlight the need for Juvenile Court Diversion Programs.*

**TOP TEN PROBLEMS AREAS**

- 1) POOR PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS
- 2) DRUG ABUSE
- 3) ALCOHOL ABUSE
- 4) LOW SELF-ESTEEM
- 5) POOR ANGER MANAGEMENT
- 6) SUBSTANCE ABUSE – FAMILY
- 7) MENTAL ILLNESS – FAMILY
- 8) DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR IN SCHOOL
- 9) POOR SCHOOL PERFORMANCE
- 10) DIFFICULTY CONTROLLING YOUTH'S BEHAVIOR

**TOP TEN SERVICE INTERVENTIONS NEEDED BUT NOT AVAILABLE**

- 1) AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAM
- 2) DECISION MAKING SKILLS TRAINING
- 3) COUNSELING /FAMILY
- 4) LIFE SKILLS TRAINING
- 5) ANGER MANAGEMENT TRAINING
- 6) INTENSIVE IN-HOME SERVICES
- 7) SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT - INPATIENT
- 8) RESPITE CARE

9) ROLE MODEL/MENTOR

10) TRANSPORTATION

*Behaviors to address through Juvenile Court Diversion include, but are not limited to: Disorderly Conduct, Alcohol Violations, Criminal Malicious/Mischief, and Simple Assaults (fighting).*

*The Center for Alcohol and Drug Resources in Bergen County has been providing a key program, Creating Healthy Attitudes in Teens-CHAT, for the past 20+ years. The program provides young people with opportunities to critically think about the reasons they are involved with alcohol and other drugs and develop the skills necessary to make healthy decisions about their future behavior. A parent component was added to CHAT in 2006 to give parents the resources and information they need to effectively respond to their juvenile alcohol and drug use. On average, the CHAT program serves 250 first time juvenile offenders and 250 parents each year. Referrals come from: Juvenile Conference Committees, Law Enforcement, Schools, parents, etc.*

*The Superior Court Family Division's Juvenile Unit/Juvenile Conference Committees has been first-time shoplifting offenses to the Youth Educational Shoplifting Program-YES. YES is a home study program which is paid for by the juvenile and their family. The under a variety of offenses, but are usually for first time or even second time offenders. Such behaviors/offenses that could be addressed at this point are: Alcohol Offenses, Larceny-Theft (Shoplifting), and Simple Assault (fighting).*

*During the annual BC Youth Services Commission site visits (2012-2014) , on the Fire Prevention Program, it has been noted by the provider the need to serve young people under age 10 (16 were identified). The program was funded for 10-17 year olds under other categories of the Continuum of Care.*

*The Workgroup added the following comments, during their discussions of the Data Worksheets, Analysis of Questions and preparation of the Vision Chart: expressed a need for additional information, such as the types of charges. Receiving this information would assist in service referrals and follow-up.*

*No additional data that relates to DMC or Racial and Ethnic Disparities.*

**Law Enforcement Station House Adjustments**

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

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that supports the need and/or service gap	Recommendations for Law Enforcement plan
<p>There is a need for Law Enforcement to have access to an array of community-based services to refer juveniles who they have identified for a Stationhouse Adjustment. Programs will need to be available to address: substance use, acting out behaviors, controlling one's anger in an appropriate manner, playing with fire, using the Internet in an inappropriate and harmful way such as Sexting and Cyberbullying.</p> <p>Comments: None.</p>	<p>The BCYSC Needs Assessment Survey's 2014 Results of the Top Ten Problem Areas (especially #'s 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10) and some of the Top Ten Service Interventions Needed but not Available (especially #'s 2, 3, 5, 6) highlight the need for Law Enforcement SHA:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>TOP TEN PROBLEMS AREAS</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) POOR PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS</li> <li>2) DRUG ABUSE</li> <li>3) ALCOHOL ABUSE</li> <li>4) LOW SELF-ESTEEM</li> <li>5) POOR ANGER MANAGEMENT</li> <li>6) SUBSTANCE ABUSE – FAMILY</li> <li>7) MENTAL ILLNESS – FAMILY</li> <li>8) DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR IN SCHOOL</li> <li>9) POOR SCHOOL PERFORMANCE</li> <li>10) DIFFICULTY CONTROLLING YOUTH'S BEHAVIOR</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>TOP TEN SERVICE INTERVENTIONS NEEDED BUT NOT AVAILABLE</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAM</li> <li>2) DECISION MAKING SKILLS TRAINING</li> <li>3) COUNSELING /FAMILY</li> <li>4) LIFE SKILLS TRAINING</li> <li>5) ANGER MANAGEMENT TRAINING</li> <li>6) INTENSIVE IN-HOME SERVICES</li> <li>7) SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT - INPATIENT</li> <li>8) RESPITE CARE</li> <li>9) ROLE MODEL/MENTOR</li> <li>10) TRANSPORTATION</li> </ol> <p>Fire Prevention Program identified as a need for those under age 10, as well as up to age 17.</p>	<p>Services to be available for SHA: Alcohol Abuse Educational Programs; Anger Management, including a Parent component; Fire Prevention Program (Assessment, Safety Education Sessions and Clinical Services) – under age 10 and through age 17; Using Technology Responsibly. Encourage Law Enforcement to utilize other services available, such as the Children's System of Care (Mental Health Assessment, Needs Assessment, etc.).</p>

**Family Crisis Intervention Units**

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

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that supports the need and/or service gap	Recommendations for FCIU plan
<p>Address the serious behavioral/substance use/family issues of juveniles and their families who present before the JFCIU.</p> <p>Connect and reconnect juveniles to school.</p> <p>Provide a continuation of services for those families identified by the JFCIU who require services beyond the JFCIU (JFCIU is a short-term intervention, and many families need further assistance).</p> <p>Collaboration amongst and between the FCIU and the Mobile Response Stabilization Services Unit-MRSSU, under the Child Behavioral Health System, is instrumental in responding to and addressing various crisis.</p> <p>Comments: None.</p>	<p>Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile Ranked 1<sup>st</sup> in all three years (2009, 2011 and 2012); Truancy Ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> in all three years; Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juveniles had the highest increase between 2009-2012.</p> <p>Fire Prevention Program identified as a need for those under age 10, as well as up to age 17.</p> <p>The BCYSC Needs Assessment Survey's 2014 Results of the Top Ten Problem Areas (especially #'s 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10) and some of the Top Ten Service Interventions Needed but not Available (especially #'s 2, 3, 5, 6) highlight the need for FCIU intervention:</p> <p><b>TOP TEN PROBLEMS AREAS</b>            1) POOR PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS; 2) DRUG ABUSE; 3) ALCOHOL ABUSE; 4) LOW SELF-ESTEEM; 5) POOR ANGER MANAGEMENT; 6) SUBSTANCE ABUSE – FAMILY; 7) MENTAL ILLNESS – FAMILY; 8) DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR IN SCHOOL; 9) POOR SCHOOL PERFORMANCE; 10) DIFFICULTY CONTROLLING YOUTH’S BEHAVIOR</p> <p><b>TOP TEN SERVICE INTERVENTIONS NEEDED BUT NOT AVAILABLE</b>            1) AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAM; 2) DECISION MAKING SKILLS TRAINING; 3) COUNSELING /FAMILY; 4) LIFE SKILLS TRAINING; 5) ANGER MANAGEMENT TRAINING; 6) INTENSIVE IN-HOME SERVICES; 7) SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT – INPATIENT; 8) RESPITE CARE; 9) ROLE MODEL/MENTOR; 10) TRANSPORTATION.</p> <p>The 2011 CIACC Needs Assessment Key Finding under Early Interventions speak to the need for early intervention, such as FCIU, and MRSS: Early identification of children's and adolescents’ emotional/behavioral challenges, age appropriate interventions for younger children (aged preschool through 12 years - BCYSC minimum age is 10).</p>	<p>Multi-Systemic Therapy for families requiring further intervention beyond the time limit of the J/FCIU; In-home 8 week counseling program to respond to parents who need/request assistance with their juveniles, when the juvenile is non-compliant with counseling; prior to issues becoming acute; Anger Management, including a component for parents; Fire Prevention Program (Assessment, Fire Safety Sessions, Clinical Sessions) under age 10 and through age 17; Explore the establishment of School Support Teams.</p> <p>BCYSC/JCEC supports the collaboration amongst and between the MRSS and the J/FCIU, especially if a juvenile/parent needs a separation for a short period of time to resolve the crisis (out of home placement, etc.).</p>

**Family Court Diversions**

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

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that supports the need and/or service gap	Recommendations for Family Court Diversion plan
<p>Programs to refer first or and/or second time juvenile offenders that have: Alcohol Offenses, Larceny-Theft (Shoplifting), and Simple Assault (fighting). The overall goal is to address the underlying behaviors of the juveniles.</p> <p><i>Comments:</i> None.</p>	<p>The BCYSC Needs Assessment Survey 2014 Results Top Ten Problem Areas (especially #'s 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, and 10) and some of the Top Ten Service Interventions Needed but not Available (especially #'s 2, 4, 5, and 7) highlight the need for Family Court Diversion Programs.</p> <p><b>TOP TEN PROBLEMS AREAS</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) POOR PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS</li> <li>2) DRUG ABUSE</li> <li>3) ALCOHOL ABUSE</li> <li>4) LOW SELF-ESTEEM</li> <li>5) POOR ANGER MANAGEMENT</li> <li>6) SUBSTANCE ABUSE – FAMILY</li> <li>7) MENTAL ILLNESS – FAMILY</li> <li>8) DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR IN SCHOOL</li> <li>9) POOR SCHOOL PERFORMANCE</li> <li>10) DIFFICULTY CONTROLLING YOUTH’S BEHAVIOR</li> </ol> <p><b>TOP TEN SERVICE INTERVENTIONS NEEDED BUT NOT AVAILABLE</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAM</li> <li>2) DECISION MAKING SKILLS TRAINING</li> <li>3) COUNSELING /FAMILY</li> <li>4) LIFE SKILLS TRAINING</li> <li>5) ANGER MANAGEMENT TRAINING</li> <li>6) INTENSIVE IN-HOME SERVICES</li> <li>7) SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT - INPATIENT</li> <li>8) RESPITE CARE</li> <li>9) ROLE MODEL/MENTOR</li> <li>10) TRANSPORTATION</li> </ol> <p>Fire Prevention Program identified as a need for those under age 10, as well as up to age 17.</p>	<p>Services: Alcohol Educational Programs; Anger Management/parent component; Role Model and Mentoring Program (Paid); Fire Prevention Program (Assessment, Fire Safety Sessions, Clinical Sessions) under age 10 and up to age 17.</p> <p>Continue to divert juveniles with first-time shoplifting offenses to the Youth Educational Shoplifting Program-YES. YES is a home study program which is paid for by the juvenile and their family.</p>

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

*Comments:* In reviewing all of the following: Minorities in the Juvenile Justice System, Bergen County, New Jersey, October 2002 and BCYSC Final Report - Inquiry of Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Justice Outcomes, December 2004 and 2008 Recommendations Update, Annie E. Casey Foundation - Pathway to Juvenile Detention Reform, and the US Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Disproportionate Minority Contact - Reduction Best Practices Database, the following is recommended: Direct Services - subset of interventions that typically serve youth who are at-risk and/or have been arrested for a nonserious delinquent offense or a Juvenile/Family Crisis Petition filed. The following services would assist this group of youngsters: community service, informal hearings, family group conferences, victim impact panels, victim-offender mediation, mentoring, restitution and other restorative justice strategies. Services would be appropriate for all groups of young people.

**SECTION VII.**  
**DETENTION/ALTERNATIVES**  
**Data Worksheets and Analysis Questions**

## DETENTION DATA WORKSHEETS

**Table 1. Juvenile Detention Admission by Race and Gender, 2009, 2011 and 2012**

Race	2009			2011			2012			% Change in Admissions by Race and Gender 2009-2012
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
White	30	2	32	23	1	24	11	-	11	-63.3%
Black	63	15	78	51	9	60	44	7	51	-30.2%
Hispanic	27	4	31	22	3	25	26	4	30	-3.7%
Other	2	1	3	7	1	8	1	-	1	-50.0%
<b>Total Admissions</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>-32.8%</b>

Source: Juvenile Detention Statistics Report, 2009, 2011 and 2012

**Table 2. Juvenile Detention Admissions compared to Referrals to Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2009 and 2012**

Race/Ethnicity	2009			2012			% Change 2009-2012	
	Referrals To Court	Detention Admissions	% of Referrals Admitted to Detention	Referrals To Court	Detention Admissions	% of Referrals Admitted to Detention	Referrals To Court	Detention Admissions
White	1,238	32	2.6%	876	11	1.3%	-29.2%	-65.6%
Black	437	78	17.8%	278	51	18.3%	-36.4%	-34.6%
Hispanic	335	31	9.3%	273	30	11.0%	-18.5%	-3.2%
Other*	131	3	2.3%	104	1	1.0%	-20.6%	-66.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,141</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>1,531</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>-28.5%</b>	<b>-35.4%</b>

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, Relative Rate Index data, 2009 and 2012

\*See required Data and Methodology

**Table 2. Juvenile Detention Population, 2009, 2011 and 2012**

Categories	2009	2011	2012	% Change 2009-2012
Average Length of Stay	29.91	35.6	31.87	6.6%
Average Daily Population	10.2	3.1	6.4	-37.3%
Approved Capacity	41	41	41	0.0%
Percent of Approved Capacity	24.9	7.6	15.6	-37.3%

Source: Juvenile Detention Statistics Report, 2009, 2011 and 2012

## 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 2009 and 2012.

*Overall, there was a moderate decrease (35.4%) in Admissions from 2009 vs. 2012: 144 in 2009 vs. 93 in 2012. Females had a moderate decrease (50%): 22 in 2009 vs. 11 in 2012. Males had a moderate decrease (32.8%): 122 in 2009 vs. 82 in 2012.*

2. Insert into the chart below detention admissions by race/ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of admissions for 2012 (Column F).

Ranking of Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity for 2012		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	<b>Black</b>	<b>51</b>
2	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>30</b>
3	<b>White</b>	<b>11</b>
4	<b>Other</b>	<b>1</b>

3. Insert into the chart below detention admissions by gender, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of admissions in 2012 (Cells D5 & E5).

Ranking of Detention Admissions by Gender for 2012		
Rank	Gender	Number
1	Male	82
2	Female	11

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 2009 and 2012.

Ranking of % Change in Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity between 2009 and 2012			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Other	(66.7%)	(2)
2	White	(65.6%)	(21)
3	Black	(34.6%)	(27)
4	Hispanic	(3.2%)	(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 2012? How have admissions by race/ethnicity and gender changed since 2009?

*Overall, there have been decreases in each race/ethnic category. The decreases ranged from a low of (3.2%) for Hispanic youth, to a moderate decrease for Black youth (-34.6%) to a substantial decrease (-65.6%) for White youth and \*Other youth (66.7%). Black youth continue to represent a substantial number of admissions and Ranked 1<sup>st</sup> in each year: 78 in 2009 and 51 in 2012. White: Ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> in 2009 with 32 Admissions Ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> in 2012 with 11 admissions. Hispanic youth: Ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> in 2009 with 31 Admissions and Ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> in 2012 with 30 admissions. Other youth continue to represent a very small number of admissions, Ranking 4<sup>th</sup> in each year: 3 in 2009 admissions vs.1 admission in 2012. Other youth consist of American Indian and Asian youth. Males continue to represent a substantial proportion of admissions: 122 or 85% in 2009 and 103 or 88% in 2012. Females continue represent a small proportion of admissions: 22 or 15% in 2009 vs. 14 or 12% in 2012.*

**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 2009 and 2012 (Columns C & F). Also compare changes in this figure from 2009 to 2012, in percentage points, across each racial/ethnic group (Column G).

*Overall, there was a small decrease between percent of Referrals Admitted to Juvenile Court: 6.7% in 2009 vs. 6.1% in 2012. Black youth had the highest percentage of Referrals to Juvenile Court Admitted to Detention: 17.8% in 2009 vs. 18.3% in 2012. Second was Hispanic youth: 9.3% in 2009 vs. 11.0% in 2012. Third was White youth: 2.6% in 2009 vs. 1.3% in 2012. Fourth was Other youth: 2.3% in 2009 vs. 1.0% in 2012. Decreases (both small to moderate) occurred in all Race and Ethnic Categories in the percentage of Referrals to Court, 2009-2012: Black youth had the highest decrease, which was moderate (36.4%); White youth were second (29.2%). Other youth were third (20.6%) and Hispanic youth were fourth (18.5%).*

*Overall, Detention Admissions from 2009-2012 experienced decreases (small to moderate to substantial): Other youth had the highest decrease, which was substantial (66.7%), White youth were second with (65.6%), which also represented a substantial decrease, Black youth were third (34.6) which represented a moderate decrease. Hispanic youth were last with a small decrease (3.2%).*

7. Using the data in Table 3, describe how the average daily population in detention has changed between 2009 and 2012.

*Overall, there was a moderate decrease (36%) in the average daily population-ADP between 2009 and 2012: 10 in 2009 vs. 6.4 in 2012.*

**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 2012, beginning with the municipality with the highest frequency.

Ranking of Municipality where Juveniles Resides, 2012			
Rank	Municipality	Frequency	Percent
1	Englewood	23	24.7
2	Hackensack	9	9.7
3	Teaneck	9	9.7

9. Describe the age of youth admitted to detention in 2012, including the age category with the most youth, and the average age.

The age groups were ranked as follows: Ranked 1<sup>st</sup> was Age 17 – 33 or 35.5%; Ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> was Age 16 – 22 or 23.7%; Ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> was Age 15 – 16 or 17.2%; Ranked 4<sup>th</sup> was Age 18 – 10 or 10.8%; Ranked 5<sup>th</sup> was Age 14 – 9 or 9.7%, 6<sup>th</sup> was Age 12, 13 and 19 (each had 1 or a total of 3 or 3.3%). There were zeroes for 11 or Under and Age 20+. The average age was 16.6.

10. Insert into the chart below the top ten offense types for youth admitted to detention in 2012, beginning with the offense type with the highest frequency.

<b>Ranking of Most Serious Current Offense, by Type, 2012</b>			
<b>Rank</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Violation of Probation-VOP</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>29.9</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Robbery</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>29.0</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Assault</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14.0</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>FTA (Failure to Appear)</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11.8</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Violation of Detention Alternative</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Weapons</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Sex Offense</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Burglary</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Drug/CDS Offense</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Theft and Terroristic Threats</b>	<b>1</b> <b>1</b>	<b>1.1</b> <b>1.1</b>

11. Insert into the chart below the degrees of the offenses for which youth were admitted to detention in 2012, beginning with the degree with the highest frequency.

<b>Ranking of Most Serious Current Offense, by Degree, 2012</b>			
<b>Rank</b>	<b>Degree</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Violation (VOP, FTA, VOCO, ATD etc.)</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>45.2</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25.8</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>1st</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18.3</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10.8</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>4th Degree</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>DP/PDP (Disorderly Person, Petty Disorderly Person)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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.

*Black Male Age 17 who resides the City of Englewood, and was admitted to Detention for a Violation (VOP, FTA, VOCO, ATD Viol., etc.) for Robbery.*

### **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, 2009 & 2012) describe how admissions to detention alternative programs have changed from 2009 to 2012.

*Overall, there is a decrease due to funding two programs in 2009 and only one program in 2012. With this in mind, we will only be comparing the same program that was funded in both 2009 and 2012, Alternatives to Detention Program. Admissions had a substantial decrease (65%) or 28 fewer admissions between the two years: 43 admissions in 2009 vs. 15 referrals in 2012.*

*Note: The provider of service has actually shown 48 admissions in 2012. Agency had backlog with their JAMS Intakes and Discharges and have recently inputted into JAMS. Based on this information there was actually a small increase of referrals from 43 in 2009 to 48 in 2012.*

14. Looking at the total for each gender in Table 2 (Total Intakes by Gender, 2012) and the “Total” column in Table 3 (Total Intakes by Race, 2012), 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.

*Overall, a similar pattern was seen in gender for admissions to Detention and the Alternatives to Detention Program-ATD (2012): Males represented the highest proportion, in both programs: 100% in the ATD and 82% in Detention Admissions. Females represented 12% in Detention Admissions vs. zero in ATD Admissions.*

*In comparing race/ethnicity (2012) there were some notable differences: Hispanic/Latino youth Ranked 4<sup>th</sup> in Detention admissions vs. being Ranked 1<sup>st</sup> in admissions to ATD; Ranked 1<sup>st</sup> in Detention admissions vs. Ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> admissions to ATD; White youth Ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> in Detention admissions vs. being Ranked 1<sup>st</sup> in admissions to ATD. There was one admission to ATD for Inter-racial youth. Unable to determine if this youth was included under the Other (American Indian, Asian for Detention admissions.*

15. Looking at Table 4 (Average Age by Program, 2012) 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.

*Average age of juveniles in the Detention September Alternatives Program was 17 vs. 16.6 for juveniles admitted to Detention. Overall, very similar in 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 2009 and 2012.

Ranking of Problem Areas by Program					
2009			2012		
Rank	Problem Areas	Total	Rank	Problem Areas	Total
1	Personality/Behavior	176	1	Attitudes/Orientation	7
2	Family Circumstances/Parenting	101	2	Personality/Behavior	7
3	Peer Relations	81	3	Family Circumstances/Parenting	5
4	Education	73	4	Substance Abuse	5
5	Attitudes/Orientation	66	5	Education	3
6	Substance Abuse	38	6	Peer Relations	2
7	Vocational Skill	16	7	Life Skills Training	2
8	Medical problems	15	8	Vocational Skills/Employment	1
9	Other (Specify)	9	9	-	-
10	n/a	2	10	-	-

17. How has the ranking of Problem Areas changed between 2009 and 2012? Describe in terms of those Problem Areas that have moved up in rank the most.

*Attitudes/Orientation moved up to being Ranked 1st in 2012 vs. being Ranked 5<sup>th</sup> in 2009. Substance Abuse moved to being Ranked 4<sup>th</sup> in 2012 vs. being Ranked 6<sup>th</sup> in 2009. Personality/Behavior dropped from being Ranked 1<sup>st</sup> in 2009 to being Ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> in 2012. Family Circumstances/Parenting dropped from being Ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> in 2009 to being Ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> in 2012. Education dropped from being Ranked 4<sup>th</sup> in 2009 to being Ranked 5<sup>th</sup> in 2012. Vocational Skill, Medical Problems, and Other (specify) were not ranked in 2012. Vocational Skills/Employment was new to 2012.*

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 2009 and 2012.

<b>Ranking of Service Intervention Needed</b>					
<b>2009</b>			<b>2012</b>		
<b>Rank</b>	<b>Service Intervention Needed</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Service Intervention Needed</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>No data was entered into Jams</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>Intensive Supervision</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>2</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>Supervision</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>3</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>Case Management Services</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>4</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>Electronic Monitoring</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>5</b>			<b>5</b>	<b>Advocacy</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>6</b>			<b>6</b>	<b>Counseling/Group</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>7</b>			<b>7</b>	<b>Life Skills Training</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>8</b>			<b>8</b>	<b>Counseling/Family</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>9</b>			<b>9</b>	<b>Counseling/Individual</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>10</b>			<b>10</b>	<b>Interpersonal Skills Training</b>	<b>1</b>

19. How has the ranking of Service Intervention Needed changed between 2009 and 2012? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Needed that have moved up in rank the most.

*No comparison can be completed; no JAMS data in 2009.*

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 2009 and 2012.

<b>Ranking of Service Intervention Provided</b>					
<b>2009</b>			<b>2012</b>		
<b>Rank</b>	<b>Service Intervention Provided</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Service Intervention Provided</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	Advocacy	83	1	Insufficient JAMS data	
2	Counseling/Individual	64	2		
3	Legal Services	62	3		
4	Role Model/Mentor	60	4		
5	Transportation	60	5		
6	Academic Education	58	6		
7	Case Management Services	51	7		
8	Intensive Supervision	35	8		
9	Counseling/Group	28	9		
10	Substance Abuse Evaluation	23	10		

21. How has the ranking of Service Interventions Provided changed between 2009 and 2012? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Provided that have moved up in rank the most.

*No comparisons can be done for the 2012 JAMS data provided were insufficient.*

# 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 have changed in recent years?

*Overall, there were decreases in Detention average daily population. The number of admissions to the Alternative to Detentions increased. In September 2013 and March 2014, the census of the Detention Center was above its rated capacity of 16 beds. The agency who administers the Detention Center requested a change in the rated capacity to 20 beds. One point to remember is the ebbs and flows that occur with admissions to Detention and number of juveniles in the facility on any given day. The need to have secure beds and Alternatives to Detention Program (with/without Electronic Monitoring) is instrumental to any Juvenile Justice System.*

## 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?

*Juveniles (predominately male but females will also need to have programming), between the age 15-17, who present with varying education levels, and complex issues in their Attitudes/Orientation, Personality/Behavior, Family Circumstances/Parenting and use of Substances. Several juveniles have had severed addictions which placed them at high risk if they were to be released from secure care. The goal has always been to refer juveniles to appropriate programs, and until such programs are available to maintain the juveniles in the center for their own safety and well-being. Due the complexity of the issues presented by the juveniles, in-house programs need to continue to focus on their behavioral, emotional and education needs. Working with the juveniles families is also a key element. The Center incorporates a variety of services and a point system so that juveniles can work toward gaining privileges (one such privilege is the removal of the initial jumpsuit to regular pants and a polo shirt). Collaborating with other key service partners (Probation, NJ JJC, Perform Care, Care Management Organization, Division of Child Protection and Permanency, etc.) is a key element to meeting the vast array of issues and services presented by juveniles at this point of the continuum of care. The county's Juvenile Detention Plan needs to be comprehensive, age appropriate, have sound clinical practices and behavioral approaches, and be sensitive to the race/ethnicity of juveniles who are admitted to the facility. In addition, due to the presentation of complex needs, having a comprehensive diagnostic evaluation (Psychiatric, Psychometric Testing, and Psychosocial) ordered by the Court, and the completion of a Risk Assessment (in-house) to determine if a juvenile can be released to the community is essential to Bergen's Juvenile Detention Plan.*

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

*Black youth had the highest percentage of Referrals to Juvenile Court Admitted to Detention: 17.8% in 2009 vs. 18.3% in 2012. Second was Hispanic youth: 9.3% in 2009 vs. 11.0% in 2012. Fourth was Other youth (American Indian, Asian): 2.3% in 2009 vs. 1.0% in 2012. Reductions (both small to moderate) did occur in all Race and Ethnic Categories in the percentage of Referrals to Court, 2009-2012: Black youth had the highest reduction (36.4%); Other youth were third (20.6%) and Hispanic youth was fourth (18.5%).*

*The New Jersey Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Bergen County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement JDAI Annual Data Report 2013, Take-Away Points, March 24, 2014, prepared by Emily Fox, NJ JJC Research and Reform Specialist for Bergen, indicated the following:*

*Examine the increase in ALOS (Average Length of Stay) for minority youth, for though ALOS for minority and nonminority youth is almost the same, the increase in ALOS for minority youth accounts for almost the entire increase in ALOS for all youth. ALOS for minority youth increased by more than 6 days while ALOS for non-minority youth decreased by 6 days. Possible guiding questions: What was the nature of the offenses for these kids? What accounted for the increase in ALOS for minority youth and a decrease in ALOS for non-minority youth? Controlling for offense type and prior adjudications, is the ALOS still nearly equal?*

### 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 submit a copy in Chapter 13.) If so, what does that data tell you about how your County's overall need for secure detention and detention alternative programs has changed in recent years and about the needs and characteristics of youth that should be addressed through your county's juvenile detention plan? Are there additional data that relates Disproportionate Minority Contact or Racial and Ethnic Disparities? *The following information was prepared by Emily Fox, NJ JJC Research and Reform Specialist assigned to Bergen County.*

*"In the JDAI 2013 Annual Data Report Bergen County continues to demonstrate impressive positive changes in detention utilization even though there has been an increase in all three key detention utilization indicators (ADP, ALOS and Admissions) over the past year. While Bergen has reduced admissions to Detention by nearly 60% since JDAI inception, total juvenile arrest rates and index arrest rates have similarly decreased. The following are additionally noteworthy changes from 2013:*

*1) Bergen County's Detention Alternative Program is one of the highest success rates in the completion of the programs is at an impressive 94.7%. ALOS for kids who are released at/upon disposition, a population that accounts for 50% of the Detention population is one of the lowest in the state. The ALOS for a child released to a dispositional placement is 38.4 days. Even though this is 4 days longer than in 2012, the 2013 ALOS for this release type is commendable as it is significantly lower than other JDAI counties statewide; 2) There has been a significant decrease in the percentage of admissions comprised of minority youth. Admissions of minority youth decreased by 11.5 percentage points in 2013 ALOS for kids who are released as a result of their case being dismissed or diverted. The ALOS for kids who are released upon case dismissal or diversion decreased from 46.5 days in 2012 to 15.3 days in 2013."*

*The BCYSC Needs Assessment Survey 2014 Results for the Top Ten Problem Areas (especially #'s 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10) and some of the Top Ten Service Interventions Needed but not Available (especially #'s 2, 3, 5) highlight the need for Detention and Alternatives to Detention Programs.*

**TOP TEN PROBLEMS AREAS**

- 1) POOR PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS
- 2) DRUG ABUSE
- 3) ALCOHOL ABUSE
- 4) LOW SELF-ESTEEM
- 5) POOR ANGER MANAGEMENT
- 6) SUBSTANCE ABUSE – FAMILY
- 7) MENTAL ILLNESS – FAMILY
- 8) DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR IN SCHOOL
- 9) POOR SCHOOL PERFORMANCE
- 10) DIFFICULTY CONTROLLING YOUTH'S BEHAVIOR

**TOP TEN SERVICE INTERVENTIONS NEEDED BUT NOT AVAILABLE**

- 1) AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAM
- 2) DECISION MAKING SKILLS TRAINING
- 3) COUNSELING /FAMILY
- 4) LIFE SKILLS TRAINING
- 5) ANGER MANAGEMENT TRAINING
- 6) INTENSIVE IN-HOME SERVICES
- 7) SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT - INPATIENT
- 8) RESPITE CARE
- 9) ROLE MODEL/MENTOR
- 10) TRANSPORTATION

*During the annual BCYSC site visits, on the Alternatives to Detention Program with or without Electronic Monitoring Program, concern has been expressed with two items: 1) length of stay on the program (beyond the 45 day period set forth in the Continuum of Care Definition and Categories). Delays are related to available placement beds and Discovery. 2) juveniles placed on the program with high-risk offenses (Sexual Assault, Weapons, etc.). The provider of services was requested, by the BCYSC Administrator, to provide ideas for enhancing the ATD with or without Electronic Monitoring to serve juveniles with high-risk offenses. The recommendations are reflected in the Recommendations Section beginning on Page 13 and 14. The recommendations are also in the Vision Chart for Detention and Detention Alternatives, Attachment Section X. There is no additional data that relates to Disproportionate Minority Contact or Racial and Ethnic Disparities.*

## RECOMMENDATIONS

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

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that supports the need and/or service gap	Recommendations for Juvenile Detention plan
<p>The need is for a Comprehensive Diagnostic Evaluation, as ordered by the Court. The evaluation needs to include: a Psychiatric, Psychometric Testing and a Psychosocial. Specific diagnosis need to be provided along with recommendations.</p> <p>The need is for Fire Setting Assessments, as ordered by the Court, to determine level of risk and appropriate services.</p> <p>The need is for Substance Abuse Assessments, as ordered by the Court, to determine level risk/involvement and service recommendations.</p> <p>The need for Risk Assessments, as ordered by the Court, for juveniles with 1<sup>st</sup> Degree and 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree Offenses and/or other Degrees/Offenses, for the purposes of: ensuring that a juvenile can be safely released to the community and/or placed onto Alternatives to Detention Program, with/without Electronic Monitoring.</p>	<p><i>BCYSC Needs Assessment Survey 2014 Results for the Top Ten Problem Areas (especially #'s 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,8 and 10) and some of the Top Ten Service Interventions Needed but not Available (especially #'s 1, 2, 3, 4, 5):</i></p> <p><b>TOP TEN PROBLEMS AREAS</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) POOR PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS</li> <li>2) DRUG ABUSE</li> <li>3) ALCOHOL ABUSE</li> <li>4) LOW SELF-ESTEEM</li> <li>5) POOR ANGER MANAGEMENT</li> <li>6) SUBSTANCE ABUSE – FAMILY</li> <li>7) MENTAL ILLNESS – FAMILY</li> <li>8) DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR IN SCHOOL</li> <li>9) POOR SCHOOL PERFORMANCE</li> <li>10) DIFFICULTY CONTROLLING YOUTH'S BEHAVIOR</li> </ol> <p><b>TOP TEN SERVICE INTERVENTIONS NEEDED BUT NOT AVAILABLE</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAM</li> <li>2) DECISION MAKING SKILLS TRAINING</li> <li>3) COUNSELING /FAMILY</li> <li>4) LIFE SKILLS TRAINING</li> <li>5) ANGER MANAGEMENT TRAINING</li> <li>6) INTENSIVE IN-HOME SERVICES</li> <li>7)SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT, INPATIENT</li> <li>8) RESPITE CARE</li> <li>9) ROLE MODEL/MENTOR</li> <li>10) TRANSPORTATION</li> </ol>	<p>Court-ordered: Diagnostic Evaluation (Psychiatric, Psychometric Testing, Psychosocial); Court-ordered Fire Setting Assessments; Court-ordered Substance Abuse Assessments; Court-ordered Risk Assessments for juveniles with 1<sup>st</sup> Degree Offenses, 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree Offenses and/or other Degrees/Offenses, if indicated.</p>

The need for Comprehensive Alternatives to Detention –ATD Program, which includes electronic monitoring, 24/7 and an Afterschool Program.

The need is for Risk Assessments for juveniles who have not been in Detention and have 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree Offenses, and/or lower Degrees/Offenses, as court-ordered, to determine: if a juvenile can be safely placed onto the ATD Program, with or without Electronic Monitoring; ATD can manage juveniles, with high-risk offenses (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree, sexual assault, weapons, etc.). Such juveniles have not been admitted first to Detention.

To review the need for the Detention Assessment Review Team, a Multi-Disciplinary Team, especially in the areas of case planning and juvenile assessment.

Bergen County is a JDAI Site, and part of this process is the development and implementation of a Comprehensive Alternative to Detention Program, including electronic monitoring, and afterschool programs. For some time the BCYSC has been discussing the needs of high-risk juveniles placed on the ATD with or without Electronic Monitoring during the annual site visits. It was clear that additional service supports were needed to serve juveniles with high-risk offenses.

A number of factors have evolved over the years and in particular this year, as a result of the JDAI Initiatives by the Bergen County Council Juvenile Justice System Improvement-BCCJJSI: 1) Year 2014 - Hiring of a Case Expeditor, under the Superior Court of NJ Family Division, who has direct contact with the Judge, Assistant Prosecutor and Defense Attorney in the courtroom and is able to provide service information to all parties; 2) BCCJJSI Case Processing Subcommittee has developed various procedures to expedite juvenile cases. Bergen County Division of Family Guidance-DFG have Court Liaisons in the courtroom to expedite service referrals to key service provider(s).

Comprehensive Alternatives to Detention Program, including Electronic Monitoring, 24/7. Afterschool component for juveniles ordered onto the Alternatives Program (Pro-social activities, case management, life skills training, anger management). Court-ordered Risk Assessments for juveniles with 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree/Offenses, and/or other Degrees, if indicated. Specialized Case Manager Clinician to work with high-risk juveniles placed on the ATD, with or without Electronic Monitoring who have high-risk offenses.

BCYSC will no longer conduct a Multi-Disciplinary Team; due to the positive changes in the Juvenile Justice System (noted in the column to the left). Client Specific Funds will no longer be allocated beginning in 2015. Providers will be required to have transportation lines in their budgets for the 2015 Juvenile Justice Allocation.

<p>The receiving of Discovery is delayed in juvenile cases, which results in case delays.</p> <p>Insufficient placements for juveniles (with behavioral health issues, etc.) creates lengthy waiting periods in Detention and on the Alternatives to Detention Program.</p> <p>Comments: None.</p>	<p>Various census data (Detention and Alternative to Detention Program) indicates that juveniles are waiting lengthy periods of time in the Detention Center or on the Alternatives to Detention Program due to delays in Discovery and/or available placement slots.</p>	<p>Case Expeditor to continue to expedite juvenile cases and to inform the BCYSC regarding identified service gaps. Case Expeditor to work with the BCCJJSI regarding the expediting of Discovery matters.</p>
--	---	--

27. 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: In reviewing all of the following: Minorities in the Juvenile Justice System, Bergen County, New Jersey, October 2002 and BCYSC Final Report - Inquiry of Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Justice Outcomes, December 2004 and 2008 Recommendations Update, Annie E. Casey Foundation - Pathway to Juvenile Detention Reform, and the US Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Disproportionate Minority Contact - Reduction Best Practices Database, the following services would be reasonable to implement: Alternative programs to the Detention Center (5 days a week, with electronic monitoring system); Intensive Supervision Programs for Probationers and Non-Probationers (frequent contact with staff and/or electronic monitoring system); home confinement or house arrest with an electronic monitoring system. The services would be appropriate for all young people at this point of the Juvenile Justice continuum. All of these services have been implemented, and need to be continued. In addition, the BCYSC/JCEC, in collaboration with the Bergen County Council Juvenile Justice System Improvement, will need to begin a discussion on the disparities which are occurring at this Point of the Continuum.*

**SECTION VIII.  
DISPOSITIONS  
Data Worksheets and Analysis Questions**

## DISPOSITION DATA WORKSHEETS

**Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender, 2009 and 2012**

Gender	2009		2012		% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Male	794	83.1%	748	81.4%	-5.8%
Female	162	16.9%	171	18.6%	5.6%
Total Juveniles	956	100%	919	100%	-3.9%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2009 and 2012

**Table 2: Juvenile Cases Adjudicated Delinquent with Probation & Incarceration Dispositions, 2009 and 2012**

Disposition	2009 Number	2012 Number	% Change in Dispositions 2009-2012
01 - JJC Committed	44	13	-70.5%
02 - Short-Term Commitment	0	0	0.0%
03 - 14 - Probation*	365	292	-20.0%
Total	409	305	-25.4%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2009 and 2012

\* See Required Data & Methodology Section

**Table 3: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race, 2009 and 2012**

Race	2009		2012		% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
White	525	54.9%	515	56.3%	-1.9%
Black	212	22.2%	174	19.0%	-17.9%
Hispanic	161	16.8%	175	19.1%	8.7%
Other *	58	6.1%	51	5.6%	-12.1%
Total	956	100.0%	915	100.0%	-4.3%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2009 and 2012

\* See Required Data & Methodology Section

**Table 4. Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2009 and 2012**

Race/Ethnicity	2009			2012			% Change: 2009-2012	
	Juvenile Arrests**	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	% of Arrests Adjudicated Delinquent	Juvenile Arrests**	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	% of Arrests Adjudicated Delinquent	Juvenile Arrests**	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent
White	2,694	525	19.5%	2,273	515	22.7%	-15.6%	-1.9%
Black	718	212	29.5%	444	174	39.2%	-38.2%	-17.9%
Hispanic	762	161	21.1%	637	175	27.5%	-16.4%	8.7%
Other*	169	58	34.3%	148	51	34.5%	-12.4%	-12.1%
Total	3,581	956	26.7%	2,865	915	31.9%	-20.0%	-4.3%

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2009 and 2012

Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2009 and 2012

\*\* See Required Data & Methodology Section

**Table 5: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age, 2009 and 2012**

Age Group	2009		2012		% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
6 - 10	5	0.5%	6	0.7%	20.0%
11 - 12	28	2.9%	26	2.8%	-7.1%
13 - 14	172	18.0%	111	12.1%	-35.5%
15 - 16	367	38.4%	353	38.4%	-3.8%
17	323	33.8%	338	36.8%	4.6%
18 and over*	61	6.4%	85	9.2%	39.3%
Total	956	100%	919	100%	-3.9%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2009 and 2012

\* See Required Data & Methodology Section

**Table 6: Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2009 and 2012**

Race/Ethnicity	2009		2012		% Change in Probation Placements, 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total Probation Placements	Number	% of Total Probation Placements	
White	121	50.4%	109	52.7%	-9.9%
Black	64	26.7%	43	20.8%	-32.8%
Hispanic	41	17.1%	46	22.2%	12.2%
Other *	14	5.8%	9	4.3%	-35.7%
Total	240	100.0%	207	100.0%	-13.8%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, Relative Rate Index data, 2009 and 2012

\* See Required Data & Methodology Section

**Table 7: Juvenile Probation Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity, 2009 and 2012**

Race/Ethnicity	2009			2012			% Change 2009-2012	
	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
White	525	121	23.0%	515	109	21.2%	-1.9%	-9.9%
Black	212	64	30.2%	174	43	24.7%	-17.9%	-32.8%
Hispanic	161	41	25.5%	175	46	26.3%	8.7%	12.2%
Other*	58	14	24.1%	51	9	17.6%	-12.1%	-35.7%
Total	956	240	25.1%	915	207	22.6%	-4.3%	-13.8%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2009 and 2012

\* See Required Data & Methodology Section

**Table 8: Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2009 and 2012**

Race/Ethnicity	2009		2012		% Change in Secure Placements 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total Secure Placements	Number	% of Total Secure Placements	
White	4	17.4%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Black	12	52.2%	6	60.0%	-50.0%
Hispanic	6	26.1%	3	30.0%	-50.0%
Other *	1	4.3%	1	10.0%	0.0%
Total	23	100.0%	10	100.0%	-56.5%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2009 and 2012

\* See Required Data & Methodology Section

**Table 9: Secure Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent, by Race/Ethnicity, 2009 and 2012**

Race/Ethnicity	2009			2012			% Change 2009-2012	
	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Secure Placements	% of Adjudications resulted in Secure Commitment	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Secure Placements	% of Adjudications resulted in Secure Commitment	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Secure Placements
White	525	4	0.8%	515	-	0.0%	-1.9%	-100.0%
Black	212	12	5.7%	174	6	3.4%	-17.9%	-50.0%
Hispanic	161	6	3.7%	175	3	1.7%	8.7%	-50.0%
Other*	58	1	1.7%	51	1	2.0%	-12.1%	0.0%
Total	956	23	2.4%	915	10	1.1%	-4.3%	-56.5%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2009 and 2012  
Juvenile Justice Commission, 2009 and 2012

\* See Required Data & Methodology Section

## DISPOSITION ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

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

### NATURE & EXTENT OF THE DISPOSED POPULATION

#### JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT

1. Looking at Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender (Cell C3) and Table 2: Juvenile Cases Adjudicated Delinquent with Probation & Incarceration Dispositions (Cell B4), describe the overall number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent and the number of cases with probation and incarceration dispositions in 2012.

*Overall, 919 juveniles were Adjudicated Delinquent. Of the 305 cases: 96% or 292 were Adjudicated Delinquent with Probation; 4% or 13 cases had Incarceration Dispositions.*

#### NATURE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT IN 2012

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 2012.

*Overall, 748 or 81.4% were males; 171 or 18.6% were females.*

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 2012.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race for 2012			
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
1	White youth	515	56.3%
2	Hispanic youth	175	19.0%
3	Black youth	174	19.0%
4	*Other youth	51	5.6%

\*Other youth includes: Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, Alaskan Native, and Other.

4. Insert into the chart below Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age (Table 5, Columns C and D), beginning with the group that had the greatest number of adjudications in 2012.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age Group for 2012			
Rank	Age Group	Number	Percent
1	15-16	353	38.4%
2	17	338	36.8%
3	13-14	111	12.1%
4	18 and over (over is out of range)	85	9.2%
5	11-12	26	2.8%
6	6-10	6	0.7%

#### *SUMMARY OF THE NATURE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT IN 2012*

5. Looking at your answers to Questions 2 through 4, summarize what this information tells you about the nature of juveniles adjudicated delinquent in 2012.

*Overall, there were primarily males, but some females, from different races/ethnicity. White youth Rank 1<sup>st</sup>; Hispanic youth Rank 2<sup>nd</sup>; Black youth Rank 3<sup>rd</sup>; Other youth Rank 4<sup>th</sup>. Primary age group ranges between 15-16 and 17 followed by age 13-14. The remaining youth range between 18 and over, 11-12 and a very small number of age 6-10.*

#### *CHANGE IN JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT BETWEEN 2009 and 2012*

6. Looking at Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender (Cell E3) and Table 2: Juvenile Cases Adjudicated Delinquent with Probation & Incarceration Dispositions (Cell C4), describe the overall change in juveniles adjudicated delinquent and cases with probation and incarceration dispositions between 2009 and 2012.

*Overall, there has been a small decrease (3.9%) in juveniles adjudicated delinquent: 919 in 2012 vs. 956 in 2009. A moderate decrease (25.4%) occurred in Probation and Incarceration Dispositions: 305 in 2012 vs. 409 in 2009.*

7. Looking at Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender (Column E), describe the change in the number of males and the number of females adjudicated delinquent between 2009 and 2012.

*Males had a small decrease (5.8%): 748 in 2012 vs. 794 in 2009. Females had a small increase 5.6%: 171 in 2012 vs. 162 in 2009.*

➤ 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 2009 and 2012.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race Between 2009 and 2012			
Rank	Race	% Change	Number
1	Black youth	(17.9%)	(38)
2	Other youth (Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, Alaskan Native, and Other)	(12.1%)	(7)
3	Hispanic youth	8.7%	14
4	White youth	(1.9%)	(10)

➤ 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 2009 and 2012.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age Between 2009 and 2012			
Rank	Age Groups	% Change	Number
1	18 and over	39.3%	24
2	13-14	(35.5%)	(61)
3	6-10	20.0%	1
4	11-12	(7.1%)	(2)
5	17	4.6%	15
6	15-16	(3.8%)	(14)

**SUMMARY OF THE CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT BETWEEN 2009 and 2012**

10. Using the answers from Questions 6-9, describe how the nature of juveniles adjudicated delinquent changed between 2009 and 2012.

*Overall, juveniles adjudicated delinquent had a small decrease between 2012 vs. 2009. Probation and Incarceration of Dispositions of juveniles had a moderate decrease. Males continue to represent a high proportion of juveniles adjudicated delinquent; despite having a small decrease in adjudications. Females continue to represent a smaller proportion of juvenile's adjudicated*

*delinquent; but had a small increase in the number being adjudicated delinquent.*

*One change was in the race and ethnicity ranking of juveniles adjudicated delinquent. Hispanic youth were the only group that had an increase. Black youth had the highest decrease out of all groups. Other youth had the second highest decrease. White youth had the smallest decrease compared to their counterparts.*

*One other change was seen in the age ranges of juveniles being adjudicated delinquent. Age 18 Ranked 4<sup>th</sup> but had the highest percentage increase, which was moderate. A moderate decrease was seen in juveniles Age 13-14, which Ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> overall. Juveniles Age 15-16 had a small decrease, but continue to have the highest number of juveniles resulting in being Ranking 1<sup>st</sup>. Juveniles Age 17 had a small increase, and Ranked 2<sup>nd</sup>. The age category of 6-10, which Ranked 6<sup>th</sup>, had a small increase. Age 11-12 had small increase and Ranked 5<sup>th</sup>. Both of these age groups, 6-10 and 11-12, have extremely small numbers.*

### **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 2009 and 2012.

*Overall, there was a moderate decrease (20%) in Juvenile Arrests; but a much smaller decrease (4.3%) in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent.*

*White youth continue to have the highest number of arrests out of all race and ethnicity categories: 525 in 2009 and 515 in 2012; had the lowest percentage of arrests adjudicated delinquent: 19.5% in 2009 and 22.7% in 2012. Overall, White youth had a small decrease (15.6%) in arrests and the smallest decrease (1.9%) in adjudicated delinquent, 2009 vs. 2012.*

*Hispanic youth had the second highest number of arrests out of all race and ethnicity categories: 762 in 2009 and 637 in 2012; had the second highest percentage of arrests adjudicated delinquent: 21.1% in 2009 and 27.5% in 2012. Overall, Hispanic youth had a small decrease (16.4%) in arrests, but had a small increase of 8.7%, in adjudicated delinquent, 2009 vs. 2012.*

*Black youth had the third highest number of arrests out of all race and ethnicity categories: 718 in 2009 and 444 in 2012; percentage of arrests adjudicated delinquent was moderate: 29.5% in 2009 (2nd highest) and 39.2% in 2012 (highest). Overall, Black youth had the highest decrease, which was moderate, (38.2%) in arrests and a small decrease (17.9%) in adjudicated delinquent, 2009 vs. 2012.*

*Other youth (Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, Alaskan Native, and Other) had the lowest number of arrests out of all race and ethnicity categories: 169 in 2009 and 148 in 201; had a moderate percentage of arrest adjudicated delinquent: 34.3% in 2009 (highest out of all categories) and 34.5% in 2012 (2<sup>nd</sup> highest out of all categories). Overall, Other youth had the lowest decrease in arrests (12.4%) and the second lowest decrease in adjudicated delinquent (12.1%), 2009 vs. 2012.*

**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 2009 and 2012.

*Overall, there was a small decrease (13.8%) in Probation Placements: 240 in 2009 vs. 207 in 2012. White youth had one of the smallest decreases (9.9%): 121 in 2009 vs. 109 in 2012; Hispanic youth was the only group with a small increase, 12.2%: 41 in 2009 vs. 46 in 2012; Black youth had a moderate decrease (32.8%): 64 in 2009 vs. 43 in 2012; Other youth had a moderate decrease (35.7%): 14 in 2009 vs. 9 in 2012.*

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 2012.

Ranking of Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2012		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	White youth	109
2	Hispanic youth	46
3	Black youth	43
4	Other youth	9

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 2009 and 2012.

Ranking of Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2009 and 2012		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change
1	Other youth	(35.7%)
2	Black youth	(32.8%)
3	Hispanic youth	12.2%
4	White youth	(9.9%)

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 2009 and 2012? How has Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity changed since 2009?

*Overall, there were various decreases ranging from small (9.9%) to moderate (32.8% and 35.7%) in three of the four race/ethnicity categories. White youth had the highest overall number for both 2009 and 2012, but had the lowest decrease (9.9%) 2009 vs. 2012. Black youth had the second highest number of juveniles on Probation in 2009, but dropped to third in 2012; between 2009 vs. 2012 there was a moderate decrease (32.8%). Hispanic youth had the third highest number of juveniles in 2009, but moved up to second when there was a small increase, 12.2%, in 2012. Other youth had the smallest number of juveniles in both 2009 and 2012; this group also had a moderate decrease (35.7%) which was the highest out of all groups, 2009 vs. 2012.*

**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 2009 and 2012.

*Overall, there were small decreases in both Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent (-4.3%) or 915 in 2012 vs. 956 in 2009 and Probation Placements (13.8%) or 9 in 2012 vs. 14 in 2009. 3 of the 4 race/ethnicity categories had decreases. Hispanic youth had the only increase.*

*Black youth – had the highest decrease in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent (17.9%) , 174 in 2012 vs. 212 in 2009; had a moderate and the second highest decrease (32.8%) in Probation Placements, 43 in 2012 vs. 64 in 2009.*

*Other youth (Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, Alaskan Native, and Other) - had a small but the second highest decrease (12.1%) in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent - 51 in 2012 vs. 58 in 2009; had a moderate and the highest decrease (35.7%) in Probation Placements, 9 in 2012 vs. 14 in 2009.*

*White youth – had the smallest decrease (1.9%) in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent, 515 in 2012 vs. 525 in 2009; had the smallest decreases (9.9%) in Probation Placements, 109 in 2012 vs. 121 in 2009.*

*Hispanic youth had a small increase, 8.7% in Juvenile Adjudicated Delinquent, 175 in 2012 vs. 161 2009; had a small increase, 12.2%, in Probation Placements, 46 in 2012 vs. 41 in 2009.*

➤ **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 2009 and 2012.

*Overall, there was a substantial decrease (56.5%) in Secure Placements: 10 in 2012 vs. 23 in 2009.*

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 2012.

<b>Ranking of Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2012</b>		
<b>Rank</b>	<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>Number</b>
1	Black youth	6
2	Hispanic youth	3
3	Other youth	1
4	White youth	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 2009 and 2012.

Ranking of Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2012		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change
1	White youth	(100%)
2	Black youth	(50%)
3	Hispanic youth	(50%)
4	Other youth	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 2009 and 2012? How has Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity changed since 2009?

*Overall, the number of Secure Placements had a substantial decrease (56.5%) and the actual numbers are very low: 23 in 2009 vs. 10 in 2012.*

*White youth had a substantial and the highest decrease (100%) in Secure Placements: 4 in 2009 vs. 0 in 2012. White youth Ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> in Secure Placements in 2009 vs. being Ranked 5<sup>th</sup> in 2012.*

*Black youth had a substantial decrease (50%) in Secure Placements: 12 in 2009 vs. 6 in 2009. Black youth continue to Rank 1<sup>st</sup> in the number of juveniles in Secure Placements for 2009 and 2012.*

*Hispanic youth had a substantial decrease (50%) in Secure Placements: 6 in 2009 and 3 in 2012. Hispanic youth continue to Rank 2<sup>nd</sup> in the number of juveniles in Secure Placements for 2009 and 2012.*

*Other youth (Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, Alaskan Native, and Other) had no change in the number and percentage of juveniles in Secure Placements: one in 2009 and one in 2012.*

*Note: the Administrative Office of the Courts data has 13 Secure Placements in 2012; but the NJ JJC has 10. The number 10 was utilized for data analysis.*

### **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 2009 and 2012.

*Overall, Secure Placements had a substantial decrease (56.5%): 23 in 2009 vs. 10 in 2012. Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent had a very small decrease (4.3%): 956 in 2009 vs. 915 in 2012. The percentage of adjudications resulting in Secure Confinement had a small decrease: 2.4% in 2009 vs. 1.1% in 2012.*

*White youth had a substantial decrease (100%) in Secure Placements: 4 in 2009 vs. 0 in 2012; had a very small decrease (1.9%) in Adjudicated Delinquent: 525 in 2009 vs. 515 in 2012. The*

*percentage of adjudications resulting in Secure Confinement is extremely low and the lowest amongst all race and ethnicity categories: 0.8% in 2009 vs. 0% in 2012.*

*Black youth had a substantial decrease (50%) in Secure Placements: 12 in 2009 vs. 6 in 2012; and a small decrease (17.9%) in Adjudicated Delinquent: 212 in 2009 vs. 174 in 2012. The percentage of adjudications resulting in Secure Confinement was very low but is the highest percentage amongst all race and ethnicity categories: 5.7% in 2009 vs. 3.4% in 2012.*

*Hispanic youth had a substantial decrease (50%) in Secure Placements: 6 in 2009 vs. 3 in 2012; and a small increase, 8.7%, in Adjudicated Delinquent: 161 in 2009 vs. 175 in 2012. The percentage of adjudications resulting in Secure Confinement was second highest in 2009, 3.7%, and third highest in 2012, 1.7%.*

*Other youth (Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, Alaskan Native, and Other) had the same number of Secure Placements, one, in 2009 and 2012; had the second lowest decrease (12.1%) in Adjudicated Delinquent: 58 in 2009 vs. 51 in 2012. The percentage of adjudications resulting in Secure Confinement was third highest in 2009, 1.7% vs. being second highest in 2012, 2%. Once again, the numbers are extremely low.*

## **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, 2012) and comparing this information to JAMS Table 6: Total Intakes by Gender, 2012, describe any differences or similarities between juveniles' adjudicated delinquent and juveniles in dispositional option programs by gender.

*There was a similarity in the overall percentage of juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent and juveniles in Dispositional Option Programs, by gender. Males represented a greater proportion of juveniles in both categories: 81.4% or 748 are Adjudicated Delinquent and 82% or 335 are in Dispositional Option Programs. Females represented a lower proportion of juveniles in both categories, but have similar percentages: 18.6% or 171 are Adjudicated Delinquent and 18% or 74 are in Dispositional Option Programs.*

*The specific number of juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent and juveniles in Dispositional Option Programs is not similar: 919 juveniles are Adjudicated Delinquent vs. 409 juveniles in Dispositional Option Programs.*

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, 2012 (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 was a similarity in the percentage and overall proportion of youth Adjudicated Delinquent, 81.4% Males and 18.6% Females compared to two of the four Dispositional Programs:*

*Adolescent Substance Abuse Program (Assessments and Treatment) – 83% are males and 17% are females; Adolescent Diagnostic Unit – 83% are males and 17% are females. Two remaining Dispositional Programs had similarities with the percentage of gender, but the percentage of females was higher than the percentage of females Adjudicated Delinquent:*

*Anger Management – 77% were males and 23% were females; Fire Prevention Program (Assessment and Fire Safety Sessions) – 80% were males and 20% were females. Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent was 81.4% males and 18.6% females.*

24. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 3: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 (Column C) and comparing this information to JAMS Table 3: Total Intakes by Race/Ethnicity, 2012, describe any differences or similarities between juveniles' adjudicated delinquent and juveniles in dispositional option programs by race/ethnicity.

*There were some similarities in the percentage of race/ethnicity categories as follows:*

*White youth – represented 56.3% of juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent and 50% of juveniles in Dispositional Option Programs. Black youth had the same percentage in both categories, 19%. Hispanic youth had 19.1% vs. 20%, which is slightly higher in Dispositional Option Programs. The category of Other had a higher percentage in Dispositional Option Programs, 11% vs. 5.6% in Adjudicated Delinquent.*

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, 2012 (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 some similarities and difference, by race/ethnicity in the percentage of youth Adjudicated Delinquent and youth in Dispositional Option Programs.*

*White youth – 56.3% Adjudicated Delinquent vs. 58% in the Adolescent Substance Abuse Program (Assessment and Treatment), and 56% in the Fire Prevention Program (Assessment and Fire Safety Sessions). Two programs had a lower percentage of White youth Adjudicated Delinquent: 31% in the Adolescent Diagnostic Unit, 30% in the Anger Management Program.*

*Black youth – two of the four Dispositional Option Programs had higher percentages when compared to the percentage of Adjudicated Delinquent, 19%: 39% in the Adolescent Diagnostic Unit and 21% in the Anger Management Program. The remaining Dispositional Programs had lower percentages: 15% in Fire Prevention (Assessment and Fire Safety Sessions) and 14% in the Adolescent Substance Abuse Program (Assessment and Treatment).*

*Other youth – three of the four Dispositional Option Programs had higher percentages compared to the percentage of Adjudicated Delinquent, 5.6%: 15% in the Anger Management Program, 12% in the Adolescent Substance Abuse Program (Assessment and Treatment), and 11% in the Fire Prevention Program (Assessment and Fire Safety Sessions). One program, Adolescent Diagnostic Unit had a similar but slightly higher percentage, 6%.*

*Hispanic youth – two of the four Dispositional Option Programs had higher percentages compared to the percentage of Adjudicated Delinquent, 19%: 34% in the Anger Management Program and 23% in the Adolescent Diagnostic Unit. One Dispositional Option Program had a lower percentage than Adjudicated Delinquent: 16% in the Adolescent Substance Abuse Program (Assessment and Treatment). One Dispositional Option Program had the same percentage as Adjudicated Delinquent: 19% in the Fire Prevention Program (Assessment and Fire Safety Sessions).*

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, 2012, describes any differences or similarities between juveniles' adjudicated delinquent and juveniles in dispositional option programs by age.

*There was a similarity in age of juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent to the average age of juveniles in the Dispositional Option Programs. Ranked 1<sup>st</sup> was Age 15-16 and Ranking 2<sup>nd</sup> was age 17 for juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent. The average age of 16 was seen in the Adolescent Diagnostic Unit and 17 in the Adolescent Substance Abuse Program (Assessment and Treatment). The JAMS data only provided for two of the four Dispositional Option Programs.*

27. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 4: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age (Column C) and comparing this information to Table 4: Average Age, 2012, describe any differences or similarities between the age of youth adjudicated delinquent and the age of youth served in any given dispositional option program.

*Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent: Age 15-16 Ranked 1<sup>st</sup> and Age 17 Ranked 2<sup>nd</sup>. The average age of juveniles in the Adolescent Diagnostic Unit was 16 and in the Adolescent Substance Abuse Program (Assessment and Treatment) was 17. The JAMS data only provided for two of the four Dispositional Option Programs.*

28. Looking at the "Total" column of Table 6: Problem Areas by Program, 2012, 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					
2009			2012		
Rank	Problem Areas	Total	Rank	Problem Areas	Total
1	Personality/Behavior	293	1	Personality/Behavior	270
2	Family Circumstances/Parenting	207	2	Family Circumstances/Parenting	224
3	Education	154	3	Education	141
4	Attitudes/Orientation	86	4	Substance Abuse	103
5	Substance Abuse	73	5	Attitudes/Orientation	90
6	Peer Relations	61	6	Peer Relations	73
7	Vocational Skills/Employment	39	7	Other (Specify)	18
8	Medical Problems	8	8	Medical Problems	13
9	Other (Specify)	7	9	Vocational Skills/Employment	12
10	Teen Pregnancy/Parenting	5	10	-	-

29. Looking at the “Total” column of Table 7: Service Interventions Provided, 2012, rank the top ten service interventions provided to youth in dispositional option programs, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of Service Interventions Provided					
2009			2012		
Rank	Service Interventions Provided	Total	Rank	Service Interventions Provided	Total
1	Other (Specify)	77	1	Substance Abuse Evaluation	60
2	Substance Abuse Evaluation	77	2	Other (Specify)	59
3	Urine Monitoring	6	3	Urine Monitoring	50
4	Counseling/Group	6	4	Counseling/Group	36
5	Counseling/Individual	6	5	Counseling/Individual	36
6	Decision Making Skills Training	6	6	Counseling/Family	30
7	Life Skills Training	5	7	Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling Intensive Outpatient	16
8	Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling Outpatient	5	8	Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling Outpatient	11
9	Case Management Services	5	9	Decision Making Skills Training	4
10	Counseling/Family	5	10	Life Skills Training	4

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.

*Three of the nine problems areas need to be addressed in collaboration with other service delivery systems: Medical Problems, Education, and Vocational Skills/Employment. Through the delivery of services, provided by the Dispositional Option Programs, a number of problem areas are being addressed: juveniles are learning to recognize the triggers and alternative options for anger management (learning skills which transfer to all areas of a juvenile’s life); receiving substance abuse counseling (understanding one’s disease, receiving appropriate treatment, and relapse prevention). With the serious and complex nature of the substance abuse problems (many of which are life threatening) the need for inpatient secure programs is needed. A review of the current programs available for juveniles who present with serious behavioral issues continues to be an ongoing need. At times, juveniles need to be placed in settings that maintain their safety while providing the appropriate clinical services. Urine Testing has become a challenge for some tests/. Testing for synthetic drugs is expensive and has become a challenge for juveniles on Probation and involved with the Dispositional Option Program for Substance Abuse.*

*For several years now, the three-year Plans and their annual Updates have spoken to the need for an array of Forensic services, especially, but not limited to: Behavioral Health Service Inpatient Crisis Service/Extended Care and Partial Care Programs; having additional Child/Adolescent Psychiatrist time is needed in all of the community Mental Health Centers in*

*Bergen County; the process of obtaining services from the state's Children's System of Care (CSOC) Perform Care (especially for residential, Specialty Beds and Intensive Residential Treatment Services-IRTS) is slow and there are insufficient beds. The placement process also results in juveniles remaining for lengthy periods of times in the Shelter and/or the Juvenile Detention Center. Furthermore, the CSOC is a voluntary system of care with services provided by the private sector, finances of families are also considered and/or they are required to enroll in the NJ Family Care Medicaid Program. The Juvenile Justice System is not a voluntary system; Dispositional Option Programs funded with the Juvenile Justice Allocation do not charge a fee or require a family to provide their health care insurance or make application for other assistance. The CSOC does assist many juveniles, but it also needs to keep pace with the complex needs of the population they are serving.*

31. Looking at the "Total" column of Table 8: Service Intervention Needed, 2012, ranks the top ten dispositional option program service areas that were identified, from largest to smallest.

<b>Ranking of Service Interventions Needed</b>					
<b>2009</b>			<b>2012</b>		
<b>Rank</b>	<b>Service Interventions Needed</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Service Interventions Needed</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	No JAMS data was inputed.		1	Other (Specify) – Adolescent Diagnostic Unit noted this service	60
2			2	Substance Abuse Evaluation	57
3			3	Urine Monitoring	52
4			4	Counseling/Family	30
5			5	Counseling/Individual	29
6			6	Counseling/Group	25
7			7	Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling Outpatient	10
8			8	Anger Management Training	9
9			9	Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling Intensive Outpatient Program	5
10			10	Life Skills and Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling Inpatient	3

## 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?

*Despite the small decrease in juveniles being adjudicated delinquent and moderate decreases in Probation and Incarceration Dispositions, Dispositional Option programs need to be ready to service juveniles with a while hosts of complex emotional, behavioral, substance abuse and family issues.*

*One additional need that has been expressed is Transportation to programs and to Probation (required reporting). For some juveniles their families are under financial hardship. Parent(s) may work more than one job which prevents parents from bringing their juveniles to programs. For other parents they may have only one income and cannot afford to purchase bus passes.*

*To address the Transportation issue Client Specific Funds have been utilized to purchase bus passes. Transportation needs far outweighs the amount of Client Specific Funds allocated. For 2014, half of the allocation was expended in the first quarter.*

### Nature of Need

33. Based on the answers to Question 5 (nature of disposed population, 2012), Question 10, 15 and 20 (change in the nature of the disposed population between 2009 and 2012), Questions 22, 24, and 26 (nature of youth in dispositional option programs as compared to youth adjudicated delinquent by gender, race, and age), and Question 28 (top ten problem areas), what are the characteristics of youth that seem reasonable to address programmatically through your County's dispositional options plan?

*The Dispositional Options Plan has to include services which can address the variety of gender, race/ethnicity and ages of juveniles. The programming must address: 1) both males and females (even though there is always fare more males); 2) program approaches that are age appropriate: primarily juveniles in the age ranges of 15-16, 17 and some 13-13 year olds, as well as a small number of older juveniles, age 18); 3) programs that are sensitive to the race/ethnicity of juveniles (White youth, Hispanic youth, Black youth, and Other youth; 4) programs need to address the variety and complexity of issue4s presented by juveniles: substance abuse treatment and testing materials (especially for synthetic drugs), anger management training, counseling (individual, group and family), decision making skills, personality/behavior issues, attitudes/orientation, peer relation issues, job training and employment (this last issue to be addressed with various partners of the BCYSC). Lastly, the court and the key stakeholders need to have excellent Diagnostic Evaluations (Psychiatric, Psychometric, and Psychosocial), Substance Abuse Assessments, Fire Safety Evaluations/Training Sessions, and Sexual Offending Assessments. Diagnostic Evaluations and various Assessments bring to the Court and to key stakeholders (including the juvenile's family) an insight into a juvenile's behavior(s), offense (s), and overall presentation and recommendations for services(s).*

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?

*Disproportionate Minority Contact and Racial/Ethnic Disparities exist at this point of the*

*continuum. Black youth continue to have the highest number of Secure Placements to the NJ JJC, and the highest percentage of adjudications resulting in Secure Confinement. Other youth have a very small number for Secure Confinement, but have the second highest percentage of adjudications resulting in Secure Confinement. Hispanic youth had the second highest number of Secure Placements to the NJ JJC, and the third highest percentage of adjudications resulting in Secure Confinement.*

Other Data Reviewed for Extent and Nature of Need - Disposition

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

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

*One of the Dispositional Option Program's, is the Adolescent Diagnostic Unit-ADU, which provides to the Court a Psychiatric, Psychometric Testing and Psychosocial Evaluation. The Evaluation Report provides to the Court and other key partners (Assistant Prosecutors, Defense Attorneys) and families a juvenile's issues, diagnosis and recommendations. The data contained in the reports provides the BC Youth Services Commission excellent data for service planning. Listed below is an overview of the ADU Evaluations completed in Calendar Year 201: Demographics (Gender, Race/Ethnicity), Issues, Diagnosis and Recommendations.*

Gender – 74 % or 52 juveniles were males and 26% or 18 were females;

Race/Ethnicity – 41% or 29 were White youth, 34% or 24 were Black youth; 23% or 16 were Hispanic youth, and 1% or 1 was Other youth;

Issues – 28% or 9 were Physical Violence; 13% or 9 were Terroristic Threats; 10% or 7 were Sexual Deviance; 10% or 7 were Out-of-Home-Placement; 8.7% or 6 were Drugs; 8.7% or 6 were for Theft/Burglary; 4.3% or 3 were Alcohol and Drugs; 4.3% or 3 Weapons; 4.3% or 3 for Fire Setting; 2.9 or 2 for Cognitive Issues; 2.9% or 2 for Probation Violation; 1% or 1 for Animal Cruelty; 1% or 1 for Other.

Diagnosis: Rank 1<sup>st</sup> - Oppositional Defiant - 43; Rank 2 – Conduct Disorder – 36; Rank 3 – Antisocial Personality - 17; Rank 4 – Cannabis Abuse - 14; Rank 5 – Cannabis Dependence - 13; Rank 5 – Learning Disorder - 10. The remaining diagnosis were: Childhood Anti- Social Behavior - 3, Adjustment Disorder NOS - 3, Major Depression – 3; Impulse Control – 2, Intermittent Explosive – 2; Alcohol Dependence – 1; Borderline Intellegience function – 1, Bipolar Disorder - 1; Generalized Anxiety – 1; Polysubstance Abuse – 1.

Recommendations: Residential Placement – 31 or 45%; Community – 31 or 45%; \*Secure Care – 7 or 10%.

*\*Opinion of Evaluating Team is that a juvenile needs to be in a secure-locked facility, are a danger to the community and require services only available in a secure locked facility, such as those provided by the NJ Juvenile Justice Commission. No residential program that is unlocked.*

*The BCYSC Needs Assessment Survey 2014 Results for the Top Ten Problem Areas (especially #'s 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, and 10) and all of the Top Ten Service Interventions Needed but not Available highlight the need for Dispositional Option Programs.*

**TOP TEN PROBLEMS AREAS**

- 1) POOR PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS
- 2) DRUG ABUSE
- 3) ALCOHOL ABUSE
- 4) LOW SELF-ESTEEM
- 5) POOR ANGER MANAGEMENT
- 6) SUBSTANCE ABUSE – FAMILY
- 7) MENTAL ILLNESS – FAMILY
- 8) DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR IN SCHOOL
- 9) POOR SCHOOL PERFORMANCE
- 10) DIFFICULTY CONTROLLING YOUTH'S BEHAVIOR

**TOP TEN SERVICE INTERVENTIONS NEEDED BUT NOT AVAILABLE**

- 1) AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAM
- 2) DECISION MAKING SKILLS TRAINING
- 3) COUNSELING /FAMILY
- 4) LIFE SKILLS TRAINING
- 5) ANGER MANAGEMENT TRAINING
- 6) INTENSIVE IN-HOME SERVICES
- 7) SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT - INPATIENT
- 8) RESPITE CARE
- 9) ROLE MODEL/MENTOR;
- 10) TRANSPORTATION

*The 2011 CIACC Needs Assessment Key Findings are applicable to this section of the Continuum of Care: 1) Community Development-Funded Programs need to be continued (Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Evaluation and Medication Monitoring; Partial Care Programs, Juvenile Fire Prevention and Treatment); 2) Youth and Family Engagement - need to systematically engage the family/youth voice about what works and why, what doesn't and why, what is missing, early intervention; 4) Connecting to and Coordinating Services - raise awareness and understanding of what resources exist and how to access them; 5) Children's System of Care - need to enhance the system of care (decrease wait times for families and providers contacting or involved with the Contract System Administrator, Perform Care, increase parental involvement in treatment planning/treatment-especially for children and youth in out-of-home treatment, respite for family members and youth, target services for specific populations - Anger Management; Aging out Needs, Therapeutic intensive one-on-one intervention; housing, vocational training, transportation, health care, mentors, life skills, eating disorders, Sex Education, and Substance Abuse). NOTE: Key Finding #3 was more applicable to the Prevention Continuum of Care, and was not included in this section.*

*There is no additional data that relates Disproportionate Minority Contact or Racial and Ethnic Disparities.*

## RECOMMENDATIONS

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

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that supports the need and/or service gap	Recommendations for Dispositional Options plan
<p>The need is for Comprehensive Diagnostic Evaluation, as ordered by the Court. The evaluation needs to include: a Psychiatric, Psychometric Testing and a Psychosocial. Specific diagnosis need to be provided along with recommendations.</p> <p>The need is for Fire Setting Assessments, as ordered by the Court, to determine level of risk and appropriate services.</p> <p>The need is for Substance Abuse Assessments, as ordered by the Court, to determine level risk/involvement and service recommendations.</p> <p>The need is for Substance Abuse Outpatient Treatment (males and females).</p> <p>The need is for Anger Management (Probationers and Non-Probationers).</p> <p>The need is to continue the Commitment Program, located in the Detention Center.</p> <p>The need is for an After School Program which includes Life Skills Training, Role Model/Mentoring.</p>	<p>Addresses Top Ten Problem Areas especially (#'s 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, and 10) and all of the Top Ten Service Interventions Needed but not Available.</p> <p><b><u>Top Ten Problem Areas</u></b>            1) POOR PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS            2) DRUG ABUSE            3) ALCOHOL ABUSE            4) LOW SELF-ESTEEM            5) POOR ANGER MANAGEMENT            6) SUBSTANCE ABUSE – FAMILY            7) MENTAL ILLNESS – FAMILY            8) DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR IN SCHOOL            9) POOR SCHOOL PERFORMANCE            10) DIFFICULTY CONTROLLING YOUTH'S BEHAVIOR</p> <p><b><u>Top Ten Service Interventions Needed but not Available</u></b>            1) AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAM            2) DECISION MAKING SKILLS TRAINING            3) COUNSELING /FAMILY            4) LIFE SKILLS TRAINING            5) ANGER MANAGEMENT TRAINING            6) INTENSIVE IN-HOME SERVICES            7)SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT, INPATIENT            8) RESPITE CARE            9) ROLE MODEL/MENTOR            10) TRANSPORTATION</p>	<p>Specific Services to be purchased:            Court-Ordered Diagnostic Evaluation (Psychiatric, Psychometric, Psychosocial);            Court-Ordered Fire Setting Assessments and Safety Education and Treatment; Court-Ordered Substance Abuse Assessments and Treatment for Males and Females (Inpatient and Outpatient in county) , Probation may also refer to the program; Anger Management (Probationers and Non-Probationers), After School Program which includes Life Skills Training, Role Model/Mentoring.</p>

<p>To review the need for the Detention Assessment Review Team, a Multi-Disciplinary Team, especially in the areas of case planning and juvenile assessment.</p>	<p>A number of factors have evolved in 2014 which have resulted in DART being disbanded in April 2014: Hiring of a Case Expeditor, under the Superior Court of NJ Family Division; Need to engage key court personnel (Judge, Assistant Prosecutor and Defense Attorney) within the courtroom regarding the service needs of juveniles (person must have direct contact with these key parties); new practices utilized at the Juvenile Detention Center (focus is on the direct care of juveniles (emotional, behavioral, etc.).</p>	<p>BCYSC will no longer conduct a Multi-Disciplinary Team; due to the positive changes in the Juvenile Justice System (noted in the column to the left). Client Specific Funds will no longer be allocated beginning in 2015. Providers will be required to have transportation lines in their budgets for the 2015 Juvenile Justice Allocation. Case Expeditor to continue to expedite juvenile cases and to inform the BCYSC regarding identified service gaps.</p>
--	---	---

*Comments: None.*

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: In reviewing all of the following: Minorities in the Juvenile Justice System, Bergen County, New Jersey, October 2002 and BCYSC Final Report - Inquiry of Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Justice Outcomes, December 2004 and 2008 Recommendations Update, Annie E. Casey Foundation - Pathway to Juvenile Detention Reform, and the US Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Disproportionate Minority Contact - Reduction Best Practices Database, the following are alternatives for this population group: Home confinement or house arrest where youth are closely monitored (electronic monitoring and/or frequent contact with staff); Day/or evening treatment - highly structured, intensive supervision, 5 days per week with an array of services (individual and group counseling, recreation, education, vocational training, employment counseling, life skills and cognitive skills training, substance abuse treatment and referrals to other community resources); Intensive Supervision Program - small caseloads, strict conditions of compliance, high levels of contact and intervention by a caseworker who will utilize risk control strategies: multi-weekly face-to-face contacts, evening visits, urine testing, electronic monitoring.*

*All of the above recommendations would also be appropriate for all groups of young people who are involved at this point within the Juvenile Justice System.*

**SECTION VIV.  
REENTRY  
Data Worksheets and Analysis Questions**

## RE-ENTRY DATA WORKSHEETS

### PROBATIONERS

**Table 1: Juvenile Probationers Admitted to JJC Residential by Race/Ethnicity, 2009 & 2012**

Race/Ethnicity	2009		2012		% Change in Probationers Admitted, 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total Probationers Admitted to JJC	Number	% of Total Probationers Admitted to JJC	
White	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Black	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	0.0%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	200.0%
Other *	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Total	3	100.0%	3	100.0%	0.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2009 and 2012

\* See Required Data & Methodology Section

**Table 2: Juvenile Probationers Released by Program Type, 2009 and 2012**

Program Type	2009		2012		% Change in Released by Program Type 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Day Program	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Residential	2	100.0%	3	100.0%	50.0%
Total Releases	2	100.0%	3	100.0%	50.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2009 and 2012

**Table 3: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Race and Gender, 2009 and 2012**

Race	2009			2012			% Change in Probationers Released by Race and Gender 2009-2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Black	0	0	0	1	0	1	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Hispanic	0	2	2	2	0	2	200.0%	-200.0%	0.0%
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Releases	0	2	2	3	0	3	300.0%	-100.0%	50.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2009 and 2012

**Table 4: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Age, 2009 and 2012**

Age	2009		2012		% Change in Release by Age 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
14 and under	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
15 - 16	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
17 - 18	1	50.0%	3	100.0%	200.0%
19 and over	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Total	2	100%	3	100%	50.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2009 and 2012

**Table 5: Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Type, 2009 and 2012**

Type	2009		2012		% Change in MSCO by Type 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Persons	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	200.0%
Weapons	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Property	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
CDS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Public Order	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
VOP	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	0.0%
Total	3	100.0%	3	100.0%	0.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2009 and 2012

**Table 6: Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Degree, 2009 and 2012**

Degree	2009		2012		% Change in MSCO by Degree 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
1st	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
2nd	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	200.0%
3rd	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
4th	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	-200.0%
DP/PDP	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	0.0%
Total	3	100.0%	3	100.0%	0.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2009 and 2012

**Table 7: Juvenile Probationers Released from Specialized Programs, 2009 and 2012**

Program Type	2009	2012	% Change in Probationers Release from Specialized Programs 2009-2012
	Number	Number	
Pinelands	0	0	0%
Drug Treatment *	0	1	100%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2009 and 2012

\* See Required Data & Methodology

## COMMITTED JUVENILES

**Table 8: Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC by Race/Ethnicity, 2009 and 2012**

Race/Ethnicity	2009		2012		% Change in Committed Juveniles Released, 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC	Number	% of Total Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC	
White	4	17.4%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Black	12	52.2%	6	60.0%	-50.0%
Hispanic	6	26.1%	3	30.0%	-50.0%
Other	1	4.3%	1	10.0%	0.0%
Total	23	100.0%	10	100.0%	-56.5%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2009 and 2012

**Table 9: Committed Juveniles Released by Departure Type, 2009 and 2012**

	2009		2012		% Change in Release by Departure Type 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Released to Parole Supervision*	26	96.3%	17	100.0%	-34.6%
Recalled to Probation	1	3.7%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Total Releases	27	100.0%	17	100.0%	-37.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2009 and 2012

\* See Required Data & Methodology

**Table 10: Average Length of Stay (LOS) of Committed Juveniles Released, 2009 and 2012**

	2009	2012	% Change in Average Length of Stay 2009-2012
	Number	Number	
Average LOS in Months	9.86	9.69	-1.7%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2009 and 2012

**Table 11: Committed Juveniles Released by Race and Gender, 2009 and 2012**

Race	2009			2012			% Change in Committed Juveniles Released by Race and Gender 2009-2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
White	2	0	2	3	0	3	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%
Black	13	4	17	5	2	7	-61.5%	-200.0%	-58.8%
Hispanic	7	0	7	3	1	4	-57.1%	100.0%	-42.9%
Other	1	0	1	3	0	3	200.0%	0.0%	200.0%
Total Releases	23	4	27	14	3	17	-39.1%	-25.0%	-37.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2009 and 2012

**Table 12: Committed Juveniles Released by Age, 2009 and 2012**

Age	2009		2012		% Change in Release by Age 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
14 and under	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
15 - 16	4	14.8%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
17 - 18	15	55.6%	9	52.9%	-40.0%
19 and over	8	29.6%	8	47.1%	0.0%
Total Releases	27	100.0%	17	100.0%	-37.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2009 and 2012

**Table 13: Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Committed Juveniles by Type, 2009 and 2012**

Type	2009		2012		% Change in MSCO by Type 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Persons	15	65.2%	1	10.0%	-93.3%
Weapons	3	13.0%	1	10.0%	-66.7%
Property	0	0.0%	2	20.0%	200.0%
CDS	1	4.3%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Public Order	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	4	17.4%	6	60.0%	50.0%
Total	23	100.0%	10	100.0%	-56.5%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2009 and 2012

**Table 14: Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Committed Juveniles by Degree, 2009 and 2012**

Degree	2009		2012		% Change in MSCO by Degree 2009-2012
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
1st	6	26.1%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
2nd	7	30.4%	1	10.0%	-85.7%
3rd	4	17.4%	3	30.0%	-25.0%
4th	1	4.3%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
DP/PDP	1	4.3%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
VOP	4	17.4%	6	60.0%	50.0%
Total	23	100.0%	10	100.0%	-56.5%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2009 and 2012

**Table 15: Committed Juveniles with a Sex Offense Charge in their Court History, 2009 and 2012**

	2009	2012	% Change in Sex Offense History 2009-2012
Sex Offense*	0	1	100.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2009 and 2012

\* Sex-Related 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 2009 and 2012.

*Overall, there was no change between 2009 vs. 2012: 3 juveniles were in each year.*

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 2012.

<b>Ranking of Juvenile Probationers Admitted by Race/Ethnicity, 2012</b>		
<b>Rank</b>	<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>Number</b>
1	Hispanic youth	2
2	Black youth	1
3	White youth	0
4	Other youth	0

*Hispanic youth led all groups, with 2 admissions. Black youth had one. No admissions for White youth and Other youth.*

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 2009 and 2012.

Ranking of Releases by Race/Ethnicity, 2009 and 2012			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Hispanic youth	200%	2
2	White youth	(100%)	(0)
3	Black youth	0	1
4	Other youth	0	0

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

*Overall, admissions are very low and remained the same in 2012 vs. 2009: 3 in each year. Hispanic youth had the greatest change: 2 admissions in 2012 and no admissions in 2009. White youth had the highest decrease: zero admissions in 2012 vs. 2 admissions 2009. Black youth had no change, for this group had 1 admission in 2009 and 2012. Other youth had no changes for they had no admissions in 2009 and 2012.*

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

### *PROBATIONERS RELEASED IN 2012*

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 2012.

*Overall, admissions were very small: 3 in Residential. None in Day Program.*

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 2012 in terms of Race (Table 2, Cells F1-F4), Gender (Table 2, Cells D5 and E5) and Age (Table 3, Cells D1-D4).

*Black youth and Hispanic youth, male, between the ages of 17-18.*

- **For Questions 7, use Table 5: Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Type.**

7. Insert into the chart below the Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Type (Columns C and D), beginning with the offense type that has the greatest number in 2012.

Probationers Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Type for 2012			
Rank	MSCO Type	Number	Percent
1	Persons	2	66.7%
2	VOP	1	33.3%
3	Weapons	0	0
4	Property	0	0
5	Public Order	0	0
6	CDS	0	0

- For Questions 8, use Table 6: Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Degree.

8. Insert into the chart below the Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Degree (Columns C and D), beginning with the degree that has the greatest number in 2012.

Probationers Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Degree for 2012			
Rank	MSCO Degree	Number	Percent
1	2 <sup>nd</sup>	2	66.7%
2	VOP	1	33.3%
3	1 <sup>st</sup>	0	0
4	3 <sup>rd</sup>	0	0
5	4 <sup>th</sup>	0	0
6	DP/PDP	0	0

9. Looking at Table 7: Juvenile Probationers Released from Specialized Programs (Cells B1 and B2), describe the number of juveniles released from Pinelands and from Drug Treatment Programs in 2012.

*There was only one juvenile released from a Drug Treatment Program in 2012. There were no releases from the Pinelands (Sexual Offending Behaviors Program).*

*SUMMARY OF THE NATURE OF PROBATIONERS RELEASED IN 2012*

10. Using the answers to Questions 5-9, summarize what this information tells you about the nature of juveniles released to Probation in 2012.

*Overall, Probationers being released are: Black youth or Hispanic youth, males released from a Residential Program, between the ages of 17-18. The most serious offense type was Persons, in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree or a VOP.*

*CHANGE IN PROBATIONERS RELEASED BETWEEN 2009 and 2012*

11. Looking at Table 2: Juvenile Probationers Released by Program Type (Column E), describe the overall change in the number of juvenile probationers released between 2009 and 2012 and the number of juvenile probationers released from each type of program between 2009 and 2012.

*Overall, there was a slight increase in releases: 3 in 2012 vs. 2 in 2009. All releases in both 2009 and 2012 were for Residential Programs. There were zero releases from Day Programs.*

➤ **For Questions 12, use Table 3: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Race and Gender.**

12. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Probationers Released (Cells I1-I4), from largest to smallest between 2009 and 2012.

<b>Ranking of Juvenile Probationers Released by Race Between 2009 and 2012</b>			
<b>Rank</b>	<b>Race</b>	<b>% Change</b>	<b>Number</b>
1	Black youth	100%	1
2	Hispanic youth	0	2
3	White youth	0	0
4	Other youth	0	0

➤ For Questions 13, use Table 4: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Age.

13. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Probationers Released by Age (Cells E1-E4), from largest to smallest between 2009 and 2012.

<b>Ranking of Juvenile Probationers Released by Age Between 2009 and 2012</b>			
<b>Rank</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>% Change</b>	<b>Number</b>
1	17-18	200%	3
2	19 and over	(100%)	(1)
3	14 and under	0	0
4	15-16	0	0

➤ For Questions 14, use Table 5: Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Type.

14. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Type (Cells E1-E6), from largest to smallest between 2009 and 2012.

<b>Probationers Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Type Between 2009 and 2012</b>			
<b>Rank</b>	<b>MSCO Type</b>	<b>% Change</b>	<b>Number</b>
1	Persons	200%	2
2	Weapons	(100%)	(1)
3	Public Order	(100%)	(1)
4	VOP	0	1
5	Property	0	0
6	CDS	0	0

➤ For Questions 15, use Table 6: Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Degree.

15. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Degree (Cells E1-E6), from largest to smallest between 2009 and 2012.

Probationers Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Degree Between 2009 and 2012			
Rank	MSCO Degree	% Change	Number
1	2 <sup>nd</sup>	200%	2
2	4 <sup>th</sup>	(200%)	(2)
3	VOP	0	1
4	1 <sup>st</sup>	0	0
5	3 <sup>rd</sup>	0	0
6	DP/PDP	0	0

16. Looking at Table 7: 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 2009 and 2012.

*There were no releases from the Pinelands Program (sexual offending behaviors) in 2009 and 2012. There was only one juvenile released from a Drug Treatment Program in 2012, Integrity House in Newark.*

**SUMMARY OF THE CHANGE IN PROBATIONERS RELEASED BETWEEN 2009 and 2012**

17. Using the answers from Questions 11-16 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 2009 and 2012.

*Overall, there were some differences, but more similarities: number of releases were very low, but increased by one from 2009; Gender saw a reversal in that only Males were released in 2012 while Females were only released in 2009; Juveniles continue to be older (age 17-18 was the leading category); Youth of color and ethnicity were represented in both years (Hispanic youth and Black youth were represented in 2012). White youth and Other youth had no releases in either year.*

## **JUVENILES COMMITTED TO JJC**

18. Using the data in Table 8 (Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC by Race/Ethnicity), describe the overall change in commitments by Race/Ethnicity between 2009 and 2012.

*Overall, there was moderate decrease (56.5%) in Commitments: 10 in 2012 vs. 23 in 2009. Commitments by race/ethnicity had decreases, ranging from moderate to substantial for 3 out of the 4 categories: White youth had a substantial (100%) decrease: 4 in 2009 vs. 0 in 2012; Black youth had a moderate decrease (50%): 12 in 2009 vs. 6 in 2012 – led all groups in admissions; Hispanic youth had a moderate decrease (50%): 6 in 2009 vs. 3 in 2012 – second to Black youth in admissions; Other youth had no changes, one admission in each year.*

## **JUVENILES RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION**

### *COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED IN 2009*

19. Looking at Table 9: 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 2012.

*Overall, there was a moderate decrease (37%) in Departure Types: 27 in 2009 vs. 17 in 2012. Recall to Probation had a substantial decrease (100%): 1 in 2009 vs. 0 in 2012. Released to Parole Supervision had a moderate decrease (34.6%): 26 in 2009 vs. 17 in 2012.*

20. Looking at Table 11: Committed Juveniles Released by Race and Gender and Table 12: Committed Juveniles Released by Age, describe the nature of committed juveniles released in 2012 in terms of Race (Table 9, Cells F1-F4), Gender (Table 9, Cells D5 and E5), and Age (Table 10, Cells D1-D4).

*Overall, a substantial proportion of juveniles released were males, 82% or 14 out of 17. Females represent a much smaller proportion: 18% or 3 out of 17. Black youth represent a greater number of juveniles released: 7 out of 17. Hispanic youth follow with 4 out of 17. White youth and Other youth had 3 apiece. Juveniles released are older: 9 out of 17 were Age 17-18; and 8 out of 17 were Age 19 and over.*

21. Insert into the chart below the Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Committed Juveniles by Type (Columns C and D), beginning with the offense type that has the greatest number in 2012.

<b>Committed Juveniles Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Type for 2012</b>			
<b>Rank</b>	<b>MSCO Type</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
1	VOP	6	60%
2	Property	2	20%
3	Persons	1	10%
4	Weapons	1	10%
5	CDS	0	0
6	Public Order	0	0

22. Insert into the chart below the Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Committed Juveniles by Degree (Columns C and D), beginning with the degree that has the greatest number in 2012.

<b>Committed Juveniles Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Degree for 2012</b>			
<b>Rank</b>	<b>MSCO Degree</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
1	VOP	6	60%
2	3 <sup>rd</sup>	3	30%
3	2 <sup>nd</sup>	1	10%
4	1 <sup>st</sup>	0	0
5	4 <sup>th</sup>	0	0
6	DP/PDP	0	0

23. Looking at Table 15: Committed Juveniles with a Sex Offense Charge in their Court History (Cell B1) describe the number of juveniles with a sex offense charge in 2012.

*There was one juvenile.*

24. Looking at Table 10: Average Length of Stay (LOS) of Committed Juveniles Released (Cell B1), describe the length of stay of committed juveniles released in 2012.

*LOS was 9.69 months.*

**SUMMARY OF THE NATURE OF COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED IN 2012**

25. Using the answers to Questions 20-24, summarize what this information tells you about the nature of juveniles released to Parole in 2012.

*Juveniles being released were mostly all males, with a small number of females; all race/ethnicity were represented but a higher proportion/number were Black youth, Hispanic youth and one Other youth. White youth had no releases. Age category was 17-18. Length of stay in custody was under a year, 9.69 months. The Most Serious Current Offense-MSCO and Degree was a Violation of Probation. The remaining MSKO were divided among: Property – 2, Weapons - 1 and Persons - 1. Three of these offenses were in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Degree and one was in the 1<sup>st</sup> Degree.*

**CHANGE IN COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED BETWEEN 2009 and 2012**

26. Looking at Table 9: Committed Juveniles Released by Departure Type (Column E), describe the overall change in the number of committed juveniles released between 2009 and 2012 and in the number of committed juveniles released by departure type between 2009 and 2012.

*Overall, there was a moderate decrease (37%) in committed juveniles being released: 27 in 2009 vs. 17 in 2012. Released to Parole Supervision had a moderate decrease (34.6%): 26 in 2009 vs. 17 in 2012. Recalled to Probation had a substantial decrease (100%), but the number was extremely small: 1 in 2009 vs. 0 in 2012.*

➤ **For Questions 27, use Table 11: Committed Juveniles Released by Race and Gender.**

27. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Committed Juveniles Released (Cells I1-I4), from largest to smallest between 2009 and 2012.

<b>Ranking of Committed Juveniles Released by Race, 2009 and 2012</b>			
<b>Rank</b>	<b>Race</b>	<b>% Change</b>	<b>Number</b>
1	<b>Other youth</b>	200%	2
2	<b>Black youth</b>	(58.8%)	(10)
3	<b>White youth</b>	50%	(1)
4	<b>Hispanic youth</b>	(42.9%)	(3)

➤ For Questions 28, use Table 12: Committed Juveniles Released by Age.

28. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Committed Juveniles Released by Age (Cells E1-E4), from largest to smallest between 2009 and 2012.

<b>Ranking of Committed Juveniles Released by Age, 2009 and 2012</b>			
<b>Rank</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>% Change</b>	<b>Number</b>
1	15-16	(100%)	(4)
2	17-18	(40%)	(6)
3	14 and under	0	0
4	19 and Over	0	8

➤ For Questions 29, use Table 13: Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Committed Juveniles by Type.

29. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Type (Cells E1-E6), from largest to smallest between 2009 and 2012.

<b>Committed Juveniles Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Type: Offenses Experiencing an Increase Between 2009 and 2012</b>			
<b>Rank</b>	<b>MSCO Type</b>	<b>% Change</b>	<b>Number</b>
1	Property	200%	2
2	CDS	(100%)	(1)
3	Persons	(93.3%)	(14)
4	Weapons	(66.7%)	(2)
5	VOP	50%	2
6	Public Order	0	0

- For Questions 30, use Table 14: Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Committed Juveniles by Degree.

30. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Degree (Cells E1-E6), from largest to smallest between 2009 and 2012.

Committed Juveniles Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Degree Between 2009 and 2012			
Rank	MSCO Degree	% Change	Number
1	1 <sup>st</sup>	(100%)	(6)
2	4 <sup>th</sup>	(100%)	(1)
3	DP/PDP	(100%)	(1)
4	2 <sup>nd</sup>	(85.7%)	(6)
5	3 <sup>rd</sup>	(25%)	(1)
6	VOP	50%	2

31. Looking at Table 15: 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 2009 and 2012.

*There was a 100% increase: 1 juvenile in 2012 vs. 0 in 2009.*

32. Looking at Table 10: Average Length of Stay (LOS) of Committed Juveniles Released (Cell C1), describe the change in length of stay of committed juveniles between 2009 and 2012.

*Overall, there was a small decrease (1.7%) in LOS: 9.69 months in 2012 vs. 9.86 in 2009.*

**SUMMARY OF THE CHANGE IN COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED BETWEEN 2009 and 2012**

33. Using the answers from Questions 26-32 and the information in Table 11, Cells G5 and H5 (which provides information on committed juveniles released by gender), describe how the nature of committed juvenile releases has changed between 2009 and 2012.

*Overall, there were decreases for Committed Juveniles released; but there were a number of similar patterns from previous years: Males continue to represent a higher proportion of Committed Juveniles released vs. females; Youth of color and ethnicity continue to represent a larger proportion of juveniles released (Ranking 1<sup>st</sup> - Black youth, Ranking 2<sup>nd</sup> - Hispanic youth, Ranking 3<sup>rd</sup> Other youth, Ranking 4<sup>th</sup> - White youth); Average of Length of Stay decreased but still remains above 9 months but less than 10 months; Age of juveniles continues to be older, Age 17-18; \*Most Severe Current Offense with the most numbers decreased from "Persons" to "Violation of Probation"; \*Most Severe Current Offense Degree with the most numbers decreased from a 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree to a Violation of Probation; Released to Parole continues to have the highest number vs. being Recalled to Probation. Note: 8 or 47 % of the 17 juveniles released were Maxed Out; that*

*is they completed their entire term of commitment with the NJ Juvenile Justice Commission; but will serve an additional 1/3 of their term under Parole Supervision. The remaining 9 or 53% of the 17 juveniles were released on Parole. \*Will need further review to determine if the MCSO and Degree continue to be for a Violation of Probation.*

**JUVENILE AUTOMATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JAMS)**

➤ **For Questions 34- 41, use JAMS data tables from the JAMS packet.**

34. Looking at the “Total” in Table 1 (Total Intakes by Program, 2012), 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.

*There are no programs funded under the category of Reentry; therefore there is no JAMS data.*

35. Looking at the “Total” for each gender in Table 2 (Total Intakes by Gender, 2012), the “Total” column in Table 3 (Total Intakes by Race, 2012), and Table 4 (Average Age by Program, 2012) and comparing this information with your answers to Question 6 (characteristics of probationers) and Question 20 (characteristics of committed juveniles), describe any differences or similarities between probationers and committed juveniles released to probation or parole supervision and admissions to reentry programs, in terms of race, gender, and age of youth admitted.

*There are no programs funded under the category of Reentry; therefore there is no JAMS data.*

36. 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 2009 and 2012.

Ranking of Problem Areas by Program					
2009			2012		
Rank	Problem Areas	Total	Rank	Problem Areas	Total
1	No JAMS Information		1	No JAMS Information	
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		
5			5		
6			6		
7			7		

8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

37. How has the ranking of Problem Areas changed between 2009 and 2012? Describe in terms of those Problem Areas that have moved up in rank the most.

*There are no programs funded under the category of Reentry, therefore is no JAMS information.*

38. 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 2009 and 2012

Ranking of Service Interventions Needed					
2009			2012		
Rank	Service Interventions Needed	Total	Rank	Service Interventions Needed	Total
1	No JAMS Information		1	No JAMS Information	
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		
5			5		
6			6		
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

39. How has the ranking of Service Interventions Needed changed between 2009 and 2012? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Needed that have moved up in rank the most.

*There are no programs funded under the category of Reentry; therefore there is no JAMS data.*

40. 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 2009 and 2012.

Ranking of Service Interventions Provided					
2009			2012		
Rank	Service Interventions Provided	Total	Rank	Service Interventions Provided	Total
1	No JAMS Information		1	No JAMS Information	
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		
5			5		
6			6		
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

41. How has the ranking of Service Interventions Provided changed between 2009 and 2012? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Provided that have moved up in rank the most.

*There are no programs funded under the category of Reentry; therefore there is no JAMS data.*

## IMPLICATIONS FOR REENTRY PLAN

### Extent of Need

42. Using information from your answers to Question 17 (overall change in probationers released to probation) and Question 26 (overall change in committed juveniles released to parole), describe how your County's need for reentry programs has changed in recent years.

*Overall, there were small numbers of Probationers and Committed juveniles released; many of these juveniles have been in the Juvenile Justice System for some time. A variety of services (substance abuse, behavioral health services, employment training/job placement, housing, etc.) will be needed to assist the juveniles in having a successful transition. As the age of the juveniles continues to be older, 17-18, completing their education, if they have not done so while with the NJ JJC, will need to be addressed. Training opportunities and connecting to employment is a challenge based on the economic and employment factors in Bergen County. Collaboration with Bergen County's Workforce Investment Board is clearly needed to assist with the employment training, career development, gainful employment of juveniles returning from the NJ JJC.*

### Nature of Need

43. Based on the answers to Question 10 (summary of the nature of probationers released to probation in 2009), Question 25 (summary of the nature of committed juveniles released to parole in 2009), Question 17 (summary of the change in probationers released between 2009 and 2009), Question 33 (summary of the changed in committed juveniles released between 2009 and 2012), Question 35 (characteristics of youth released to probation or parole vs. characteristics of youth admitted to reentry programs), and Question 36 and 37 (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?

*Juveniles, primarily males but some females, age 17 and above, will need to be linked to various services: substance abuse, counseling, job training, career exploration, obtaining ; and housing opportunities (will be a real challenge). Through the collaboration of Bergen County Division of Family Guidance Case Manager of Transitions Program and the BCYSC Administrator and its partners, linkages to needed services will be achieved.*

Other Data Reviewed for Extent and Nature of Need – Reentry

44. 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 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?

*The BCYSC Needs Assessment Survey 2014 Results for the Top Ten Problem Areas (especially #'s 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, and 10) and the Top Ten Service Interventions Needed but not Available (especially #'s 2-5, 7) highlight the need for Reentry Programs.*

**TOP TEN PROBLEMS AREAS**

- 1) POOR PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS
- 2) DRUG ABUSE
- 3) ALCOHOL ABUSE
- 4) LOW SELF-ESTEEM
- 5) POOR ANGER MANAGEMENT
- 6) SUBSTANCE ABUSE – FAMILY
- 7) MENTAL ILLNESS – FAMILY
- 8) DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR IN SCHOOL
- 9) POOR SCHOOL PERFORMANCE
- 10) DIFFICULTY CONTROLLING YOUTH'S BEHAVIOR

**TOP TEN SERVICE INTERVENTIONS NEEDED BUT NOT AVAILABLE**

- 1) AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAM
- 2) DECISION MAKING SKILLS TRAINING
- 3) COUNSELING /FAMILY
- 4) LIFE SKILLS TRAINING
- 5) ANGER MANAGEMENT TRAINING
- 6) INTENSIVE IN-HOME SERVICES
- 7) SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT - INPATIENT
- 8) RESPITE CARE
- 9) ROLE MODEL/MENTOR
- 10) TRANSPORTATION

*Some of the 2011 CIACC Needs Assessment Key Findings are applicable to this section of the Continuum of Care: 1) Community Development-Funded Programs need to be continued (Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Evaluation and Medication Monitoring; Partial Care Programs, Juvenile Fire Prevention and Treatment); 4) Connecting to and Coordinating Services - raise awareness and understanding of what resources exist and how to access them; 5) Children's System of Care - need to enhance the system of care (decrease wait times for families and providers contacting or involved with the Contract System Administrator, Perform Care), increase parental involvement in treatment planning/treatment-especially for children and youth in out-of-home treatment, respite for family members and youth, target services for specific populations - Anger Management; Aging out Needs, Therapeutic intensive one-on-one intervention; housing, vocational training, transportation, health*

care, mentors, life skills, eating disorders, Sex Education, and Substance Abuse).

Note: Key Findings #2 and 3 was more applicable to the Prevention Continuum of Care, and was not included in this section.

Bergen County's Division of Family Guidance-BCDFG has a Court Liaison who is also Case Manager for the Division's Transition Programs. This individual works closely with the NJJC Parole/Transitions Office regarding the services that the juveniles need upon release. The BC Youth Services Commission Administrator also receives the names of the juveniles prior to their release, and follows up with the Division's Case Manager on assistance with linkages to services.

The BCDFG Case Manager prepared an overview of juveniles who transitioned from the NJ JJC back to Bergen County on Parole from January 1, 2014 to April 23, 2014. The data was submitted to the Bergen County Youth Services Commission Administrator. The following information was noted: Gender - 10 males were being served; Race/Ethnicity - 7 Black youth, 2 Hispanic youth, and 1 White youth; Ages - 2 aged 17, 5 aged 18, 2 aged 19, and 1 aged 23; Education - 3 have a high school diploma, 6 are attending high school and 1 has a GED; Services - 2 juveniles were required to attend a Parole Program located in Paterson, New Jersey 5 days a week (program provides an array of services - counseling, vocational, etc.), 4 juveniles are looking for work (both full-time and part-time). Current need - assistance in finding employment and career development. Behavioral - None of the juveniles, as of this writing (April 24, 2014), demonstrated psychological issues that require weekly sessions. Compliance - one male failed to maintain Parole requirements and was incarcerated.

There is no additional data that relates to Disproportionate Minority Contact or Racial and Ethnic Disparities.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

45. Looking at your answers to Questions 42, 43 and 44 state the need and/or service gap to be addressed. Cite the data that supports the need and/or service gap. List your recommendations for your County's reentry plan?

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that supports the need and/or service gap	Recommendations for Reentry plan
<p>Providing assistance in transitioning juveniles being released from NJ JJC on Parole Status and/or Probation back to Bergen County.</p>	<p>As noted in Q. 42, Extent of Need: A variety of services (substance abuse, behavioral health services, employment training/job placement, housing, etc.) will be needed to assist the juveniles in having a successful transition. As the age of the juveniles continues to be older, 17-18, completing their education, if they have not done so while with the NJ JJC, will need to be addressed. Training opportunities and connecting to employment is a challenge based on the economic and employment factors in Bergen County. Collaboration with Bergen County's Workforce Investment Board is clearly needed to assist with the employment training, career development, gainful employment of juveniles returning from the NJ JJC.</p> <p>The BCYSC Needs Assessment Survey 2014 Results, Top Ten Problem Areas (especially #'s 1-5, 8, and 10) and the Top Ten Service Interventions Needed but not Available (especially #'s 2-5, 7) highlight the need for Reentry</p>	<p>Collaboration between the NJ JJC (Community Development Specialist and Parole Officer), BCDFG Case Manager for Transitions Program, and Bergen County's One Stop Career Center In/Out of School Counselors are clearly needed to develop a plan for juveniles returning from NJ JJC, focused on the following: employment training/opportunities, career development; gainful employment; assistance in completing secondary education and/or being linked to higher education; locating alternate housing, if identified; substance abuse and behavioral health services.</p> <p>BCYSC Administrator will meet on a quarterly basis with the NJ JJC Community Development Specialist, Parole Officer, BC Division of Family Guidance Staff (Case Manager for Transition Programs), BC One Stop Career Center In/Out of School Counselors, and Probation (Supervisor of the Juvenile Unit). The purpose of the meetings is to identify: specific services that are needed; barriers to services; demographics of juveniles; and emerging needs/services.</p>

	<p>Programs.</p> <p><b>TOP TEN PROBLEMS AREAS</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) POOR PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS;</li> <li>2) DRUG ABUSE; 3) ALCOHOL ABUSE</li> <li>4) LOW SELF-ESTEEM</li> <li>5) POOR ANGER MANAGEMENT</li> <li>6) SUBSTANCE ABUSE – FAMILY</li> <li>7) MENTAL ILLNESS – FAMILY</li> <li>8) DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR IN SCHOOL</li> <li>9) POOR SCHOOL PERFORMANCE</li> <li>10) DIFFICULTY CONTROLLING YOUTH’S BEHAVIOR</li> </ol> <p><b>TOP TEN SERVICE INTERVENTIONS NEEDED BUT NOT AVAILABLE</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAM</li> <li>2) DECISION MAKING SKILLS TRAINING</li> <li>3) COUNSELING /FAMILY</li> <li>4) LIFE SKILLS TRAINING</li> <li>5) ANGER MANAGEMENT TRAINING</li> <li>6) INTENSIVE IN-HOME SERVICES</li> <li>7) SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT - INPATIENT</li> <li>8) RESPITE CARE</li> <li>9) ROLE MODEL/MENTOR</li> <li>10) TRANSPORTATION</li> </ol>	
--	---	--

*Comments: None.*

46. 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:*

In reviewing all of the following: Minorities in the Juvenile Justice System, Bergen County, New Jersey, October 2002 and BCYSC Final Report - Inquiry of Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Justice Outcomes, December 2004 and 2008 Recommendations Update, Annie E. Casey Foundation - Pathway to Juvenile Detention Reform, and the US Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Disproportionate Minority Contact - Reduction Best Practices Database, the following are alternatives to both Probationers and Committed youth (some adaptations may be needed for Probationers and Committed

youth): Home confinement or house arrest where youth are closely monitored (electronic monitoring and/or frequent contact with staff); Day (or evening) treatment - highly structured, intensive supervisor, 5 days per week with an array of services (individual and group counseling, recreation, education, vocational training, employment counseling, life skills and cognitive skills training, substance abuse treatment and referrals to other community resources); Intensive Supervision Program - small caseloads, strict conditions of compliance, high levels of contact and intervention by a caseworker who will utilize Risk control strategies: multi-weekly face-to-face contacts, evening visits, urine testing, electronic monitoring.

**SECTION X.  
VISION CHART  
CONTINUUM OF CARE**

# VISION Bergen 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.

<b>PREVENTION</b>				
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	<p>Positive youth development programs which begin at the Middle School level. Programs will be evidence-based and will address one or more of the Problem Areas noted below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor problem solving skills</li> <li>• Drug abuse</li> <li>• Alcohol abuse</li> <li>• Low self esteem</li> <li>• Poor anger management</li> <li>• Disruptive behavior in school</li> <li>• Poor school performance</li> </ul> <p>Priority will be given to programs that include but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• parent component</li> <li>• mentoring component</li> <li>• transportation and language considerations</li> <li>• mechanisms that reduce stigma</li> </ul>	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Fire Prevention Program (Assessment, Safety Education Sessions, and Clinical Sessions) under age 10 and up to age 18.	Yes	No	Yes

## **DIVERSION**

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

<b>LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>				
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	Alcohol Abuse - Educational Programs.	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Anger Management, including a Parent component.	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Fire Assessment, Safety Education Sessions and Clinical Services (below age 10-age 17).	Yes	Yes (not for below age10)	Yes
4	Using Technology Responsibly.	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	Community Liaison for Youth Services to Law Enforcement Community.	No	No	Yes

<b>FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT (FCIU)</b>				
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	Multi-Systemic Therapy-MST.	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Anger Management, including a component for parents.	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Fire Assessment, Safety Education Sessions and Clinical Services (age 10-17).	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	In-Home Counseling Program, 8 weeks, Pre-MST Level.	No	No	Yes
5	Role Model/Mentoring.	No	No	Yes
6	School Support Teams.	No	No	Yes

<b>FAMILY COURT</b>				
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	Role Model/Mentoring.	No	No	Yes
2	Alcohol Educational Programs.	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Fire Assessment, Safety Education Sessions and Clinical Services (age 10-17)	Yes	Yes	Yes

**DETENTION**

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

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

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	Court-ordered Risk Assessments for 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> Degree Offenses and/or lower Degree (to ensure juvenile can be safely released to the community).	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Court-ordered Diagnostic Services (Psychiatric Psychometric, Psychosocial).	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Court-ordered Substance Abuse Assessments.	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	Court-ordered Fire Setting Assessments.	Yes	Yes	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 (45 – 60 days) supervision sufficient to safely maintain appropriate youth in the community while awaiting the final disposition of their case. As such, these programs help to reduce the overall detention population and relieve detention overcrowding and its related problems where it exists.

DETENTION ALTERNATIVES				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Comprehensive Alternatives to Detention Program-ATD, including Electronic Monitoring, 24/7.	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Court-ordered Risk Assessments for juveniles with 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> Degree Offenses and/or lower Degrees (to ensure juvenile can be safely released onto the ATD with or without Electronic Monitoring).	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	ATD Specialized Case Manager Clinician (juveniles with high-risk offenses).	No	No	Yes
4	Afterschool component for juveniles ordered onto the Alternatives to Detention Program (pro-social activities, case management, life skills training, and Anger Management).	Yes	Yes	Yes

**DISPOSITION**

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

DISPOSITION				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Court-ordered Diagnostic Evaluation (Psychiatric Psychometric, Psychosocial).	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Court-ordered Substance Abuse Assessments, treatment for males and females (Outpatient and Inpatient in County).	Yes	Yes (not for Inpatient)	Yes
3	Court-ordered Fire Setting Assessments, safety education and clinical services (age 10-17).	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	Anger Management (Probationers and Non-Probationers).	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	After-School Program which includes life skills training.	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	Role Model/Mentoring.	Yes	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.

<b>REENTRY</b>				
<b>Rank Order</b>	<b>Type of Program and/or Service Need</b>	<b>Program / Service Currently Exists</b>	<b>Program / Service Currently Funded by County</b>	<b>Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap</b>
1	Collaboration between the NJ JJC (Community Development Specialist and Parole Officer), BCDFG Case Manager for Transitions Program, and Bergen County's One Stop Career Center In/Out of School Counselors to develop a plan for juveniles returning from NJ JJC, focused on the following: employment training/opportunities, career development; gainful employment; assistance in completing secondary education and/or being linked to higher education; locating alternate housing, if identified; substance abuse and behavioral health services.	Yes	Yes	Yes

## SECTION XI. ATTACHMENTS

Attached below are the various Attachments utilized to complete the Bergen County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan, January 1, 2015-December 31, 2017.

- A) Bergen County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan, 2015-2017,  
2014 Plan Timeline/Action Plan
- B) Bergen County Planning Workgroups
- C) Bergen County Youth Services Commission, 2015-2017 Plan,  
2014 Needs Assessment Survey Results and Blank Form
- D) Bergen County 2012 Juvenile Arrests Summary
- E) Pocket Guide 2014, Advocates for Children of NJ, Excerpt Bergen Data
- F) Causes and Correlates of Delinquency
- G) BCYSC/JCEC Juvenile Justice System Data Review
- H) 2013 Top Ten Bergen County Municipalities Ranked by Number of  
Juvenile Charges Filed in 2013 (Map)
- I) Bergen Family Center Adolescent Diagnostic Unit Issues and Diagnosis, CY 2013
- J) 2013 JDAI Annual Report, Take-Away Points, March 24, 2014
- K) CarePlus NJ, Inc., Fire Prevention Program, Age 10 & Under Stats, May 29, 2014
- L) Children's Interagency Coordinating Council, Annual Needs Assessment,  
January 1, 2011-December 31, 2011 Excerpt: Key Findings

**BERGEN COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE YOUTH SERVICES PLAN,  
JANUARY 1, 2015-DECEMBER 31, 2017  
2014 TIMELINE/ACTION PLAN - REVISED**

<b><u>DATE</u></b>	<b><u>TASKS/ACTIVITIES</u></b>
December 3, 2013	BCYSC/JCEC approves timeline, Workgroups and Facilitators (five);
January 2014	Completion of Needs Assessment Survey by YSC, CIACC, Family Support Advisory Committee. Due to inclement weather the Juvenile Officers Association will complete survey in March. BCYSC/JCEC begins analysis of data.
February 2014-April 2014	BCYSC Administrator prepares data analysis for each Workgroup and disburses packets to each Workgroup. BCYSC/JCEC begins to draft - <u>BC Comprehensive Youth Services Plan, Jan. 2015-Dec. 2017.</u>
May 6 <sup>th</sup> & June 3 <sup>rd</sup> 2014	BCYSC Membership Meetings (Abbreviated); Workgroups convene to complete their questions/recommendations, etc. Workgroup Facilitator(s) submit(s) completed work to BCYSC/JCEC Administrator no later than <b>Friday, June 27<sup>th</sup>.</b>
July 2014	<p>a) BCYSC Allocations/Program Evaluation Committee convenes to complete overall vision/continuum of care chart (service priorities for RFP);</p> <p>b) BCYSC Administrator completes the <u>Draft-BC Comprehensive Youth Services Plan, Jan. 2015-Dec. 2017</u>, and distributes to BCYSC/JCEC.</p> <p>c) BCDHS prepares the RFP Process/Timeline and prepares county resolutions as appropriate.</p>
August 5, 2014 (BCYSC Special Membership Meeting)	BCYSC/JCEC Allocations/Program Evaluation Committee presents the <u>Bergen County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan, January 2015-December 2017</u> BCYSC/JCEC approves Plan and Funding Application. RFP Process/Timeline is initiated. <b>NOTE: PLAN AND APPLICATION CAN BE SUBMITTED TO THE NJ JJC BY THE DEADLINE OF SEPTEMBER 19<sup>th</sup>, 3PM.</b>
August –September 2014	Proposal Process commences. Specific dates to be determined.
October 7, 2014	BCYSC/JCEC Membership Meeting. BCYSC Allocations/Program Evaluations Committee presents the 2015 funding recommendations to the Membership for approval. BCDHS completes the Program Profiles and forwards to NJ JJC.
January 2015	Funded programs commence.

File: Word, Plan Timeline 2014, BC Comprehensive Youth Services Plan, 2015-2017;  
BCYSC/JCEC Approved: December 3, 2013; Revised: April 1, 2014

**BERGEN COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE YOUTH SERVICES PLAN, 2015-2017**  
**BCYSC PLANNING WORKGROUPS (Appointed: December 3, 2013)**

**DELINQUENCY PREVENTION Room 2G**

*J. Forman, YSC Member, BC Health Department, Office on Alcohol and Drug Dependency, Co-Facilitator*  
*R. Mazza, YSC Member, BC HSAC, Co-Facilitator*  
Professor Dallas Gray, YSC Member, Superior Court of NJ - Bergen Vicinage Minority Concerns  
R. Lobretto, Resource, Family Support Organization of Bergen County  
K. Morrow, YSC Member, NJ Dept. of Education, County Executive Superintendent Office  
D. Cohen, YSC Member, BC Alternatives to Domestic Violence  
P. Strohmeyer, YSC Member, BC County Executive Designee, Office for Children  
S. Harries, Resource, CAFS - Center of Alcohol and Drug Resources  
Nicole McQuillen, Resource, CarePlus Inc. of NJ  
Ashley Czesak, Resource, CarePlus Inc. of NJ  
Mary Davey, Resource, West Bergen Mental Healthcare

**DIVERSION (Law Enforcement, FCIU, Family Court) Room 2F**

*J. Eckert, YSC Member, Bergen's Place/Shelter, Co-Facilitator*  
*A. Lerner, YSC Resource, BC Division of Family Guidance, JCIU Supervisor, Co-Facilitator*  
*L. DeRose, Resource, Superior Court of NJ, Bergen Vicinage, Family-Juvenile Intake Unit, Co-Facilitator*  
Adam Kopesky, YSC Member, President-Juvenile Officers Association – unable to attend  
M. Hart-Loughlin, YSC Member, BC Mental Health Division/CIACC  
L. Sanchez, YSC Member, Alcohol and Drug Resources – unable to attend  
J. Shea, Resource, Resource, CarePlus NJ, Mobile Response&Stabilization Services – provided comments

**DETENTION and DETENTION ALTERNATIVES Room 2H**

*D. Moskal, YSC Member, Superior Court of NJ, Bergen Family Division, Co-Facilitator*  
*N. Montello, YSC Member, BC Division of Family Guidance, Co-Facilitator*  
*J. Sandoval, YSC Member, BC Division of Family Guidance, Co-Facilitator*  
S. Victor, YSC Member, NJ Office of the Public Defender-Bergen Juvenile – unable to attend  
M. Badiner, YSC Member, BC Special Services School District – unable to attend  
Wayne Morgan, Case Expeditor, Resource - Superior Court of NJ, Bergen Vicinage Family Division  
Emily Fox, Resource, NJ JJC Research and Reform Specialist – unable to attend

**DISPOSITION Room 2E**

*K. Ambrosio, YSC Member, BC Division of Family Guidance, Co-Facilitator*  
*L. Spiegel, YSC Member, BC Bar Association-Family Law Section, Co-Facilitator*  
D. Galda, YSC Member, BC Prosecutor's Office-Chief, Juvenile Section - excused  
R. Nowakowski, YSC Member, Assistant Chief, BC Probation Services  
A. Washington, YSC Member, Educator – unable to attend  
D. Morgan, YSC Member, Bergen Regional Medical Center, Behavioral Health Services  
N. Jaccoi, Resource, BC Probation, Juvenile Unit  
E. Rodriguez, YSC Ex-Officio, NJ JJC Court Liaison  
J. Corn, YSC Resource, BC Division of Family Guidance - excused  
C. Avella-Langford, YSC Resource, BC Office on Alcohol and Drug Dependency  
D. Pastras, Resource, Bergen's Promise  
S. Foster, Resource, Bergen's Promise

**RE-ENTRY Room 2D**

*L. Mendoza, YSC Member, NJ DC&F, DCPD Area Office, Co-Facilitator*  
*T. Mollinelli, YSC Member, BC Workforce Investment Board, Co-Facilitator*  
N. Dinchuk, Resource, BC Division of Family Guidance – unable to attend  
W. Clemons, Resource, NJ JJC Transitional Services (Parole)

File: word/Plan Workgroups 2014, Revised May 5, 2014

**BERGEN COUNTY YOUTH SERVICES COMMISSION, 2014-2017 PLAN  
2014 NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY RESULTS**

<b>TOP TEN PROBLEMS AREAS</b>
1) POOR PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS (was Ranked 4 <sup>th</sup> in 2013)
2) DRUG ABUSE (was Ranked 1st 2013)
3) ALCOHOL ABUSE (was Ranked 2nd in 2013)
4) LOW SELF-ESTEEM
5) POOR ANGER MANAGEMENT
6) SUBSTANCE ABUSE – FAMILY (was Ranked 4 <sup>th</sup> in 2013)
7) MENTAL ILLNESS – FAMILY (was Ranked 8 <sup>th</sup> in 2013)
8) DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR IN SCHOOL (was Ranked 5 <sup>th</sup> in 2013)
9) POOR SCHOOL PERFORMANCE
10) DIFFICULTY CONTROLLING YOUTH’S BEHAVIOR (was Ranked 6 <sup>th</sup> in 2013)

**NOTES:**

New Problems Ranked in Top Ten 2014: Low Self-Esteem; Poor Anger Management; Poor School Performance.

Problems no longer Ranked in Top Ten 2014: Poor Interpersonal Skills; Verbally Aggressive; ADHD.

<b>TOP TEN SERVICE INTERVENTIONS NEEDED BUT NOT AVAILABLE</b>
1) AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAM (same Ranking as 2013)
2) DECISION MAKING SKILLS TRAINING (was Ranked 8 <sup>th</sup> in 2013)
3) COUNSELING /FAMILY
4) LIFE SKILLS TRAINING (was Ranked 3 <sup>rd</sup> in 2013)
5) ANGER MANAGEMENT TRAINING (was Ranked 6 <sup>th</sup> in 2013)
6) INTENSIVE IN-HOME SERVICES
7) SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT - INPATIENT
8) RESPITE CARE
9) ROLE MODEL/MENTOR
10) TRANSPORTATION (was Ranked 7 <sup>th</sup> in 2013)

**NOTES:**

New Services Ranked in Top Ten 2014: Counseling/Family; Intensive In-Home Services; Substance Abuse Treatment – Inpatient; Respite Care; Role Model/Mentor.

Services no longer Ranked in Top Ten 2014: Interpersonal Skills Training; Substance Abuse Evaluation; Urine Monitoring; Independent Living Program; Parenting Skill/Education

File – Word – 2014 Juvenile Survey Results

# BERGEN COUNTY YOUTH SERVICES COMMISSION, 2015-2017 PLAN 2014 NEEDS ASSESSMENT FORM

**Check One:** BCYSC/JCEC      BC CIACC      BCJOA      FSO

### Problem Areas (Circle ALL that apply):

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate Supervision</li> <li>2. Difficulty in Controlling Youth's Behavior</li> <li>3. Inappropriate Discipline</li> <li>4. Inconsistent Parent Figure</li> <li>5. Poor Relationship - Male Parent</li> <li>6. Poor Relationship - Female Parent</li> <li>7. Substance Abuse - Family</li> <li>8. Criminal Behavior - Family</li> <li>9. Mental Illness - Family</li> <li>10. Domestic Violence in Family</li> <li>11. Victim of Sexual Abuse/Incest</li> <li>12. Victim of Physical Abuse</li> <li>13. Victim of Neglect</li> <li>14. Marital Conflict</li> <li>15. Family Exposure to Community Violence</li> <li>16. Teen Pregnancy</li> <li>17. Lack of Teen Parenting Skills</li> <li>18. Disruptive Behavior in School</li> <li>19. Poor School Performance</li> <li>20. Truancy</li> <li>21. Dropout</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>22. Repeated Suspensions</li> <li>23. Illiteracy</li> <li>24. Functioning Below Grade Level</li> <li>25. Short Attention Span</li> <li>26. Lack of Job Skills</li> <li>27. Lack of Vocational/Technical Skills</li> <li>28. Lack of Independent Living Skills</li> <li>29. Delinquent Friends</li> <li>30. No/Few Positive Friends</li> <li>31. Poor Interpersonal Skills</li> <li>32. Drug Abuse</li> <li>33. Alcohol Abuse</li> <li>34. Drug Dependence</li> <li>35. Alcohol Dependence</li> <li>36. Medical Problems/Family</li> <li>37. Medical Problems/Juvenile</li> <li>38. Inflated Self-Esteem</li> <li>39. Physically Aggressive</li> <li>40. Sexually Acting Out</li> <li>41. Poor Frustration Tolerance</li> <li>42. Lack of Remorse/Acceptance of Responsibility</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>43. Verbally Aggressive</li> <li>44. Poor Problem Solving Skills</li> <li>45. Low Self-Esteem</li> <li>46. Serious Mental Illness</li> <li>47. Suicide Ideation/Gestures</li> <li>48. Post-Traumatic Stress</li> <li>49. Poor Anger Management</li> <li>50. Runaway Behavior</li> <li>51. ADHD</li> <li>52. Antisocial/Procriminal Attitudes</li> <li>53. Defies Authorities</li> <li>54. Callous, Little Concern for Others</li> <li>55. Actively Rejecting Help</li> <li>56. Gang Involvement</li> </ol> <p>Other (Specify), use back if necessary:<br/> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/><br/> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/><br/> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/></p> |
|---|---|--|

### Service Interventions Needed but Not Available (Circle ALL that apply):

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Advocacy</li> <li>2. After School Program</li> <li>3. Anger Management Training</li> <li>4. Case Management Services</li> <li>5. Child Care Services</li> <li>6. Community service Planning/Monitoring</li> <li>7. Counseling/Family</li> <li>8. Counseling/Group</li> <li>9. Counseling/Individual</li> <li>10. Crisis Intervention Services</li> <li>11. Cultural Enrichment</li> <li>12. Day Care Program</li> <li>13. Day Program</li> <li>14. Decision Making Skills Training</li> <li>15. Academic Education</li> <li>16. Emergency Psychiatric Services</li> <li>17. GED preparation</li> <li>18. Intensive In-home services</li> <li>19. Job Placement/Referral Services</li> <li>20. Family Support Group/Network</li> <li>21. Foster Care</li> <li>22. Financial Assistance</li> <li>23. Housing Services</li> <li>24. Independent Living Program</li> <li>25. Intensive Supervision</li> <li>26. Interpersonal Skills Training</li> <li>27. Legal Services</li> <li>28. Life Skills Training</li> <li>29. Medical Care</li> <li>30. Medication/Monitoring</li> <li>31. Neurological Services</li> <li>32. Parenting Skill/Education</li> <li>33. MICA Treatment</li> <li>34. Pregnant/Mothering Program</li> <li>35. Psychiatric Hospital Care</li> <li>36. Recreational/Socialization</li> <li>37. Respite Care</li> <li>38. Residential Treatment</li> <li>39. Role Model/Mentor</li> <li>40. Shelter Care</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>41. Special Day School/Alternative High School</li> <li>42. Specialized Foster Care/Teaching Family</li> <li>43. Outpatient Sex Offender Services</li> <li>44. Inpatient Sex Offender Services</li> <li>45. Substance Abuse Evaluation</li> <li>46. Substance Abuse Treatment Inpatient</li> <li>47. Substance Abuse Treatment IOP</li> <li>48. Substance Abuse Treatment Outpatient</li> <li>49. Supervision</li> <li>50. Teaching Family</li> <li>51. Transportation</li> <li>52. Urine Monitoring</li> <li>53. Vocational Training (specific)</li> <li>54. Vocational/Job readiness/Job skills (general)</li> <li>55. Electronic Monitoring</li> <li>56. Child Study Evaluation/IEP</li> <li>57. Gang Intervention Program</li> </ol> <p>Other (Specify), use back if necessary:<br/> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/></p> |  |
|--|--|--|

## BERGEN COUNTY 2012 JUVENILE ARRESTS SUMMARY

- \* Juveniles had 2,354 or 11% of the total arrests in Bergen County; adults had 18,434 or 89%.  
Total arrests for Bergen County in 2012 were 20,788 which represent a decrease (5%) from 2011 when there were 21,954 total arrests. Juvenile arrests decreased (2%) from 2,865 in 2011 to 2,354 in 2012. Adult arrests decreased (3%) from 19,089 in 2011 to 18,434 in 2012.
- \* Total juvenile arrest resulted in Bergen County being Ranked 4<sup>th</sup> Statewide, which was a decrease from 2011 when the county was Ranked 2<sup>nd</sup>.
- \* Total Index Offenses were 354/15% in 2012 which represents a decrease from 2011 (507/18%)  
Index Offenses (7) includes: Murder, Sexual Assault, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny-Theft, Motor Vehicle Theft.  
  
Four offenses had increases, 2012 vs. 2011: Motor Vehicle Theft – 7 vs. 5; Sexual Assault – 3 vs. 2; Robbery – 32 vs. 29; Aggravated Assault – 54 vs. 51.  
  
Two offenses experienced decreases, 2012 vs. 2011: Burglary – 47 vs. 73; Larceny-Theft – 211 vs. 347.  
  
One offense remained the same, 2012 vs. 2011: Murder - 0 each year.
- \* Total Non-Index Offenses (21) in 2012 were 2000/85%, which represents a decrease from 2011, 2358/82%.  
  
Six (6) out of the 21 offenses had increases, 2012 vs. 2011: Drug Abuse Violations – 524 vs. 522; Driving Under the Influence – 39 vs. 35; Fraud – 19 vs. 10; Embezzlement – 1 vs. 0; Criminal/Malicious Mischief – 126 vs. 118; Sex Offenses – 18 vs. 17.  
  
Twelve (12) out of the 21 categories had decreases, 2012 vs. 2011: Liquor Laws – 406 vs. 578; Forgery&Counterfeiting – 8 vs. 12; Stolen Property – 22 vs. 27; All Other Offenses – 368 vs. 409; Disorderly Conduct – 188 vs. 204; Vagrancy – 3 vs. 16; Curfew and Loitering – 39 vs. 84; Runaways – 39 vs. 61; Arson – 12 vs. 16; Offenses Against Family and Children – 10 vs. 20; Simple Assault – 133 vs. 182; Weapons – 45 vs. 47.  
  
Three (3) offenses remained the same in 2012 vs. 2011: Gambling – 0 each year; Manslaughter – 0 each year; Prostitution and Commercialized Vice – 0 each year
- \* Top Ten Offenses (**Index&Non-Index**): Rank 1 – Drug Abuse Violations; Rank 2 -- Liquor Laws; Rank 3 - All Other Offenses; Rank 4 - **Larceny-Theft**; Rank 5 – Disorderly Conduct; Rank 6 – Simple Assault; Rank 7 – Criminal/Malicious Mischief; Rank 8 –**Aggravated Assault**; Rank 9 – **Burglary**; Rank 10 –Weapons.
- \* Arrest Rate per 1000 youth decreased from 24 in 2012 vs. 29 in 2011.
- \* Dispositions of Juveniles Taken into Custody in 2012 (Rank 2011): Rank 1 (1) – Referred to Juvenile Court or Probation; Rank 2nd (2) – Handled within Dept. & Released; Rank 3<sup>rd</sup> (4) – Referred to Welfare Agency; Rank 4<sup>th</sup> (3) – Referred to Criminal or Adult Court; Rank 5<sup>th</sup> (5) – Referred to Other Police Agency.
- \* Gender – decreases occurred from 2012 vs. 2011: Males – 1756 vs. 2116 and Females – 598 vs. 749.
- \* Race – decreases occurred from 2012 vs. 2011: White – 1882 vs. 2273; Black – 355 vs. 444; Asian or Pacific Islander – 112 vs. 135. Amer Indian or Alaskan Native 112 vs. 135 in 2011.
- \* Ethnic Origin – decreases occurred from 2012 vs. 2011: Hispanic – 516 vs. 637; Non-Hispanic – 1838 vs. 2228.

POCKET GUIDE 2014 NEW JERSEY KIDS COUNT

The State of our Counties  
Excerpt – Bergen County Data

1) Overall County Rank – 4<sup>th</sup> in 2013 and 2014

2) Child and Family Economics:

Children Living Below the Poverty Line – 9,347 in 2008 vs. 20,341 in 2012, 112% increase

Children Receiving Welfare (TANF) – 1,771 in 2009 vs. 1,659 in 2013, (6%) decrease

Children Receiving NJ SNAP (formerly Food Stamps) – 8,640 in 2009 vs. 14,120 in 2013, 63% increase

Percent Unemployed – 7.7 in 2009 vs. 5.5 in 2013, (29%) decrease

Number of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price School Breakfast – 3,672 in 2008-09 vs. 6,563 in 2012-13, 79% increase

Percentage of Eligible Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price School Breakfast – 18 in 2008-09 vs. 25 in 2012-13, 35% increase

Number of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price School Lunch – 14,764 in 2008-09 vs. 20,445 in 2012-13, 38% increase

Percentage of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price School Lunch – 74 in 2008-09 vs. 77 in 2012-13, 5% increase

3) Child Protection

Number of Children Where Abuse/Neglect was Substantiated – 423 in 2008 vs. 672 in 2012, 59% increase

Number of Children in Out-of-Home Placements – 305 in 2009 vs. 327 in 2013, 7% increase

## CAUSES AND CORRELATES OF DELINQUENCY

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

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

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

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

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

*Attitudes/Behaviors.* Delinquent youth often present with attitudes and perceptions that support or justify their negative behavior. These attitudes allow a youth to rationalize delinquency by assigning blame to external sources or by minimizing the harm caused to others. Often these youth do not see a need for change or, believe change is not possible, or feel changes is pointless because “what will be, will be.” Additionally, many juveniles with histories of assault lack anger management and conflict resolution skills, responding to frustration or aggravation with angry outbursts, or relying on aggression to settle disagreements.

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

File - Word: Delinquency - Causes and Correlates, NJ JJC, 2015-2017 Plan

**BCYSC/JCEC  
JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM DATA REVIEW**

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
<b>*JCC</b>					
Juveniles	625	504	375	314	233
Cases	629	507	376	314	235
<b>*ISC</b>					
Juveniles	323	325	298	315	287
Cases	326	330	303	323	289
<b>*NOT MANDATORY</b>					
Juveniles	694	533	566	456	323
Cases	817	557	630	468	335
<b>*MANDATORY</b>					
Juveniles	727	687	554	670	576
Cases	891	781	597	783	661
<b>STATION HOUSE ADJUSTMENTS BC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE DATA</b>					
	-	551	-	513	388
<b>UCR BERGEN JUVENILE ARRESTS</b>					
	3,581	3,139	2,865	2,354	-

**LEGEND:** \* = DATA WAS COLLECTED FROM THE FAMILY AUTOMATED CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, Administrative Office of the Courts

**JCC (Juvenile Conference Committees)** – JCC juveniles and cases have decreased substantial (63%) when comparing 2009 vs. 2013: 626 juveniles/629 cases vs. 233 juveniles/235 cases.

**ISC (Intake Service Conference)** – ISC juveniles and cases had a small decrease (11%) when comparing 2009 vs. 2013: 323 juveniles/326 cases vs. 287 juveniles/289 Cases.

**NOT MANDATORY (attorney is not required)** – Not Mandatory Calendar had a substantial decrease in juveniles (53%) and cases (59%) when comparing 2009 vs. 2013: 694 juveniles/817 cases vs. 323 juveniles/335 cases.

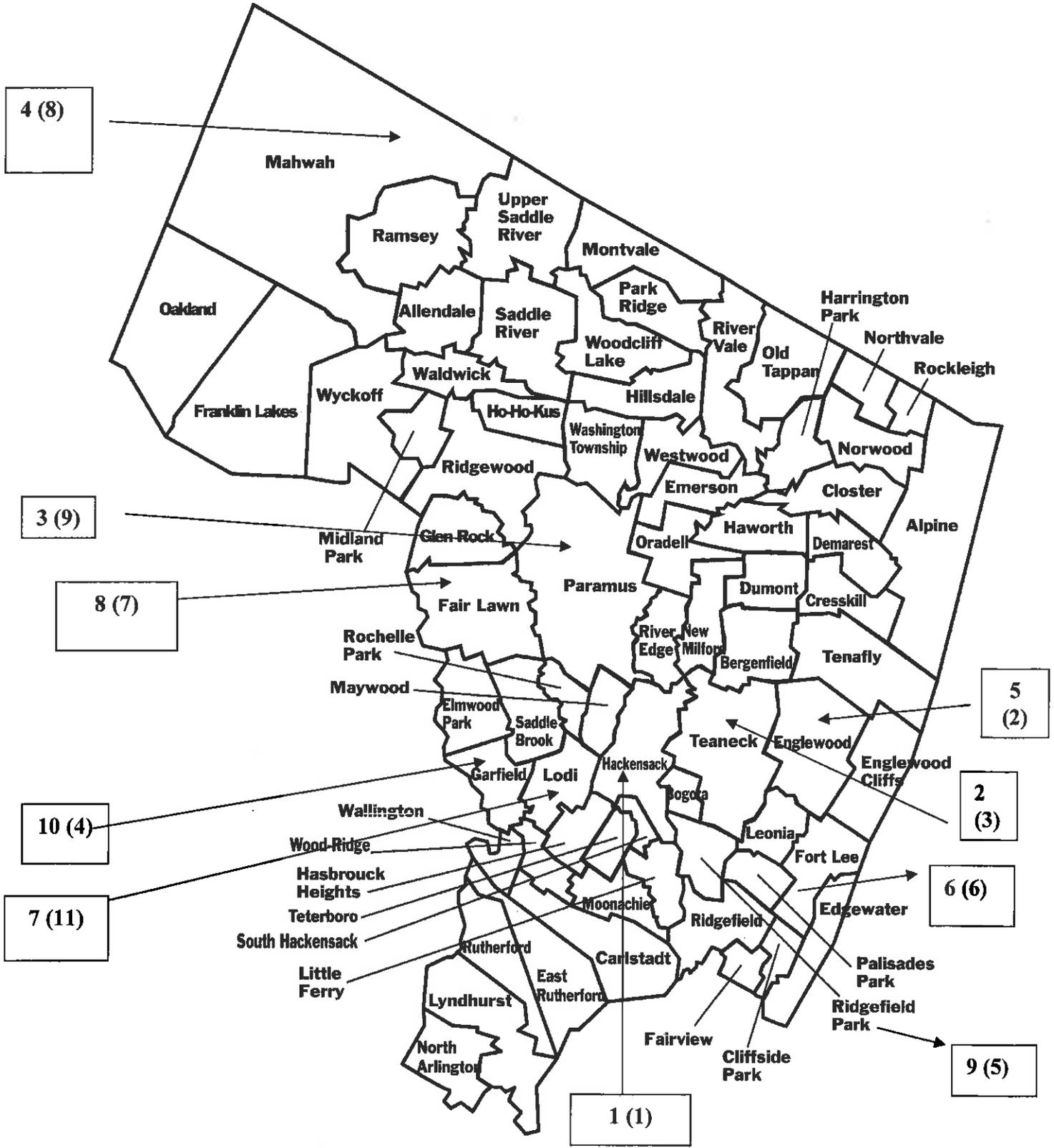
**MANDATORY (attorney is required)** – Mandatory Calendar had moderate decreases in juveniles (21%) and cases (26%) when comparing 2009 vs. 2013: 727 juveniles/891 cases vs. 576 juveniles/661 cases.

**STATIONHOUSE ADJUSTMENTS** – Adjustments have steadily decreased with a small decrease from 551 in 2010 vs. 513 in 2012. A moderate decrease occurred from 513 in 2012 vs. 388 in 2013. The comparison only included Bergen County Municipalities (Note: a number of municipalities, county, and state police had still not yet submitted reports). Palisades Interstate Parkway had 8 Adjustments in 2012 and 11 adjustments in 2013; bringing the total Stationhouse Adjustments to 521 in 2012 and 399 in 2013.

**UCR BERGEN JUVENILE ARRESTS** – Juvenile arrests had a moderate decrease (34%) from 2009 vs. 2012: 3,581 vs. 2,354.

BCYSC Juvenile Justice System DATA, 5/2014, CM

**2013 TOP TEN BERGEN COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES  
RANKED BY NUMBER OF JUVENILE CHARGES FILED IN 2013**



**Top Ten Municipalities:** 1) Hackensack; 2) Teaneck; 3) Paramus; 4) Mahwah; 5) Englewood; 6) Fort Lee; 7) Lodi; 8) Fair Lawn; 9) Ridgefield Park; 10) Garfield. **NOTES:** 1) NUMBERS IN THE BRACKET INDICATE THE 2012 RANK; 2) Omitted from the rank is the number of out-of-county and out-of state juveniles & offenses, and number of Violations of Probation; 3) New to 2013 (Top Ten Ranking) - Lodi; 4) No longer in Top Ten: Ridgewood.

Bergen Family Center Adolescent Diagnostic Unit (ADU)  
Demographic Information Summary For Year 2013, April 11, 2014

Number of completed assessments: 69/1 case open at end of year.

Referrals:	Number
By Race:	
Caucasian	29
African American	24
Hispanic	16
Other	1
Total	70

Referrals:	Number
By Gender	
Male	52
Female	18
Total	70

Closed Cases:	Number	%
Residential Placement	31	45%
*Secure Care	7	10%
Community	31	45%

\*In the opinion of the evaluating team, need to be in a secure-locked facility, are a danger to the community and require services only available in a secure locked facility such as that provided by the NJ Juvenile Justice Commission. An unlocked residential program is not appropriate for these juveniles.

Issues	Number
T-Terroristic Threats	9
D-Drugs	6
AD-Alcohol and Drugs	3
C-Cognitive Issues	2
W-Weapons	3
V-Physical Violence	19
SD-Sexual Deviance	7
B-Theft/burglary	6
O-Out-of-placement	7
F-Fire Setting	3
P-Probation Vio	2
AC-Animal Cruelty	1
X-Other	1
Total	69

Diagnosis	Number	Diagnosis	Number
Conduct Disorder	36	Adjustment Disorder NOS	3
Oppositional Defiant	43	Major Depression	3
Alcohol Abuse	12	Generalized Anxiety	1
Alcohol Dependence	1	Bipolar Disorder	1
Cannabis Abuse	14	Intermittent Explosive	2
Cannabis Dependence	13	Polysubstance Abuse	1
Antisocial Personality	17	Borderline Int Func	1
Attention Deficit	14	Childhood Anti Social B	3
Impulse Control	2		
PTSD	8		
Learning Disorder	10		

NEW JERSEY JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVES INITIATIVE (JDAI)  
BERGEN COUNTY COUNCIL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT  
JDAI ANNUAL DATA REPORT – 2013

Prepared By: Emily Fox, JJC Research & Reform Specialist

Prepared On: March 24, 2014

---

**Take-Away Points**

In the JDAI 2013 Annual Data Report Bergen County continues to demonstrate impressive positive changes in detention utilization even though there has been an increase in all three key detention utilization indicators (ADP, ALOS, and Admissions) over the past year. While Bergen has reduced admissions to detention by nearly 60% (Table 4, p. 3) since JDAI inception, total juvenile arrest rates and index arrest rates have similarly decreased. The following are additionally noteworthy changes from 2013:

- ✓ *Bergen County's detention alternative programs have one of the highest success rates in the state. Successful completion of detention alternative programs is at an impressive 94.7% success rate (Table 16, p. 17)!*
- ✓ *ALOS for kids who are released at/upon disposition, a population that accounts for 50% of the detention population, is one of the lowest in the state. The ALOS for a child released to a dispositional placement is 38.4 days (Table 14, p. 13). Even though this is 4 days longer than in 2012, the 2013 ALOS for this release type is commendable as it is significantly lower than other JDAI counties statewide.*
- ✓ *There has been a significant decrease in the percentage of admissions comprised of minority youth. Admissions of minority youth decreased by 11.5 percentage points in 2013 (Table 30, p. 25).*
- ✓ *ALOS for kids who are released as a result of their case being dismissed or diverted dropped dramatically. The ALOS for kids who are released upon case dismissal or diversion decreased from 46.5 days in 2012 to 15.3 days in 2013 (Table 14, p. 14).*

Though there have been great positive gains since JDAI inception, this past year saw increases in all key detention utilization indicators in Bergen County.

- *Admissions – There were 103 admissions to detention in 2013. This is 10 more kids than in 2012 which is an increase of 10.8% (Table 1, p. 1).*
- *ALOS – Kids in detention stayed an average of 31.0 days in 2013. This is 4.5 days longer than in 2012, which is an increase of 17.0% (Table 2, p. 1).*
- *ADP – The average daily population in detention was 8.1 kids in 2013. This is 1.7 kids more than in 2012, which is an increase of 26.6% (Table 3, p. 2). The average daily population of minority youth in detention was 6.1 kids which accounts for 76.0% of total ADP (Table 19, p. 19; Table 29, p. 25).*

In light of this and in keeping with the JDAI spirit of consistent reflection and improvement, the following are recommended areas to focus on in 2014:

- *Examine the increase in ALOS for youth released to a detention alternative.*
  - *The ALOS for kids released to a detention alternative increased by over 5 days to 20.7 days (Table 14, p. 13).*
    - *Possible guiding questions: If a kid is ultimately being released to a detention alternative, does it need to take nearly three weeks to make this decision? If so, how come? Are there processes that we can examine? If it doesn't require this much time, what seems to be the hold up?*
- *Examine the nature and reasons for the increase in youth admitted on non-delinquency charges.*
  - *Statewide, all JDAI sites are seeing a similar trend: there are nearly equal proportions of kids in detention for 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> degree charges as there are for non-delinquency offenses (Table 6, p. 6). This is no different in Bergen County. Most of the non-delinquency admissions in our county are for VOPs (Table 5, p. 5).*



**CAREPLUS NJ, INC.**  
**FIRE PREVENTION PROGRAM**  
**AGE 10 & UNDER STATS**

During the annual BC Youth Services Commission site visits, on the Fire Prevention Program, it has been noted by the provider the need to serve young people under age 10. The program was funded for 10-17 year olds under other categories of the Continuum of Care.

The numbers of this age group are noted below. Based on this information, the BC Youth Services Commission will add Fire Prevention Program as a priority under the categories of Delinquency Prevention and Diversions (Law Enforcement, J/FCIU) for the 2015-2017 Comprehensive Youth Services Plan, target age is under 10.

<b>YEAR</b>	<b># BELOW AGE 10</b>
2012	6
2013	2
2014	8

Data Source:  
Ashley Czesak, Program Manager  
Bergen County Juvenile Fire Prevention Program  
May 29, 2014

Fire Prevention Summary, CM, 5/30/14

Children's Interagency Coordinating Council  
Annual Needs Assessment  
January 1, 2011-December 31, 2011  
Excerpt: Key Findings

**Key Findings**

1. Community Development-Funded Programs (CDF): There is demonstrated continued need for the three community development-funded programs, Juvenile Fire Prevention, Child and

Adolescent Psychiatric Evaluation and Medication Monitoring; New Directions Adolescent After-School Partial Care. Level of Service for the three programs was met, indicating continuing need. Decrease in symptoms/recidivism was demonstrated by each program, indicating effectiveness. All three programs serve children and youths with the behavioral challenges identified on the Needs Assessment surveys as priority problem areas.

By way of further endorsement, a focus group held with youth in the New Directions program expressed that something about their experience in the program simply worked better than some other programs or services they had utilized: "... they actually talk to you... work on your problems, not like [some] other places." "I like coming here. Everything works here." "I like it."

2. Youth and Family Engagement: There is a need to systematically engage the family/youth voice about what works and why, what doesn't and why, what is missing, early intervention.

Youth frustration/engagement: One clear need emerging from youth focus groups was for juveniles to feel connected to people with the same problems and to staff who were friendly and able to relate to them or their issues. The juveniles also emphasized the need to have input in the services they need as well as someone asking them how well the services met their needs or addressed their issues. Youth focus group participants confirmed a desire for more programs that enable youth and families to resolve their issues collectively.

Provider focus group comments addressing youth frustration included lack of engagement of older youth; not listening to youth; too late in addressing needs of youth; lack of buy-in by youth. "We are a last resort, those who get to us have not had their needs met earlier on, so these kids tend to get attention in a negative way." "The kids I serve are all DYFS Out Of Home; they don't want anger management, so it can't be called that, though they all need it."

- Family frustration/support: Parent focus group participants identified the following concerns: Parents with mental illness diagnoses; parents with learning disabilities; education to understand diagnoses; time and ability to research interventions needed/available; parent education and skills to change home environment to prevent residential placement and when child is returning from residential, respite care

"I also have bipolar. It's complicated. How am I able to deal with my child with a lot of issues at twenty-four, especially if you are a single parent?" "When a child is in residential who is teaching the parent how to work with the child when they come home from residential?" "... The system is set up for the child and not for the parent..."

3. Early Intervention (defined both as early in the child's life and early in the child's/youth's manifestation of a problem): There is reported need for early identification of children's and adolescents' emotional/behavioral challenges; there is reported need for age-appropriate interventions for younger children (aged preschool through 12 years).

- Of the 87 children assessed by the CIACC community development-funded psychiatry program in FY2010, 26 (30%) were ages 4-9; 28 (32%) were ages 10-14
- Data from focus groups:
  - Provider focus groups – Participants identified need for early diagnosis and intensive treatment services for ages 4-9 (partial care); increased severity for ages 4-9; inappropriate level of treatment due to lack of more intensive services for ages 4-9; lack of psychiatrists with experience treating children under age 12.
  - Family focus group comments - "...Early diagnosis is important for early intervention. It took me 2 years to get help." "(It took) seven months (to get help) and that was because no one understood how the system worked..."
  - Youth Focus Groups: Youth felt the need for some services long before those services were available to them. "Needed it earlier. A lot happens every day." "...I was asking for a program before anyone thought I needed it. ...I was asking for those things before anyone thought to take me away from my situation. ...Had to do loops to get it."
- Data from surveys: Survey "Problem Areas" that were family-related were most frequently connected to the younger age groups (Domestic Violence in Family; Family Exposure to Violence; Inadequate Supervision; Inappropriate Discipline; Inconsistent Parent Figure; Mental Illness in the Family; Poor Relationship-female figure; Poor Relationship-male figure (older age groups); Substance Abuse-family).

4. Connecting to and Coordinating Services: There is demonstrated need across populations (families, providers, educators, community) for awareness and understanding of what resources exist and how to access them.

- While Bergen County has a rich array of resources, families reported long searches to discover what they are, depending upon their point of entry.
- Survey responses to "Interventions Needed but Not Available" revealed varying degrees of knowledge across different systems and planning group target populations (e.g., Juvenile Justice, Mental Health, Schools, Chemical Dependency), of what is available and/or \*may indicate barriers to actually connecting people in need to the service (location, financial, limited eligibility, etc.).

5. Children's System of Care: Families and providers identified areas for enhancing the System of Care.

- Continued need (as of June 2010) to decrease wait times for families and providers contacting or involved with the Contracted System Administrator (Perform Care)
- Need to increase parental involvement in treatment planning/treatment, especially for

- children in out-of-home treatment.
- System of Care better equipped to address the needs of children with multiple co-occurring conditions (e.g., DD/M), CD/M).
- Respite for family members and for youth. Youths stated "... all of us go to school, work, and then dealing with this. ... it still takes a toll." "As a group, we should all take a vacation: an amusement park, a water park, something." Like youth focus group participants, parents expressed a strong need for opportunities to decompress and to have time away from the challenges of their daily lives (a matter further complicated when a parent also had mental health issues).
- Providers noted a number of gaps in targeted services for specific populations. Some examples: Anger management; Aging Out Needs; Therapeutic intensive one-on-one intervention; housing, vocational training; transportation, health care, mentors, life skills, eating disorders, Sex Ed., (substance abuse).

**Additional Factors** (associated risks, community perceptions that need to be considered):

- Fears and misconceptions among families: "They definitely think the CMO and YCM are connected to DYFS." "Even from the Volunteer Center they are afraid of the System. They think we are related to DYFS." "There are misconceptions that we are punishing them. Families think 'I did this, so I ended up with you.'" " "
- Stigma: Identified as having a larger impact on families in need of services rather than families already engaged in the system of care: "People don't want to look into 'mental illness,' not our illness, not us." "It's like that campaign on TV about ED, it has become un-stigmatized. Mental Health access should be the next step." " "
- Cultural perceptions/practices regarding mental illness.

**Strengths and Resources** (Resources that are available in the community to address these issues):

- A community that is caring and aware and wants to work together
- Large, diverse CIACC membership and active E-list collaboration and sharing of resource information; 50 CIACC members representing 30 agencies/planning bodies/government entities/families; additional distribution list of 147 individuals
- New engagement with youth through focus groups revealing their understanding of what works and their frustration with what did not.
- On-going Family Advisory Committee
- Increasing number of practitioners trained in Evidenced-Based Practices
- School-Community Liaison cross trainings; representation from 23 agencies and 72 distinct school entities;
- Strong System Partner collaboration (CMO, FSO, YCM, CMRSS) and full participation on CIACC. Bergen's Promise, the CMO, has taken on facilitating the Aging Out committee monthly
- Bergen CIACC collaborates closely with the Youth Services Commission and the CHIP (Comprehensive Health Improvement Plan) MHA/TOD and Access to Health Care Task Forces, and the HSAC Children and Families Committee. The Youth Services