

BERGEN COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE YOUTH SERVICES PLAN UPDATE
JANUARY 1, 2016 – DECEMBER 31, 2016



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SECTION I. INTRODUCTION

The Bergen County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan Update, January 1, 2016-December 31, 2016, was completed in accordance with the guidelines prepared by the New Jersey Juvenile Justice Commission. **Section II.** Consists of the Planning Process. **Section III.** Contains the 2015 Chart on Existing Services, by Continuum of Care, Points of Intervention. **Section IV.** Contains the various Attachments used to complete various sections of the Bergen County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan 2016 Plan Update.

SECTION I

The Bergen County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan Update, January 1, 2016-December 31, 2016, was completed in accordance with the guidelines prepared by the New Jersey Juvenile Justice Commission. **Section II.** Consists of the Planning Process. **Section III.** Contains the 2015 Chart on Existing Services, by Continuum of Care, Points of Intervention. **Section IV.** Contains the various Attachments used to complete various sections of the Bergen County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan 2016 Plan Update.



As previously noted, the BCYSC was required to respond to a series of questions which identified the BCYSC planning process, as well other key data and information (i.e., planning process, recommendations and updates to the recommendations contained in the Bergen County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan, January 1, 2015-December 31, 2017). Attached are the specific questions and responses.

II. Planning Process

Bergen County

Instructions

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

1. Please describe the preparation activities the county took in completing the Comprehensive Plan Update (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 2016 Comprehensive Plan Update.

A total of four (4) meetings were conducted to complete the Bergen County Comprehensive 2016 Plan Update and the 2016 Funding Application: **A)** BCYSC Membership Meeting was held on March 3, 2015 to discuss the 2016 Plan Update, 2016 Funding Application and the implementation of a new Needs Assessment. The BCYSC reaffirmed (by motion which was unanimously carried) the use of the 2014 BCYSC Needs Assessment Survey Results. The BCYSC felt that the results were still current; results from previous annual Needs Assessment vary very little from year to year; insufficient time passed to demonstrate effectiveness of 2015 Juvenile Justice Funded Program in addressing the 2014 Needs Assessment Results. **B)** BCYSC Administrator developed the 2015 Timeline/Action Plan for completing the 2016 Plan Update and 2016 Funding Application (refer to Section IV Attachment A). The BCYSC approved the timeline at the April 7, 2015 Membership Meeting; **C)** BCYSC Allocations/Program Evaluations Committee - met on June 22, 2015 to develop the 2016 Funding Allocation; **D)** BCYSC – conducted Special Membership Meeting on July 7, 2015 (presentation and approval of the 2016 Plan Update and 2016 Funding Application); **E)** Program Profiles were completed noting the specific providers of services, services to be funded and the category of funding (Family Court, State Community Partnership Grant) and forwarded to the NJ Juvenile Justice Commission, by the Bergen County Department of Human Services.

Both the BCYSC Administrator and BC Department of Human Services Planning Officer and Program Analyst expended numerous hours completing the 2016 Plan Update and 2016 Funding Application.

2. 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 Section IV. Attachment B. The Causes and Correlates of Delinquency also guided the BCYSC in program development and 2016 Funding Priorities/Recommendations (refer to Section IV. Attachment E). The Bergen County Alliance Plan 2014/2019 Year 2 Summary was also utilized. This Summary indicated the Top 3 Priorities of the 57 Municipal Alliances: 1. Problem Drinking 2.

Illicit Drug Use, and 3. Medication Misuse. The Summary also provided an overview of the Municipal Alliance Plan changes; and the county-wide activities (billboards, trainings, special projects, etc.). Refer to Section IV. Attachment J for the Bergen County Alliance Plan 2014/2019 Year 2 Summary. The Pocket Guide 2015 New Jersey Kids Count, Bergen County Key Indicators, prepared by the Advocates for Children of NJ-ACNJ, was also reviewed. Refer to Section IV. Attachment M for highlights of Bergen County Data.

BCYSC 2015 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 in developing the 2016 service priorities/funding recommendations. A ranking of Bergen County's Top Ten Municipalities by Number of Charges Filed for 2014 was also completed (refer to Section IV Attachment D). 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 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: 2014 BCYSC Needs Assessment Survey Results Top Ten Problem Areas and Top Ten Service Interventions Needed but not Available (Refer to Section IV. Attachment B). The BCYSC Juvenile Justice System Data Review (refer to Section IV. Attachment C) 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. The Bergen County Alliance Plan 2014/2019 Year 2 Summary was also relevant to this section of the Plan Update.

BCYSC 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 in developing the 2016 service priorities/funding recommendations.

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, March 2015, and the Bergen County JDAI 2014 Highlights, March 2015 prepared by the 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 and BCCJJSI (Bergen County Council Juvenile Justice System Improvement) 2015 Summary Site Visit

Reports funded under the Detention/Detention Alternatives/Electronic Monitoring and Probation's Family Orientation Program were 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 in developing the 2016 service priorities/funding recommendations. BCCJJSI develops and plans for JDAI Innovations Funds which is then presented to the BCYSC for their approval.

Disposition: 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 2015 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 and/or decreasing behaviors, attitudes). The summary site visit reports also guided the BCYSC in developing the 2016 service priorities/funding recommendations.

Reentry: The key information reviewed for this section of the continuum was: NJ JJC Data Table for Commitments, Probationer Residential Intakes and Referrals of Probationers to NJ JJC; 2014 BCYSC Needs Assessment Survey Results Top Ten Problem Areas and Top Ten Service Interventions Needed but not Available; The Children's Interagency Coordinating Council-CIACC 2011 Needs Assessment Key Findings continued to be utilized for service planning. No programs are funded under this category. Parole Officers/Community Development Transitional staff have access to other funds to address the needs of Bergen's juveniles returning on Parole.

3. Using your answers to the recommendations sections of the 2015-2017 Plan for all points of the continuum, describe how services and/or gaps were addressed using the recommendations as noted in the Plan. If recommendations have changed, describe how they were modified. Also, include the recommendations or strategies your county made with regards to policy and practice through the lens of race and ethnicity. What recommendations or strategies did your county consider to ensure similar outcomes for similarly situated youth?

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION 2015-2017 RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation 1: 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. **UPDATE:** As a result of the 2015 Bergen County Request For Proposal for the Juvenile Justice Allocation three positive youth development programs were funded. One program focuses on socio-emotional skills to reduce impulsive and aggressive behavior while increasing social competence (this program is done in schools which are included in the 2014 Top Ten Municipalities for Juvenile Offenses). Another program provides dance classes, in-school, after School, and summer camps (through this program's approach children/adolescents learn to interact with their peers, obtain and increase social competencies as well as an overall sense of mastery/confidence. Another program provides a variety of services to students in middle and high school by the staff from the School-based Youth Services Program located right in a high school.

Recommendation 2: Fire Prevention Program (Assessment, Safety Education Sessions, and Clinical Sessions) under age 10 and up to age 18.

UPDATE: As a result of the 2015 Bergen County Request For Proposal for the Juvenile Justice Allocation a Fire Prevention Program was funded (added was the service to children age 10 and below). This program includes an assessment for the level of risk and fire safety education sessions.

Recommendation 3: 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) to determine priority problems areas and service interventions needed to be addressed.

UPDATE: At the March 3, 2015 BCYSC Membership Meeting discussion focused on initiating a Needs Assessment for the 2016 Plan Update. Following discussion, a motion was passed to continue to utilize the 2014 Needs Assessment Results Top Ten Problem Areas and Top Ten Service Intervention Needed but not Available which were identified for the 2015-2017 Comprehensive Youth Services Plan. This decision was made for the following reasons: Needs Assessment Results have had very small changes from year after year (reaffirmation that these results are still priorities); the completion of the 2015-2017 Comprehensive Youth Services Plan was completed with a number of key partners (Children's Interagency Coordinating Council, Municipal Alliances, HSAC, etc.); implementation of the 2015-2017 Plan is in progress (effectiveness of the services recently funded, as a result of the 2015 Request for Proposal Process, the county contracts were completed in March 2015). A Blank copy of the 2014 Needs Assessment Survey, as well as the Top Ten Problem Areas and Top Ten Service Intervention Needed but not Available are in Section IV. Attachment B. Recommendation 3 is also revised as follows: BCYSC shall conduct a Needs Assessment when completing a new three-year Comprehensive Youth Services Plan.

Recommendation 4: Continue to be active partner in supporting efforts that provide families with appropriate resources and the ability to participate in those resources.

UPDATE: BCYSC Administrator participates on a number of groups (BC CIACC, BC HSAC Children and Families Committee, County Alliance Steering Committee, Professional Advisory Committee on Alcohol and Drug Resources, Youth Investment Council) who always have discussions and activities for providing families with locating a variety of resources at the county and state level.

Recommendations – Lens of Race/Ethnicity: 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/summer 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.

UPDATE: The BCYSC funded a variety of positive youth development programs which use a

variety of methods and approaches (fire assessment and fire safety education, cognitive behavioral programs, academic skill enhancement, anger management, in-school/afterschool/summer camps dance classes, etc.). The funded programs serve middle and high school students. The programs are based in a number of Bergen County municipalities which have ranked in the Top Ten of Offenses for juveniles. The municipalities have diverse populations including youth of color and neighborhoods with various socioeconomic levels.

DIVERSIONS 2015-2017 RECOMMENDATIONS

I) Law Enforcement

Recommendation: 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.).

UPDATE: As a result of the 2015 Bergen County Request For Proposal for the Juvenile Justice Allocation the Law Enforcement community can refer to the following funded programs: Anger Management Program; Fire Prevention Program (Assessment/Fire Safety Sessions); Teens Using Technology Responsibly and Teen Education about Cyber Harassment.

II) Juvenile/Family Crisis Intervention Units (J/FCIU)

Recommendation 1: 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 of Fire Risk, Fire Safety Sessions, Clinical Sessions) under age 10 and through age 17; Explore the establishment of School Support Teams.

UPDATE: As a result of the 2015 Bergen County Request For Proposal for the Juvenile Justice Allocation the J/FCIU can refer juveniles to the following funded programs: Multi-Systemic Therapy (provided to families post J/FCIU intervention); Anger Management Program; Fire Prevention Program (Assessment/Fire Safety Sessions) especially for those under ten years of age. J/FCIU also has access to their parent organization’s (BC Division of Family Guidance) array of services: Shelter Care, Teens Using Technology Responsibly and Teen Education about Cyber Harassment; Adolescent and Family Therapy, Substance Abuse Treatment, etc. Regarding the establishment of School Support Teams, the BC CIACC’s Education Committee has trained School Liaisons throughout the schools in the county for several years. This approach has been very effective in assisting students and their families of the resources available.

Recommendation 2: BCYSC/JCEC supports the collaboration amongst and between the MRSS (Mobile Response Stabilization Services Unit, Children’s System of Care) 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.).

UPDATE: Both the J/FCIU and the MRSS have an excellent working relationship and utilize each other’s resources to assist juveniles and their families throughout Bergen County.

III) Family Court Diversions

Recommendation 1: 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.

UPDATE: As a result of the 2015 Bergen County Request For Proposal for the Juvenile Justice Allocation the Family Court can divert juveniles to the following funded programs: Anger Management Program and Fire Prevention Program (Assessment/Fire Safety Sessions) can receive referrals from the Court, Juvenile Conference Committees and Intake Service Conferences.

Recommendation 2: 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.

UPDATE: The Superior Court of NJ, Bergen Vicinage, Family Juvenile Unit Probation Officers are continuing to refer juveniles with first-time shoplifting offenses to the YES Program.

Recommendations – Lens of Race/Ethnicity: 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.

UPDATE: The Superior Court of NJ Bergen Vicinage, Family Division continues to schedule Informal Hearings conducted by a Hearing Officer. Juveniles continue to receive Dispositions, which are signed by the Superior Court Judge who primarily hears juvenile matters. The BCYSC Administrator has had discussions with other key agencies (Bergen County Division of Family Guidance, and Bergen County Office of Alcohol and Drug Resources) regarding an intervention for juveniles on Deferred Disposition. The evidence-based program (Forward Thinking – Substance Using Behaviors and Alternatives – Youth Diversion Education Program) began as a pilot in March 2015. The program will provide psycho-education and brief intervention with juveniles with substance abuse behaviors who have been Deferred. The Court will sign an order requiring the juvenile to participate in this program. A pre/post instrument will be given to determine the impact of the program. The results will be shared with the BCYSC. Juveniles referred to the program will come from a number of Bergen County municipalities which have ranked in the 2014 Top Ten of Offenses for juveniles. The municipalities have diverse populations including youth of color and neighborhoods with various socioeconomic levels.

DETENTION/DETENTION ALTERNATIVES 2015-2017 RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation 1: Specific services to be purchased: 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 1st Degree Offenses, 2nd Degree Offenses and/or other Degrees/Offenses, if indicated.

UPDATE: As a result of the 2015 Bergen County Request For Proposal for the Juvenile Justice Allocation the Family Court has access to the following funded programs: Risk Assessments for juveniles with 1st and 2nd degree offenses, lower degree offenses may also be referred, to assist in determining whether the juvenile can be safely released to the community; Diagnostic Evaluations completed by a Psychiatrist and Doctoral level Psychologist (psychometric testing) to assist the Court with adjudication; Fire Assessment (identifies level of fire risk) and Fire Safety Sessions; Substance Abuse Assessments to identify treatment need.

Recommendation 2: 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, and anger management). Court-ordered Risk Assessments for juveniles with 1st and 2nd 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.

UPDATE: As a result of the 2015 Bergen County Request For Proposal for the Juvenile Justice Allocation the Family Court has access to the following funded programs: Risk Assessments for juveniles with 1st and 2nd degree offenses, lower degree offenses may also be referred, to assist in determining whether the juvenile can be safely released to the community. The BCYSC also approved 1/3 Set Aside of the Partnership Grant to continue funding the Bergen County Department of Human Services, Division of Family Guidance Comprehensive Alternatives to Detention Program (ATD), which includes Electronic Monitoring, 24/7.

Recommendation 3: BCYSC will no longer conduct a Multi-Disciplinary Team; due to the positive changes in the Juvenile Justice System. 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.

UPDATE: The BCYSC Multi-Disciplinary Team remains inactive. If a matter arises that needs such a team, the BCYSC will convene a team in collaboration with the appropriate system partners (i.e., Case Expeditor attached to the Family Court/Juvenile Unit, local and/or state service providers). It should be noted that the Case Expeditor has informed the BCYSC Administrator of service delivery issues (delays in placement, especially for juveniles who present with serious behaviors: fire setting, sexual offending, substance abuse, and behavioral). Client Specific Funds were not allocated in the 2015 Juvenile Justice Allocation nor will they be for the 2016 Funding Application. The 2015 Bergen County Request For Proposal for the Juvenile Justice Allocation had a line item for transportation; some agencies applied and did receive such funds.

Recommendation 4: Case Expeditor to continue to expedite juvenile cases and to inform the BCYSC regarding identified service gaps. Case Expeditor to work with the Bergen County Council Juvenile Justice System Improvement-BCCJJSI reporting on all

case and system related concerns and develop recommendations accordingly.

UPDATE: Case Expeditor has established an excellent line of communication between all key stakeholders (BCYSC Administrator, Case Expeditor, court officials, BCCJJSI Members/Subcommittees, NJ JJC Research and Reform Specialist, BC Prosecutor's Office/Juvenile, Court Liaisons from the NJ Division of Child Protection and Permanency and BC Division of Family Guidance, etc.). Case Expeditor also works with the families and juveniles.

Recommendations – Lens of Race/Ethnicity: 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, 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.

UPDATE: The BCYSC approved the 1/3 Set Aside of Partnership Funds to the county's Comprehensive Alternatives to Detention Program with Electronic Monitoring. In addition, Risk Assessment for juveniles presenting with a 1st and/or 2nd Degree Offense and some lower offenses was also funded. These assessments will assist in determining whether a juvenile can be safely released to the community. Bergen County Probation Services continues to provide a graduated sanctions program which includes Intensive Supervision and electronic monitoring. These programs service all juveniles.

DISPOSITIONS 2015-2017 RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation 1: 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.

UPDATE: As a result of the 2015 Bergen County Request For Proposal for the Juvenile Justice Allocation the following services were funded: Court-ordered Diagnostic Evaluations completed by a Psychiatrist and Doctoral level Psychologist (psychometric testing), Fire Assessments (identifies level of use) and Fire Safety Sessions (Probation may refer to Probationers to the program); Substance Abuse Assessments and Outpatient Treatment (males and females); Anger Management (groups for juveniles and their parents or guardians).

Recommendation 2: BCYSC will no longer conduct a Multi-Disciplinary Team; due to the positive changes in the Juvenile Justice System due to having a variety of positive changes within the juvenile justice system (ie., Case Expeditor, etc.). 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.

UPDATE: The BCYSC Multi-Disciplinary Team remains inactive. If a matter arises that needs such an approach, the BCYSC will convene a team in collaboration with the appropriate system partners (i.e., Case Expeditor attached to the Family Court/Juvenile Unit, local and/or state service providers). It should be noted that the Case Expeditor and BCYSC Administrator communicate on a regular basis on service delivery issues (delays in placement, especially for juveniles who present with serious behaviors: fire setting, sexual offending, substance abuse, and behavioral). Client Specific Funds were not allocated in the 2015 Juvenile Justice Allocation nor will they be for the 2016 Funding Application. The 2015 Bergen County Request For Proposal for Juvenile Justice Funding had a line item for transportation; some agencies applied and did receive funds.

Recommendations – Lens of Race/Ethnicity: 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 forementioned recommendations would also be appropriate for all groups of young people who are involved at this point within the Juvenile Justice System.

UPDATE: The BCYSC approved 1/3 Set Aside of Partnership Funds to the county's Comprehensive Alternatives to Program with Electronic Monitoring (24/7). This program provides an array of services: intensive supervision, daily phone contacts, psycho-educational groups, regular contact with school and/or place of employment, home visits and communication with parents or guardians. Case Management is also provided. Bergen County Probation Services, Juvenile Unit continues to provide a graduated sanctions program which includes Intensive Supervision and Electronic Monitoring. These programs service all juveniles.

REENTRY 2015-2017 RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation 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 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.

UPDATE: The BCYSC Administrator has put in place an additional system of notification to key

parties when a Bergen County juvenile/young adult is returning to the community. The key parties include: Bergen County Prosecutor's Office/Juvenile Unit Chief and Assistant Prosecutor who is assigned to the Sex Crimes Unit and does the tier level for Megan's Law, and the Office of Victim Witness. Notifications continue to be provided to the BC Division of Family Guidance Clinical Director and the Court Liaison who initiates the Parole Plan, and the NJ JJC Court Liaison. The NJ JJC Court Liaison also continues to receive the notification. The BCYSC Administrator also works closely with the NJ JJC Community Development Specialist who has been instrumental in providing the individual Parole Plan, which is then shared with the key parties. Assistance in connecting a juvenile/young adult to services is always provided by the BCYSC Administrator, as requested by any of the key parties involved at this stage of the Juvenile Justice System.

Recommendation 2: 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.

UPDATE: BCYSC Administrator reaches out to key parties upon NJ JJC notification that a juvenile/young adult is returning to Bergen County. All efforts are made to ensure that the juvenile/young adult is connected to services mandated in the Parole Plan.

With the upcoming implementation of the new Federal Workforce Innovation Opportunity Act (WIOA) there could be many new opportunities for juveniles/young adults. The funding formula has changed to providing 75% of the total funding for services for out-of-school youth, ages 16-24 and who meet one or more additional conditions (i.e., school dropout, subject to the juvenile or adult justice system, individual with a disability, low income individual who requires additional assistance to enter or complete an educational program or to secure or hold employment, etc.). The BCYSC Administrator is a member of the Youth Investment Council, which is under the Workforce Investment Board. Both the Board and Council will be involved in the implementation of WIOA.

Recommendations – Lens of Race/Ethnicity: *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.

UPDATE: Although there are no specific programs funded by the Juvenile Justice Allocation, all efforts are made to connect juveniles/young adults to much needed programming as they

return from the NJ JJC. Please refer to the Updated under Reentry Recommendation 1 and 2.

4. 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 2016	Survey Results and Blank Survey Form are in Section IV. Attachment B of the Plan Update
Bergen County 2013 Juvenile Arrests - Summary	NJ State Police, Uniform Crime Report (UCR)	2013	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 IV. Attachment L of the Plan Update
Causes and Correlates of Delinquency	NJ JJC	Ongoing	Document guided the BCYSC in developing 2016 funding recommendations	Copy of document is in Section IV. Attachment E of the Plan Update

BCYSC/JCEC Juvenile Justice System Data Review Report	UCR-State, BC Prosecutor's Office, Superior Court-Family Division FACTS (Family Automated Case Tracking System)	Various Years	Document guided the BCYSC in planning and developing 2016 funding recommendations	Copy of the Report is in Section IV. Attachment C of the Plan Update
County and Municipal Alliances	BC Department of Health, Office of Alcohol and Drug Dependency	2014/2019 Year 2 Summary	Document guided the BCYSC in planning and developing 2016 funding recommendations	Copy of the Report is in Section IV. Attachment J of the Plan Update
BC Municipalities Ranked by # of Charges Filed (Map)	Superior Court of NJ, FACTS Reports	Calendar Year 2014	Identifies the location of juvenile crime in Bergen County; information used in planning and developing the 2016 funding recommendations	Map/list of mall Municipalites is in Section IV. Attachment D a of the Plan Update
NJ Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Annual Data Report March 2015; Bergen County JDAI 2014 Highlights, Research& Reform Specialist	NJ Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement, NJ Juvenile Justice Commission	Calendar Year 2014	Report provided an array of analysis in key detention utilization indicators, Alternatives to Detention Program, Minority Youth in Detention, Minority Overrepresentation, etc.	Copies of the NJ JDAI 2014 Annual Data Report; Bergen County JDAI 2014 Highlights are on file in the BCYSC Administrator's Office.
Juvenile Waivers	Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Division	Calendar Year 2014	Report provided information to the BCYSC on the number of Waivers for Calendar Year 2014	Refer to Section IV. Attachment G

Juvenile Justice Funded Program Intakes	NJ JJC	Calendar Year 2014	Report provided information on the program intakes for Calendar Year 2014	Refer to Section IV. Attachment H
Commitments, Probationer Residential Intakes and Referrals of Probationers to NJ JJC	NJ JJC (BCYSC Report, compilation of data)	2007-2014 JJC Data	Information was used for program planning, and the allocation of funding priorities.	Copy of Key Findings are in Section IV. Attachment F of the Plan Update
Pocket Guide New Jersey Kids Count	Advocates for Children of New Jersey	Bergen County Key Indicators, 2014 vs. 2015	The data enhanced the planning efforts of the BCYSC.	Copy of the ACNJ Bergen County Key Indicators are in Section IV. Attachment M
Needs Assessment, Key Findings	CIACC	Calendar Year 2011	Information was used for program planning.	Copy of Key Findings are in Section IV. Attachment I of the Plan Update

Comments: None.

5. 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 2nd. 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 7th 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.

UPDATE: The NJ Department of Children and Families, Children's System of Care (CSOC) continues to evolve with addressing the array of service needs of various children/adolescents and young adults who are referred to CSOC for critical services. Challenges continue with placing of juveniles in the Juvenile Justice System who are presenting with serious and complex service needs. Efforts must continue to provide much needed placements for this population group. Long delays do occur especially for juveniles who need placement and are identified with fire setting and/or sexual offending behaviors and/or behavioral health (especially acting out). Bergen has seen a number of juveniles coming before the court with the previously described serious and challenging behaviors. The BCYSC will continue to take a proactive stance and advocate with key stakeholder: Court, BC CIACC, BC HSAC Children and Families Committee, etc. on the needs of juveniles presenting throughout the Continuum of Care to the Juvenile Justice System.

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 demonstrated 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-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 was -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.

UPDATES:

Source: The New Jersey Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) 2014 Annual Data Report, March 2015 (Draft)

a) Average Daily Population-ADP and Admissions to Detention (Table 2 and 3, Pg. 2&3)

Pre-JDAI ADP were 20.3. In 2013 and 2014 the ADP was the same, 8.1. There was zero change in ADP between 2013 vs. 2014. The Pre/Post JDAI (2005 vs. 2014) ADP represented 12.2 fewer juveniles, which resulted in a substantial decrease (60.1%) in the ADP.

Pre-JDAI Admissions numbers were 249 juveniles. 2013 and 2014 each had 103 Admissions. The one year change was zero. The Pre/Post JDAI (2005 vs. 2014) indicates that there were 146 fewer juveniles admitted to Detention in 2014; resulting in a substantial decrease of (58.6%) in the Pre/Post JDAI Admissions.

b) Minority Youth in Detention (Table 19, Pg. 20) Average Daily Population

The number of minority juveniles reduced substantially (59.0%) when comparing the Pre/Post JDAI number of 16.1 vs. 6.6. A slight increase, 0.5, occurred in the Average Daily Population from 6.1 in 2013 vs. 6.6 in 2014.

c) Minority Overrepresentation in Detention Representation (Table 31, Pg. 27):

Pre/Post JDAI Minority Representation in the youth population had a small increase in the percentage number of 7: 35.1% vs. 42.1% Post-JDAI.

Pre/Post JDAI Minority Representation in Detention was 79.4% vs. 80.8%. The Percentage Point Difference in the Pre/Post JDAI was: -5.6 (44.3% - 38.7%).

d) % of Detention Admissions Comprised of Minority Youth (Table 57, Pg. 45)

Pre/Post JDAI: There was a small percentage difference/increase, 3.3, in admissions of Minority youth, 76.7% vs. 81.6%.



Attached is the above Chart.

SECTION IV. CY 2015 BERGEN COUNTY EXISTING SERVICES CONTINUUM OF CARE (Points of Intervention) CHART

Delinquency Prevention Programs	Law Enforcement Diversion Programs	Family Crisis Intervention Unit
<p>Funded Programs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Moving Into Knowledge (660 hours/170 students/ SCP, Other) Teaneck PASS After-School Program (40 youth/SCP, School) * Fire Prevention Program (63 screenings, 126 fire safety sessions/SCP, Agency) Second Step Social Skills Program (940 sessions, 2350 students/SCP, Parent Agency) <p>Additional Programs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Community Mental Health Centers (4, State, Insurance) Reflections (18 youth/BC) **CSA (varies/State, Medicaid) Municipal Alliances, Office of Alcohol and Drug Dependency (58 out of 70 BC Municipalities/State) BC Office of Alcohol and Drug Dependency (na, BC, State) Center for Alcohol & Drug Resources (varies/State, Parent Agency) Boys & Girls Clubs (varies/membership fees, grants, etc.) *Conklin Youth Resource Center (varies/BC) *School Based Youth Services Programs (Teaneck High School/Forum, Englewood High School/Zone, Hackensack High School-off site)/na, varies *Bergen's Place (16 Beds, BC, Federal Grant, State) 	<p>Funded Programs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> *Fire Prevention Program (21 screenings/58 fire safety sessions/SCP, Agency) – program also offers clinical sessions, REFER TO NOTE BELOW *Moral Reconciliation/Anger Management Program (27 youth, 170 group sessions-90 for youth & 80 for parents/SCP, Agency) REFER TO NOTE BELOW *BCDFG TUTOR/TEACH – Teens Using Technology Responsibly and /Teen Education About Cyber Harassment (25 youth/families, 300 sessions/FC, BC) <p>Additional Programs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Stationhouse Adjustments Programs (all 70 Municipalities, BC County Police) Community Mental Health Centers (4/State, Insurance) *PESP – 262 Help for Minors (varies/State, Agency) **CSA (varies/State, Medicaid) *Conklin Youth Resource Center (varies/BC) *Bergen's Place (16 Beds, BC, Federal Grant, State) *BCDFG TUTOR/TEACH – Teens Using Technology Responsibly /Teen Education About Cyber Harassment (varies, BC); 8. *CHAT – Creating Healthy Attitudes in Teens (varies, fee, agency); 9. *School Based Youth Services Programs (Teaneck High School/Forum, Englewood High School/Zone, Hackensack High School-off site)/na, varies <p>NOTE: ANGER MANAGEMENT AND FIRE PREVENTION PROGRAMS COVER THE CATEGORY OF DIVERSIONS; LAW ENFORCEMENT, FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT AND FAMILY COURT DIVERSION PROGRAMS.</p>	<p>Funded Programs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-Systemic Therapy (18 families, caseload of 45/100 in-home counseling, sessions/FC, BC) *Fire Prevention Program (SEE NOTE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVERSION SECTION) *Moral Reconciliation/ Therapy (SEE NOTE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVERSION SECTION) <p>Additional Programs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Juvenile/Family Crisis Intervention Unit (varies/BC); *PESP – 262 Help for Minors (varies/State, Agency) Child Abuse & Neglect Diagnostic Evaluations, (varies/State) **CSA (varies/State, Medicaid) Trauma in Youth Program (varies/State, Agency) Community Mental Health Centers (4, State, Insurance) Kearney KARE/Post CGIS (varies, State, Agency) New Directions/Checkers, Afterschool Partial Care (varies, State, Agency) *Bergen's Place (16 Shelter Beds, BC, state, other) CCIS Unit/15 Bed, 2 Extended (Federal, State, BC, Insurance, Other) *Conklin Youth Resource Center (varies/BC) *School Based Youth Services Programs: Teaneck High School/Forum, Englewood High School/Zone, Hackensack High School-off site/na, State, School, Other 13. Mentoring Program, Volunteer Bureau of BC, DCPD referred (state, private, donations); 14. Youth Advocate Program of Bergen and Passaic, DCPD referred (state, private); 15. *BCDFG TUTOR/TEACH – Teens Using Technology Responsibly and /Teen Education About Cyber Harassment (varies/BC)
<p>Funded Programs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> *Fire Prevention Program (unlimited/fee paid by juvenile/family) Juvenile Conference Committees (varies/State) Intake Service Conferences (varies/State) Youth Educational Shopping Program (unlimited/fee paid by juvenile/family) Community Mental Health Centers (4, State, Insurance) **CSA (varies/State, Medicaid) *Conklin Youth Resource Center (varies/BC) *BCDFG TUTOR/TEACH – Teens Using Technology Responsibly (varies, BC) 	<p>Funded Programs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> BC-Bergen County, BPS-Bergen Probation Services, CIACC-Children's Interagency Coordinating Council, EM= Electronic Monitoring, NJDCP=New Jersey Department of Children and Families, NJ JVC=New Jersey Juvenile Justice Commission, DFG=BC Division of Family Guidance, FC=Family Court Allocation, JAMS=juvenile Automated Management System, JDAL=juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative; NA=Not Available; SCP=State/Community Partnership Allocation ; * = Multiple Categories; Format: Agency Name, Program Name, (Level of Service/Funding Source). Notes: 1)**CSA (Perform Care/JUDGE) – Contract Systems Administrator, Care Management Organization, Mobile Response Stabilization Services Unit, and Family Support Organization, multiple categories and other services, such as Out-of-Home, etc.); 2) Agency names are omitted. 	<p>Funded Programs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> *Court-ordered Psychiatric & Psychological Diagnostic Evaluations (maximum of 10 Pre-Adjudicated, youth/FC & SCP, Agency) Risk Assessments (45/FC, BC) Substance Abuse Assessments (10/FC, BC) Alternatives to Detention-ATD, & Electronic Monitoring (50 youth, caseload of 15 and 5,475 Electronic Monitoring Days/SCP/Agency) * Fire Prevention Program (86 screenings/172 fire safety sessions/SCP&Agency) - program also offers clinical sessions) <p>Additional Programs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Detention Center (20 Beds-Rated Capacity, 29 Licensed, BC) Bergen's Place (16 Shelter Beds, BC, state, other) Case Expediter, Superior Court, Family (JDAL Innovations) **CSA (varies/State, Medicaid) BC One-Stop Career Center (varies/federal, State, BC) Multi-Systemic Therapy (varies/BC) *Conklin Youth Resource Center (varies/BC)
<p>Funded Programs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> *Court-Ordered, Psychiatric and Psychological Diagnostic Evaluations (80 Post-Adjudicated Youth, FC&SCP, agency); 2. Adolescent Substance Abuse Program (190 Assessments, 70 youth in treatment (50 male & 20 female) 500 Counseling Sessions, Individual and Group, Parent, Experiential Sessions, FC, Agency); 3. *Moral Reconciliation Therapy (25 youth, 55 groups - 45 Youth, 10 Parents, SCP, Agency); 4) Fire Prevention Program (2 screenings/4 fire safety sessions, SCP, Agency) program also offers clinical sessions <p>Additional Programs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment Program, JDC (VARIES/BC); 2. Connections (SIHSD Preparation)/BC); 3. Bridges (Work Skills) varies, BC); 4. BC One-Stop Career Center (varies/State, BC); 5. Community Mental Health Centers (4/State, Insurance); 6. Adolescent/Family Treatment (30 youth/BC); 7. **CSA (varies/State, Medicaid); 8. Term Readjustment Program/Forensic Assessment Treatment Social Offending Behaviors (varies/BC); 9. *Conklin Youth Resource Center (varies/BC); 10. BFS – Bergen Prevention Services/Graduated Sanctions Program (state) 	<p>Funded Programs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> **CSA (varies/State, Medicaid) Supervised Apartments (HUD, State, BC) Homebound Bound 10 youth/State, Agency Visions (Ind. Living M&F, ar' State, BC) Community Mental Health Centers (4/State Insurance) BC One-Stop Career Center (varies/County/State) Transitions Manager (Court Liaison, Case Management Parolees/varies/BC) *Conklin Youth Resource Center (varies/BC) 	<p>Funded Programs - None</p> <p>Additional Programs</p>
<p>Family Court Diversion Programs</p>	<p>Family Court Diversion Programs</p>	<p>Detention/Detention Alternative Programs (Pre-Adjudicated Youth)</p>

SECTION IV. ATTACHMENT POINT OF INTERVENTION CHART

SECTION IV. ATTACHMENTS

Listed below are the various attachments utilized to complete the 2016 Plan Update and 2016 Funding Application.

ATTACHMENTS

- A) Bergen County Comprehensive Youth Services 2016 Plan Update, Timeline/Action Plan
- B) Bergen County YSC 2014 Needs Assessment Survey Results and Blank Form
- C) BCYSC Juvenile Justice System Data Review
- D) BC Municipalities Ranked by Number of Charges Filed in 2014 (Map, Excel Sheet)
- E) Causes and Correlates of Delinquency
- F) NJ Juvenile Justice Commission Commitments, Probationer Residential Intakes, Referrals of Probationers to NJ JJC
- G) Juveniles Waivers Calendar Year 2014
- H) Calendar Year 2014 Juvenile Justice Funded Program Intakes
- I) County of Bergen Department of Health Services, Office of Behavioral Health Children's Interagency Coordinating Council, Needs Assessment (Excerpt) January 1, 2011-December 31, 2011
- J) 2014/2019 County Alliance Plan, Year 2 Summary
- K) Bergen County Schools – Violence, Vandalism, Substance Abuse, Harassment/Intimidation/Bullying
- L) Bergen County 2013 Juvenile Arrests – Summary
- M) Pocket Guide Kids Count Report, Bergen County Indicators, 2015 vs. 2014

BERGEN COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE YOUTH SERVICES 2016 PLAN UPDATE

JANUARY 1, 2016-DECEMBER 31, 2016

TIMELINE/ACTION STEPS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>ACTION STEP(S)</u>
March 3, 2015	BCYSC passes motion that reaffirmed the 2015 Needs Assessment Survey Results for the <u>2016 Plan Update</u> .
April 7, 2015	BCYSC approves the Timeline/Action Steps for the <u>2016 Plan Update</u> .
February 2015 – June 2015	1) BCYSC Administrator develops the <u>Draft BC Comprehensive Youth Services Plan, 2016 Plan Update</u> and distributes to the BCYSC. 2) BCYSC Allocations/Program Evaluation Committee prepares the 2016 Funding Recommendations (meets in June 2015).
July 7, 2015 BCYSC SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING	1) Presentation and approval of the <u>2016 Plan Update</u> , and 2016 Funding Recommendations (2016 Juvenile Justice Allocation (including the 1/3 Set Aside). 2) BCDHS prepares various resolutions (approval of <u>2016 Plan Update</u> and 2016 Juvenile Justice Funding Recommendations). Upon the passage of the county resolutions; BCDHS forwards the <u>2016 Plan Update</u> and 2016 Juvenile Application to the NJ JJC (due date is September 1, 2015).
October 2015-November 2015	NJ JJC informs the BCYSC/County of Bergen that <u>2016 Plan Update</u> is accepted and forwards award notice/conditions of award, etc.). Both the county and the NJ JJC complete various administrative paperwork.
January 1, 2016	Funded programs commence.

File: Word, 2016 Plan Update - Timeline
BCYSC Approved: April 7, 2015

**BERGEN COUNTY YOUTH SERVICES COMMISSION, 2015-2017 PLAN
2014 NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY RESULTS**

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

TOP TEN SERVICE INTERVENTIONS NEEDED BUT NOT AVAILABLE
1) AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAM (same Ranking as 2013)
2) DECISION MAKING SKILLS TRAINING (was Ranked 8 th in 2013)
3) COUNSELING /FAMILY
4) LIFE SKILLS TRAINING (was Ranked 3 rd in 2013)
5) ANGER MANAGEMENT TRAINING (was Ranked 6 th in 2013)
6) INTENSIVE IN-HOME SERVICES
7) SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT - INPATIENT
8) RESPITE CARE
9) ROLE MODEL/MENTOR
10) TRANSPORTATION (was Ranked 7 th 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
REAFFIRMED BY BCYSC: March 3, 2015 Membership Meeting

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

_____</p> |
|--|--|---|

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

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

**BCYSC
JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM DATA REVIEW**

CATEGORY	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
*JCC						
Juveniles	625	504	375	314	233	195
Cases	629	507	376	314	235	198
*ISC						
Juveniles	323	325	298	315	287	273
Cases	326	330	303	323	289	280
*NOT MANDATORY						
Juveniles	694	533	566	456	323	366
Cases	817	557	630	468	335	377
*MANDATORY						
Juveniles	727	687	554	670	576	506
Cases	891	781	597	783	661	596
STATION HOUSE ADJUSTMENTS BC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE DATA						
	-	551	-	513	388	-
UCR BERGEN JUVENILE ARRESTS						
	3,581	3,139	2,865	2,354	1,982	-

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

JCC (Juvenile Conference Committees) – JCC juveniles have the greatest decreases (68%), which was substantial, in both juveniles and cases for the period of 2009 vs. 2014: 626 juveniles/629 cases vs. 195 juveniles/198 cases.

ISC (Intake Service Conference) – ISC juveniles and cases had a small decreases (15%) when comparing juveniles and (13%) in cases for the period of 2009 vs. 2014: 323 juveniles/326 cases vs. 273 juveniles/280 cases.

NOT MANDATORY (attorney is not required) – Not Mandatory Calendar had a substantial decreases in juveniles (47%) and cases (53%) when comparing 2009 vs. 2014: 694 juveniles/817 cases vs. 366 juveniles/377 cases.

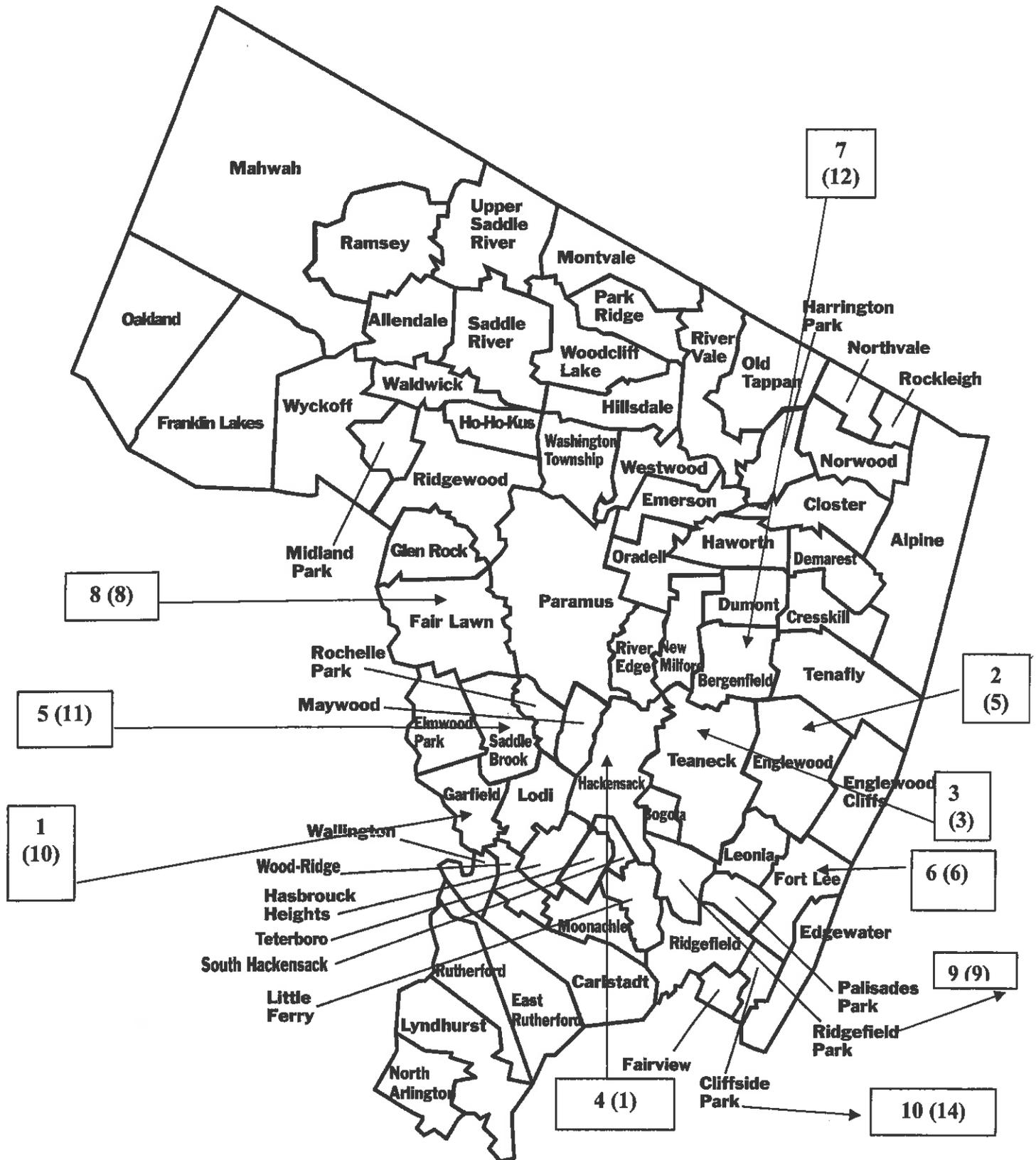
MANDATORY (attorney is required) – Mandatory Calendar had moderate decreases in juveniles (30%) and cases (33%) when comparing 2009 vs. 2014: 727 juveniles/891 cases vs. 506 juveniles/596 cases.

STATIONHOUSE ADJUSTMENTS – Adjustments have steadily decreased with a small decrease (.06%) from 551 in 2010 vs. 513 in 2012. A moderate decrease (24%) 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 (44%) from 2009 vs. 2013: 3,581 vs. 1,982.

BCYSC Juvenile Justice System DATA, 3/2015, CM

**2014 TOP TEN BERGEN COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES
RANKED BY NUMBER OF JUVENILE CHARGES FILED**



TOP TEN MUNICIPALITIES: 1) Garfield; 2) Englewood; 3) Teaneck; 4) Hackensack; 5) Saddle Brook; 6) Fort Lee; 7) Bergenfield; 8) Fair Lawn; 9) Ridgefield Park; 10) Cliffside Park. **NOTES:** 1) NUMBERS IN THE BRACKET INDICATE THE 2013 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 2014 (Top Ten Ranking) – Cliffside Park, Saddle Brook; Bergenfield; 4) No longer in Top Ten 2014: Lodi; Mahwah; Paramus.

2014 Bergen County Offenses

Municipalities	Mun/J	Mun/O	Non-W/J	Non-W/O	TBC/J	TBC/O	OOC/J	OOC/O	OOS/J	OOS/O	T/J	T/O	Rank by		MAP Rank by	
													Bergen City Offenses	Total Offenses	Total Offenses (Non-County)	Non-County Offenses
ALLESDALE	7	7	7	12	14	19	0	0	0	0	14	19	45	44		
ALPINE	2	8	15	30	17	38	3	7	5	10	25	55	44	20		
BERGENFIELD	29	69	3	9	32	78	0	0	0	0	32	78	9	7		
BOGOTA	3	7	7	12	10	19	1	1	0	0	11	20	45	44		
CARLSTADT	7	15	3	13	10	28	0	0	0	0	10	28	34	29		
CLIFFSIDE PK	11	20	15	49	29	69	4	26	2	2	32	97	25	16		
CLOSTER	5	9	5	9	19	18	0	0	1	1	11	19	42	47		
CRESSKILL	10	28	8	13	18	41	0	0	0	0	18	41	15	19		
DEMAREST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	68		
DUMONT	10	24	3	4	13	29	0	0	0	0	13	29	19	29		
E. RUTHERFORD	14	19	5	11	19	30	5	11	10	16	34	66	28	28		
EDGEWATER	10	17	5	15	15	32	16	24	0	0	31	56	31	25		
ELMWOOD PK.	7	20	1	2	14	21	2	2	0	0	10	24	26	41		
EMERSON	2	3	3	5	5	8	0	0	1	2	6	10	55	55		
ENGLEWOOD	95	183	5	6	100	169	0	0	4	5	104	174	2	2		
* CLIFFS	0	0	2	4	2	4	0	0	2	3	4	7	63	68		
FAIRLAWN	25	49	14	24	39	73	9	20	1	1	49	94	8	8		
FAIRVIEW	17	23	2	3	19	26	0	0	0	0	19	26	20	32		
FT. LEE	28	68	9	28	37	95	7	15	6	10	50	121	6	6		
FRANKLIN LKS.	2	6	2	3	4	9	0	0	0	0	4	9	49	54		
GARFIELD	94	172	5	9	99	181	3	6	0	0	102	187	1	1		
GLEN ROCK	3	11	2	2	5	13	0	0	0	0	5	13	41	50		
HACKENSACK	64	89	38	68	100	155	13	37	3	7	116	190	4	4		
HARRINGTON PK	3	5	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	3	5	51	65		
HAS. HEIGHTS	9	13	5	7	14	20	1	1	1	2	16	23	38	43		
HAWORTH	2	4	1	2	3	6	0	0	0	0	3	6	53	62		
HILLSDALE	12	34	9	9	21	43	0	0	0	0	21	43	13	17		
HO-HO-KUS	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	66	67		
LEONIA	8	12	10	12	18	24	0	0	0	0	18	24	46	36		
LITTLE FERRY	8	16	2	7	10	22	0	0	0	0	10	22	34	40		
LODI	25	43	7	11	32	54	6	16	0	0	36	72	11	13		
LYNDHURST	18	34	7	14	25	48	3	8	0	0	28	54	13	16		
MAHWAH	27	48	5	8	32	54	1	8	16	16	41	71	10	13		
MAYWOOD	3	4	5	10	8	14	1	1	0	0	9	15	53	49		
MIDLAND PK.	1	1	4	5	5	8	1	1	0	0	6	7	60	62		
MONTVALE	5	6	1	1	6	7	1	1	3	4	10	12	49	59		
MOONACHIE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	0	1	17	63	68		
N. MILFORD	12	22	5	14	17	36	0	0	0	0	17	36	22	22		
N. ARLINGTON	9	16	0	0	9	16	5	6	0	0	14	21	34	48		
NORTHVALE	1	1	6	11	7	12	0	0	1	2	8	14	60	61		
NORWOOD	0	0	3	6	3	6	0	0	1	3	4	9	63	62		
OAKLAND	10	22	1	1	11	23	1	4	0	0	12	27	22	37		
OLD TAPPAN	11	19	8	12	19	31	1	2	2	3	22	36	28	28		
ORADELL	0	0	5	10	5	10	2	3	0	0	7	13	63	63		
PALISADES PK	4	5	8	18	12	23	1	2	0	0	13	25	51	37		
PARAMUS	4	9	32	47	36	56	18	23	11	15	65	94	42	12		
PARK RIDGE	31	35	3	3	34	38	2	2	2	4	38	44	12	20		
RAMBEY	10	13	1	10	11	23	2	3	4	4	17	30	38	37		
RIDGEFIELD	9	16	7	9	16	25	1	4	4	8	21	37	32	34		
* PARK	27	60	4	10	31	70	1	1	1	3	33	74	7	9		
RIDGEWOOD	27	47	5	11	32	56	0	0	0	0	32	56	9	11		
RIVEREDGE	17	21	15	15	32	36	0	0	0	0	32	36	24	22		
RIVERVALE	10	28	6	14	18	42	0	0	1	2	17	44	15	18		
ROCHELLE PK	0	0	4	26	4	26	0	0	0	0	4	26	63	32		
ROCKLEIGH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	68		
RUTHERFORD	7	15	5	13	12	28	2	2	1	1	15	31	64	29		
SADDLE BROOK	14	18	10	109	24	127	1	1	0	0	25	128	30	6		
SADDLE RIVER	0	0	4	7	4	7	0	0	0	0	4	7	63	68		
S. HACKENSACK	1	2	5	5	8	8	1	3	0	0	7	11	66	55		
TEANECK	67	164	6	13	73	187	0	0	1	2	74	189	3	3		
TENAFLY	17	27	10	23	27	50	0	0	1	1	28	51	17	15		
TETERBORO	1	2	12	19	13	21	2	4	1	1	16	26	56	41		
USADLE RIVER	4	18	1	3	5	19	0	0	0	0	5	19	32	44		
WALDWICK	4	7	0	0	4	7	2	2	0	0	8	9	65	69		
WALINGTON	1	1	5	7	6	8	0	0	0	0	6	8	60	66		
WASH. TWP.	1	2	3	6	4	8	0	0	0	0	4	8	56	65		
WESTWOOD	13	25	8	10	21	35	0	0	0	0	21	36	18	22		
WOODCLIFF LK.	4	7	4	4	8	11	0	0	8	10	18	21	45	52		
WOODRIDGE	18	23	1	2	17	25	0	0	0	0	17	25	20	34		
WYCKOFF	10	20	7	11	17	31	0	0	3	12	20	43	25	26		
SUBTOTAL	909	1679	497	895	1318	2544	120	297	89	149	1625	2950				
GRAND TOTAL																
2014					1,325	2,960					1,718*	3,302*				
2013					1,815	3,005					1,842*	3,316*	*VOP+		VOP - Violation of Probation	
2012					2,081	3,758					2,298*	4,034*	BCOOC		Bergen City Out of County	
2011					2,088	3,731					2,352	4,085				
2010					2,792	4,916					3,014	5,193				
2009					2,528	4,893					3,053	5,297				
2008					2,728	4,487					3,061	4,857				
2007					3,103	5,145					3,362	5,452				
2006					2,981	5,205					3,250	5,588				
SECTION IV. Attachment D																
Legend:																
*RANKING ONLY includes offenses within Bergen County																
Legend: Mun/J-Municipal Juvenile; Mun/O-Municipal Offenses; Non W/O-Non Municipal Juvenile; T/O-Total Juvenile; T/J-Total Offenses																

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

NJ JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION-NJJJC

COMMITMENTS, PROBATIONER RESIDENTIAL INTAKES, REFERRALS OF PROBATIONERS TO NJ JJC

Bergen Commitments and Probationer Intakes Residential Programs, 2014 vs. 2013

Category	2013	2014
# Commitments	14	7
# Probationer Intakes Residential Programs	4	2

Overall, between 2013 and 2014 there has been a large decrease, (50%), for both categories. Commitments went from 14 in 2013 to 7 in 2014.

Probationer Intakes, Residential Programs went from 4 in 2013 to 2 in 2014.

Statewide there was a small decrease (12%) in Commitments: 274 in 2014 vs. 314 in 2013. Probationer Referrals also had a small decrease (14%): 410 in 2014 vs. 482 vs. 2013.

Bergen Commitments and Probationer Residential Intakes, 2007-2014

YEAR	# Commitments	#Probationer Residential Intakes
2007	12	5
2008	22	7
2009	23	3
2010	15	9
2011	18	8
2012	10	3
2013	14	4
2014	7	2

A comparison of 2007 vs. 2014 indicates that there has been a moderate decrease (41%) in Commitments. During the same time period a large decrease (60%) occurred in Probationer Residential Intakes.

File: Word, 2014 NJ JJC Commitments Probationer Numbers

JUVENILE WAIVERS
CALENDAR YEAR 2014

COUNTY	# JUVENILES	CASES	#OFFENSES
Atlantic	7	7	55
Bergen	4	5	14
Burlington	9	12	49
Camden	14	23	65
Cape May	1	1	4
Cumberland	7	7	26
Essex	16	18	101
Hudson	3	3	13
Mercer	11	14	46
Middlesex	6	11	34
Monmouth	5	11	42
Ocean	6	6	19
Passaic	2	3	11
Salem	2	2	12
Somerset	1	1	4
Sussex	1	1	4
Union	6	6	25
TOTAL	101	131	524

Source: New Jersey Administrative Office for the Courts, Family Division, February 13, 2015

Of the twenty-one (21) counties in New Jersey, seventeen (17) or 80% had Juvenile Waiver Cases in Calendar Year 2014. Waivers varied from county to county from a high of 23 cases in Camden to a low of one case in Somerset, Sussex and Cape May Counties. Essex County had the highest number of total Offenses, 101, out of all counties. Bergen had a small number of Waiver Cases, a total of 5 which involved 4 juveniles and 14 offenses.

This data is extremely helpful and it is hoped that going forward additional years of data can be provided to determine various county trends of Waiver Cases.

Prepared by: Cathy Mirra, BCYSC Administrator, March 16, 2015

Section IV. Attachment G

CALENDAR YEAR 2014 JUVENILE JUSTICE FUNDED PROGRAM INTAKES

CONTINUUM OF CARE	PROGRAM	PROVIDER	# of MALES	# OF FEMALES	TOTAL
DELINQUENCY PREVENTION	Moving Into Knowledge	Center for Modern Dance	63	109	172
"	Second Step Program	CAFS, TCADR	542	500	1,042
"	PASS Partnership	Teaneck Public Schools	11	13	24
"	A Partnership for Caring	Vantage Health System	15	11	26
DIVERSION	Multi-Systemic Therapy Program (J/FCIU)	BC Division of Family Guidance	15	12	27
DIVERSION, DETENTION, DISPOSITION	Fire Prevention	Care Plus NJ	66	6	72
DIVERSION, DISPOSITION	Anger Management	Care Plus NJ	35	7	42
DETENTION	Alternatives to Detention, EM	BC Division of Family Guidance	39	8	47
DISPOSITION	Adolescent Substance Abuse Program	"	172	37	209
"	Adolescent Diagnostic Unit	Bergen Family Center	39	13	52
TOTAL	-	-	997	716	1,713
%			58%	41%	99%

SOURCE: NJ Juvenile Justice Commission, JAMS (Juvenile Automated Management System), Calendar Year 2014.

LEGEND: CAFS = Children's Aid and Family Services, TCADR = The Center for Alcohol and Drug Resources; PASS = Police/Parents and School Students; EM = Electronic Monitoring. Due to rounding off percentages may not total to 100.

A total of 1,713 juveniles were served during Calendar Year 2014 under the Juvenile Justice Funded Programs. Of the total juveniles served 58% or 997 were males and 41% or 716 were females. A total of ten (10) programs were funded across four of the five Continuum of Care Categories. No programs were funded under the Re-Entry Continuum of Care Category.

Word: CY 2014 Juvenile Justice Funded Program Intakes, CM

**County of Bergen Department of Health Services, Office of Behavioral Health
CHILDREN'S INTERAGENCY COORDINATING COUNCIL
NEEDS ASSESSMENT (EXCERPT)
JANUARY 1, 2011-DECEMBER 31, 2011**

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:
 - o 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.
 - o 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 ... "
 - o 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., DDIMI; CD/MI).
- 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) MH/ATOD and Access to Health Care Task Forces, and the HSAC Children and Families Committee.

**2014/2019 County Alliance Plan
Year 2 Summary**

- Grant award is \$757,888
- Coordination budget (salaries and fringe) \$113,683
- County-Wide activities is \$24,332 Note: There is a \$20,000 cap on allocations for County-Wide activities; funds over that cap must be RFPd out to Municipal Alliances
 1. Billboards: \$10,000
 2. Quarterly Municipal Alliance Trainings: \$3,000
 3. Train the Trainer: \$3000
 4. Special Projects Funding RFP: \$ 4,332 (funds to be RFPd out to Municipal Alliances) \$24,332
 5. Community-Wide events: \$4,000
- Municipal Alliance Allocation: \$619,873
- 57 local Municipal Alliances have submitted applications. Non-participating municipalities are: Allendale, Closter, Demarest, Dumont, Elmwood Park, , Glen Rock, Hasbrouck Heights, Lyndhurst, Rockleigh, Saddle Brook, South Hackensack, Teterboro and Waldwick
- Alliances identified the following priorities:

6. Problem Drinking	41	
7. Illicit Drug Use	12	57
8. Medication Misuse	4	
9. New and Emerging Drugs	0	
- **Municipal Alliance Plan changes:**
 1. Bergenfield: No coordinator stipend - those funds reallocated amongst all programs
 2. Bogota: Plan no longer includes Coordinator stipend, School Planners, DARE and funds reallocated to include Suicide Prevention and Bullying, now added to plan
 3. Fair Lawn: Plan no longer includes Reflections program; TASE will be paid for from Cash Match requirement and funds reallocated to Jr. Police Academy, now added to plan
 4. Fort Lee: Now participating and plan has been submitted for approval:
 - a) Funding amount: \$15, 279 DEDR
 - b) Priority: Problem Drinking

- c) **Root Causes: Social Norms, Low Perception of Risk**
 - d) **Local Conditions:**
 - *Children and adolescents are having difficulty coping with high levels of stress and anxiety caused by environmental and social factors
 - * Many adolescents do not recognize the consequences of underage drinking
 - *The use of ATOD is often seen as a social norm for adolescents
 - *Many parents are not familiar with ways to minimize the risk of ATOD use among adolescents
 - e) **Interventions:**
 - *Partnership with Law Enforcement
 - *Prevention Education
 - * After School Activity
5. **Haworth: Plan no longer includes Jr. Police Academy and funds reallocated**
 6. **Lodi: Plan no longer includes Be the Best You Can Be and funds reallocated; Coordinator stipend now paid from cash match and DE DR funds reallocated**
 7. **Lyndhurst: No longer participating**
 8. **Old Tappan: Logic Model priority revised from Illicit Drug Use to Medication Misuse; Sticker Shock program added and funds from other programs revised to allow funds for Sticker Shock**
 9. **Palisades Park: Plan no longer includes TASE and those funds have been reallocated to other programs**
 10. **Saddle River: Plan no longer includes Middle School programs as there is no Middle School in Saddle River; those funds have been reallocated**
 11. **Teaneck: Project Alert will now be Elks Peer Leadership Training (funding stays the same)**
 12. **Tenafly: Plan no longer includes Smoke-Out and those funds have been reallocated**
 13. **Washington Township: Logic Model revised to include the connection between problem drinking and drug use; Plan no longer includes DARE but revised to School Programs that include Stigma Free**

Municipal Alliance Budget Modifications

- Lodi: moving \$1999 from k-12 Education Be the Best You Can Be to Smart Moves Consultant; \$600 Cash Match Coordination stipend to k-12 Cash Match for Jr. Police
- Franklin Lakes: \$808 in Other Direct Costs moved from Alcohol Awareness & Education for Parents/Community to Consultant; \$1020 in Other Direct Costs moved from Alcohol Awareness & Education for Parents/Community to consultant
- Garfield: \$800 in consultant moved from Youth Prevention/Youth Leadership to Other Direct Costs, Jr. Police; \$700 in DARE consultant moved to DARE Other Direct Costs

Municipal Alliance Special Projects Funding RFP

- Rutherford has applied for \$3500 (\$7916 available) for translation of materials to languages reflective of the community and permanent signage reflecting drug prevention messages and resources, also in numerous languages

**BERGEN COUNTY SCHOOLS
VIOLENCE, VANDALISM, SUBSTANCE ABUSE,
HARASSMENT/INTIMIDATION/BULLYING (HIB)
SCHOOL YEARS-SY 2008-2009, 2012-2013, 2013-2014**

School Based Incidences	SY 2008-2009 #	SY 2008-2009 % of Total Incidences	RANK	SY 2012-2013 #	SY 2012-2013 % of Total Incidences	RANK	SY 2013-2014 #	SY 2013-2014 % of Total Incidences	RANK
Violence	728	51%	1	483	27.6%	2	454	29.8%	2
Vandalism	355	24.9%	2	184	10.5%	4	177	11.6%	4
Weapons	59	4.1%	4	55	3.1%	5	59	3.9%	5
Substances	286	20%	3	287	16.4%	3	239	15.7%	3
HIB	-	-	-	742	42.4%	1	594	39%	1
Total	1,428	100%	-	1,751	100	-	*1,523	100	-

* - Unduplicated Count was 1486; actual sum of all four categories was 1523

Violence had a moderate decrease (37%) when comparing SY 2008-2009 vs. SY 2013-2014. Vandalism had a substantial decrease (50%) when comparing SY 2008-2009 vs. SY 2013-2014. Weapons had a small decrease (.06%) in SY 2012-2013 compared to SY 2008-2009. HIB had a small decrease (19%) when comparing SY 2012-2013 vs. SY 2013-2014. Substances had a small decrease (16%) when comparing SY 2008-2009 vs. SY 2013-2014.

Ranking of the incidences changed when HIB began to be tracked. HIB Ranked 1st for SY 2012-2013 and SY 2013-2014. Tracking of HIB only began in SY 2012-2013. Violence Ranked 1st in SY 2008-2009 and then Ranked 2nd in SY 2012-2013 and SY 2013-2014. Substances Ranked 3rd overall three School Years. Vandalism Ranked 2nd in SY 2008-2009 and then Ranked 4th in SY 2012-2013 and SY 2013-2014. Weapons Ranked 4th in SY 2008-2009 and then Ranked 5th in SY 2012-2013 and SY 2013-2014.

Sources: Bergen County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan, January 1, 2015-December 31, 2017; Commissioner's Annual Report to the Education Committees of the Senate and Assembly on Violence, Vandalism, and Substance Abuse in New Jersey Public Schools, July 1, 2013-June 30, 2014 (Based on District Reported Data in the Electronic Violence and Vandalism Reporting System and the Harassment, Intimidation and Bullying Investigations, Trainings and Program System), December 2014.

File: Word, Folder Violence, Vandalism, Substance Abuse and HIB

BERGEN COUNTY 2013 JUVENILE ARRESTS SUMMARY

- *Juveniles represented 9% or 1,982 of the total arrests in Bergen County in 2013. Adults represented 91% or 18,929 of the total arrests in 2013. Total arrests for 2013 were 20,911 which represents a small increase of 1% from 2012 vs. 2011. Adult arrests increased by 3% and juvenile arrests decreased by 16%, 2013 vs. 2012.
- *Total juvenile arrests resulted in Bergen County being Ranked 4th Statewide, which was the same ranking as in 2012. 15% or 304 arrests were for Index Offenses; while 84% or 1,678 were for Non-Index Offenses.
- *Total Index Offenses were 304 in 2013 which represents a 14% decrease compared to 354 in 2012.

Index Offenses (7) includes: Murder, Sexual Assault, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny-Theft, Motor Vehicle Theft.

Three (3) Index Offenses had increases, 2013 vs. 2012: Murder – 1 vs. 0; Motor Vehicle Theft – 10 vs. 7; Robbery – 40 vs. 32.

Four (4) Index Offenses experienced decreases, 2012 vs. 2011: Burglary – 36 vs. 47; Sexual Assault – 2 vs. 3; Aggravated Assault – 40 vs. 54; Larceny-Theft – 175 vs. 211.

- *Total Non-Index Offenses (21) in 2013 were 1,678 which represents a decrease compared to 2000 in 2012.

Five (5) out of the 21 offenses had increases, 2013 vs. 2012: Simple Assault – 156 vs. 133; Vagrancy – 6 vs. 3; Curfew and Loitering – 56 vs. 39; Runaways – 70 vs. 39; Offenses Against Family and Children – 12 vs. 10.

Twelve (12) out of the 21 categories had decreases, 2013 vs. 2012: Drug Abuse Violations – 469 vs. 524; Driving Under the Influence – 19 vs. 39; Liquor Laws – 255 vs. 406; Forgery&Counterfeiting – 6 vs. 8; Fraud – 3 vs. 19; Embezzlement – 0 vs. 1; Stolen Property – 17 vs. 22; Criminal/Malicious Mischief – 76 vs. 126; All Other Offenses – 332 vs. 368; Disorderly Conduct – 132 vs. 188; Weapons – 40 vs. 45; Sex Offenses – 17 vs. 18.

Four (4) offenses remained the same in 2013 vs. 2012: Arson – 12 in each year; Gambling – 0 in each year; Manslaughter – 0 in each year; Prostitution and Commercialized Vice – 0 in each year.

- *Top Ten Offenses (Index&Non-Index): Rank 1 – Drug Abuse Violations; Rank 2 – All Other Offenses; Rank 3 - Liquor Laws; Rank 4 - **Larceny-Theft**; Rank 5 – Simple Assault; Rank 6 – Disorderly Conduct; Rank 7 – Criminal/Malicious Mischief; ****Rank 8** – Runaway; ****Rank 9** – Curfew and Loitering; **Rank 10** – **Robbery, Aggravated Assault** and Weapons. ****Behaviors** fall under the J/FCIU.

- * Arrest Rate per 1000 youth decreased from 20 in 2013 vs. 24 in 2012.

- * Dispositions of Juveniles Taken into Custody in 2013 (same ranking as 2012): Rank 1 – Referred to Juvenile Court or Probation; Rank 2nd – Handled within Dept. & Released; Rank 3rd – Referred to Welfare Agency; Rank 4th – Referred to Criminal or Adult Court; Rank 5th – Referred to Other Police Agency.

- * Gender – decreases occurred from 2013 vs. 2012: Males – 1483 vs. 1756 and Females – 499 vs. 598.
- * Race – decreases occurred from 2013 vs. 2012: White – 1527 vs. 1882; Black – 344 vs. 355; Asian or Pacific Islander – 102 vs. 112. Amer Indian or Alaskan Native had an increase: 9 vs. 5.
- * Ethnic Origin – decreases occurred from 2013 vs. 2012: Hispanic – 474 vs. 516; Non-Hispanic – 1508 vs. 1838.

Word: UCR 2013 SUMMARY PAGE, Prepared by: Cathy Mirra, BCYSC Administrator, 04/15

POCKET GUIDE NEW JERSEY KIDS COUNT, ACNJ

The State of our Counties
Bergen County Data, 2015 vs. 2014

Introduction

New Jersey Kids Count rankings measure progress in improving the lives of children in 13 critical areas. Bergen County made most progress in the comparatively low amount of family income spent on child care costs. The county also continued to have a low rate of births to teens and child abuse or neglect investigations. The county lost ground in several key areas: renters are spending more than the recommended 30% of their income on housing costs; the infant mortality rate doubled, and 20% of Bergen's low-income children received school breakfast in the 2014-2015 school year, down from 25 percent the year before. Bergen was one of only two counties to decrease in this indicator; Essex was the other county. Bergen County's overall ranking went from 4th in 2014 to 5th in 2015.

Indicator Highlights

Demographics

*Total Population – 900,319 in 2009 vs. 925,328 in 2013, 3% increase.

*Child Population - 203,847 in 2009 vs. 202,419 in 2013, (1%) decrease.

Child and Family Economics

*Children Living Below the Poverty Line – 16,478 in 2009 vs. 22,879 in 2013, 36% increase.

*Median Income of Families with Children - \$102,247 in 2009 vs. \$111,122 in 2013, 9% increase.

*Percent Unemployed – 8.4 in 2010 vs. 4.8 in 2014, (43%) decrease.

*Percent of Households Spending More than 30% of Income on Rent – 47 in 2009 vs. 50 in 2013, 6% increase.

*Children Receiving Welfare (TANF) – 2,012 in 2010 vs. 1,474 in 2014, (27%) decrease.

*Children Receiving NJ SNAP (formerly Food Stamps) – 11,500 in 2010 vs. 13,798 in 2014, 20% increase.

*Number of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price School Breakfast – 5,107 in 2010-11 vs. 5,547 in 2014-15, 9% increase.

*Percentage of Eligible Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price School Breakfast – 22% in 2010-11 vs. 20 % in 2014-15**, (12%) decrease.

*Number of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price School Lunch – 18,173 in 2010-11 vs. 20,729 in 2014-15, 14% increase.

*Percentage of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price School Lunch – 79 in 2010-11 vs. 73 in 2014-15**, (8%) decrease.

**Note: 2014-15 percentage data is preliminary and based upon the most recent data, which include school meal eligibility data as of 2013-2014 school year and receiving data as of October 2014.

Child Health

*Number of Infant Deaths – 31 in 2007 vs. 39 in 2011, 26% increase

*Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) – 3.1 in 2007 vs. 4.3 in 2011, 39% increase

*Children Receiving NJ Family Care/Medicaid – 36,594 on 2010 vs. 42,000 in 2014, 15% increase

*Children Under 18 Without Health Insurance – 12,619 in 2009 vs. 14,519 in 2013, 13% increase

Child Protection

*Child Abuse/Neglect Investigations, # of Children – 4,562 in 2009 vs. 5,147 in 2013, 13% increase

*Child Abuse/Neglect Substantiation/Established Rate** - 11 in 2009 vs. 15 in 2013, 38% increase

*Number of Children Where Abuse/Neglect was Substantiated or Established** - 483 in 2009 vs. 751 in 2013, 55% increase

*Number of Children in Out-of-Home Placements – 306 in 2010 vs. 330 in 2014, 8% increase

****Note:** In 2013 the NJ Department of Children and Families added two possible findings of child abuse neglect investigations – established and not established. Previously, investigators could only determine whether reported abuse/neglect was substantiated or unfounded. The 2013 statistics represent investigations in which the investigator determined that the reported abuse/neglect was “substantiated” or “established,” meaning abuse or neglect did occur.

Education (2013-14 School Year)

*Percentage of Students Passing: 4th Grade Tests – 83%; 8th Grade Tests – 84%;
11th Grade Tests – 91%.

Teens and Young Adults

*Percentage of Births to Females 10-19 – 2.2 in 2007 vs. 1.7 in 2011, (22%) decrease

*Juvenile Arrests – 3,644 in 2008 vs. 2,354 (35%) decrease

*Juvenile Commitments to NJ JJC Facilities/Programs – 23 in 2009 vs. 14 in 2013, (39%) decrease

*Average Daily Juvenile Population in County Detention as % of Approved Capacity – 19 in 2009 vs. 57 in 2013, 195% increase

File: 2014 and 2015 Pocket Guide Kids Count, ACNJ