

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



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July/August 2016

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SECTION I. INTRODUCTION

The Bergen County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan Update, January 1, 2017-December 31, 2017, 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 a chart displaying the Currently Funded Programs. **Section IV.** Contains the 2016 Chart on Existing Services, by Continuum of Care, Points of Intervention. **Section V.** Contains the various Attachments used to complete various sections of the Bergen County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan 2017 Plan Update.

SECTION II.

BERGEN COUNTY PLANNING PROCESS

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. Provide the dates of Youth Services Commission meetings held in 2016.

The Bergen County Youth Services Commission-BCYSC met on the following dates:
 Tuesday, January 5th; Tuesday, February 2nd; Tuesday, March 1st; Tuesday, April 5th; Tuesday,
 May 3rd; Tuesday, June 7th; Tuesday, July 5th; Tuesday, August 2nd, 2016.

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

Point of Continuum	Description	Source	Timeframe/Year(s)	How was the data used?
<i>Diversion</i>	<i>Ex. Municipal Arrest</i>	<i>State Police, Uniform Crime Report</i>	<i>Jan-Dec 2015</i>	<i>To focus on municipalities that had high arrest for youth.</i>
<i>Delinquency Prevention-Reentry Bergen County Comprehensive 2017 Plan Update</i>	<i>Timeline/ Action Steps</i>	<i>BCYSC Administrator</i>	<i>Jan-Dec 2016</i>	<i>Timeline indicated the tasks that needed to be achieved to complete the 2017 Plan Update. Section V. Attachment A of the Plan Update</i>
<i>Delinquency Prevention-Reentry Top Ten Problem Areas and Top Ten Service Interventions Needed but not Available</i>	<i>2014 BCYSC Needs Assessment Survey Results</i>	<i>BCYSC, CIACC, Juvenile Officers Association, Family Support Advisory Committee</i>	<i>December 2013, January&March 2014</i>	<i>Key stakeholders (BCYSC, CIACC, Juvenile Officers Association and Family Advisory Committee) provided input which resulted in the Top Ten Problem Areas and Top Ten Service Interventions. This data was integrated into the original Request for Proposal when the three-year</i>

				plan was developed (2015-2017). The data continues to be utilized by the BCYSC to develop the 2017 funding recommendations. Survey Results and Blank Survey Form are in Section V. Attachment B of the Plan Update
<i>Diversion, Dispositions</i> BCYSC/JCEC Juvenile Justice System Data Review Report	Family Court Calendars, and Uniform Crime Report, Juvenile	UCR-State, BC Prosecutor's Office, Superior Court-Family Division FACTS (Family Automated Case Tracking System)	2009-2015	Information guided the BCYSC in understanding the various Court Calendars and where resources needed to be directed. Copy of the Report is in Section V. Attachment C of the Plan Update
<i>Delinquency Prevention-Reentry</i> BC Municipalities Ranked by # of Charges Filed (Map)	Number of Juvenile Offenses by the specific Municipality, Number of Out of County and State Juveniles and Offenses, Violations of Probation	Superior Court of NJ, FACTS Reports	Calendar Year 2015	Identified the location of juvenile crime in Bergen County; information was used in planning and developing the funding recommendations for 2017. Map/list of all Municipalities is in Section V. Attachment D of the Plan Update

<p><i>Delinquency Prevention-Reentry Causes and Correlates of Delinquency</i></p>	<p>Description of factors commonly known to have the strongest association with delinquent behavior (by 6 Domains)</p>	<p>NJ JJC</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Document guided the BCYSC in service planning and funding recommendations for 2017. Refer to Section V. Attachment E of the Plan Update</p>
<p><i>Reentry Commitments, Probationer Residential Intakes Referrals</i></p>	<p>Number of Juveniles committed to the Juvenile Justice Commission (secure care) the number of Probationers</p>	<p>NJ JJC (BCYSC compilation of data)</p>	<p>2008-2015</p>	<p>Information was used to identify the case planning process needed to assist juveniles to successfully transition from the JJC to Bergen County. Refer to Section V. Attachment F of the Plan Update</p>
<p><i>Delinquency Prevention, Diversions, Detention/Detention Alternatives, Dispositions. Juvenile Justice Funded Program Intakes</i></p>	<p>Demographic information of juveniles being served at various points of the Continuum of Care Funded Programs.</p>	<p>NJ JJC (BC Department of Human Services Chart)</p>	<p>Calendar Year 2015</p>	<p>Information provided a clear understanding of the juveniles (race/ethnicity) being served at various points of the Continuum of Care. As this is the first time the information was provided, the BCYSC will continue to review the data provided as well as the 2016 data to determine if any of the funded programs, by the Continuum</p>

				of Care Category, need adjustments. Refer to Section V, Attachment G of the Plan Update
<i>Delinquency Prevention-Reentry</i> CIACC Needs Assessment Excerpt	Identification of the needs of children with emotional and behavioral challenges and service recommendations	BC Department of Health Services, Division of Mental Health	January 1, 2011 - December 31, 2011	Information was used for program planning/service priorities. Refer to Section V. Attachment H of the Plan Update
<i>Delinquency Prevention, Diversions, Dispositions</i> County and Municipal Alliances	Priorities identified by the Municipal Alliances.	BC Department of Health Services, Office of Alcohol and Drug Dependency	2014/2019 Year 3 Summary	Information guided the BCYSC in planning and developing 2017 funding recommendations. Refer to Section V. Attachment I of the Plan Update
<i>Delinquency Prevention, Diversions, Dispositions</i> Bergen County Schools Violence, Vandalism, Substance Abuse, Harassment/Intimidation/Bullying Incidences.	Report identified the specific types of incidences taking place in the school environment.	NJ Department of Education (BCYSC compilation report)	SY 2012/13-2014/15	The data enhanced the planning efforts of the BCYSC by understanding the specific types of behaviors juveniles were doing in school. Refer to Section V. Attachment J of the Plan Update
<i>Delinquency Prevention, Diversions, Dispositions, Reentry</i> Bergen County School Dropouts and Enrollments	Demographic information on the the number of Bergen County Dropouts and Enrollments.	NJ Department of Education (BCYSC compilation report)	SY2011/12-2013/14	The data enhanced the planning efforts of the BCYSC by understanding the number of dropouts (by race/ethnicity) and services that this group of juveniles may need, especially in completing their

				education, job training, etc. Refer to Section V. Attachment K of the Plan Update
<i>Delinquency Prevention-Reentry Bergen County 2014 Juvenile Arrests, Summary</i>	Demographic data (race/ethnicity, age, gender) and specific types of Offenses (Index and Non-Index) by Bergen County juveniles. Arrest Rate per 1000, Disposition of Juveniles taken into Custody.	NJ State Police, Uniform Crime Report (UCR)	Year 2014	The arrest data is one of the most important documents reviewed by the BCYSC. The UCR provides a clear understanding of the types of offenses being committed by Bergen County juveniles. This data assisted the BCYSC in planning of services to address the Top Ten Offenses being committed. Refer to Section V. Attachment L of the Plan Update
<i>Delinquency Prevention-Reentry Pocket Guide New Jersey 2016 Kids Count</i>	Ranking of progress in 13 critical areas for improving the lives of children.	Advocates for Children of New Jersey (Overview and Indicator Highlights provided by the	Varies	The information increased the knowledge of the BCYSC in understanding the

		BCYSC Administrator)		specific challenges faced by Bergen County’s children and their families. Refer to Section V. Attachment M
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Comments: Listed below is the key information that was reviewed by each section of the Continuum of Care. Highlights of key data is also provided.

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 2017 Funding Priorities/Recommendations (refer to Section IV. Attachment E). The Bergen County Alliance Plan 2014/2019 Year 3 Summary was also utilized. The 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 I for the Bergen County Alliance Plan 2014/2019 Year 3 Summary. The County of Bergen Department of Health Services, Division of Mental Health, Children’s Interagency Coordinating Council-CIACC, Needs Assessment (Excerpt), January 1, 2011-December 31, 2011, was utilized for the identification of additional needs and service prioritization throughout the Continuum of Care Categories. Refer to Section IV. Attachment H.

Pocket Guide 2016 New Jersey Kids Count

The New Jersey Kids Count is prepared by the Advocates for Children of NJ (ACNJ). This report provides rankings that measure progress in improving the lives of children in thirteen (13) critical areas. Bergen County’s overall ranking increased from 5th in 2015 to 4th in 2016. There were several areas that showed progress: Median Income of Families with Children had a small increase, 2%; Percent of Households Spending more than 30% of Income for Rent had a small decrease (6%); Number of Infant Deaths had a small decrease (3%); Children under 18 without Health Insurance had a small decrease (17%); Child Abuse/Neglect Investigations had a small decrease (14%); Children in Out-Of-Home Placements had a small decrease (14%); Percentage of Births to Females age 10-19 had a small decrease (18%); Juvenile Arrests had a moderate decrease (45%); Juvenile Commitments to NJ JJC Facilities/Programs had a substantial decrease (53%); Percent of Unemployment had a substantial decrease (52%); Children Receiving Welfare (TANF) had a moderate decrease (38%); Number of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price School Breakfast and Lunch both had small increases, 6% for Breakfast and 2% for Lunch. Bergen County also needs improvement in the following areas: Children Living below the Poverty line had a moderate increase, 24%; Children receiving NJ SNAP (formerly Food Stamps) had a small increase, 12%; Percentage of Eligible Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Breakfast and Lunch had small decreases, (7%) for Breakfast and (11%) for Lunch; Infant Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births) had a small increase, 3%; Children Receiving NJ Family Medicaid had a small increase, 19%; Child/Abuse/Neglect

Substantiation/Established Rate had a small increase, 15%. Refer to Section IV. Attachment M, Pocket Guide New Jersey Kids County 2016, Bergen County Data.

Calendar Year 2015 Juvenile Justice Funded Program Intakes

Bergen County Youth Services Commission (BCYSC) also utilized the Calendar Year Juvenile Justice Funded Program Intakes, provided by the NJ JJC. The state information was put into charts which displayed the juveniles race/ethnicity, gender and various percentages specific to each of the Continuum of Care Categories, with the exception of Reentry (no programs are funded under this category). The Overall Chart included an overview of the data, by the various categories of the Continuum of Care. The Overall Chart had the following Rankings, by Race/Ethnicity: Rank 1st was Hispanic/Latino; Rank 2nd was White, not of Hispanic Origin; Rank 3rd was African American; Rank 4th was Inter-racial; Rank 5th was Asian/Pacific Islander; Rank 6th was Other; Rank 7th was American Indian/Alaskan Native. A review, by race/ethnicity and by the specific Continuum of Care Category, revealed the following: *Prevention* - Rank 1st was Hispanic/Latino; Rank 2nd was African American; Rank 3rd was White, not of Hispanic Origin; Rank 4th was Inter-racial. The remaining groups represented a very small number of juveniles at this stage of the continuum of care. *Diversions* - displayed a different ranking: Rank 1st - White, not of Hispanic Origin; Rank 2nd was Hispanic/Latino; Rank 3rd was African American. The remaining groups represented a very small number of juveniles at this stage of the continuum of care. *Detention* - also displayed a different ranking: Rank 1st - Hispanic/Latino; Rank 2 - White, not of Hispanic Origin; Rank 3rd - African American. The remaining races represented a small number of juveniles at this stage of the continuum of care. *Disposition* - also displayed a different ranking: Rank 1st - White, not of Hispanic Origin; Rank 2nd - Hispanic/Latino; Rank 3rd - African American. The remaining groups represented a small number of juveniles at this stage of the continuum of care.

The Overall Chart indicated that 1,778 juveniles were served: 1,075 or 60% were males and 703 or 40% were females. The rankings, by gender and by Continuum of Care Category, were as follows: Rank 1st - *Prevention*, 1,349 juveniles, 717 or 53% were males and 632 or 47% were females; Rank 2nd - *Disposition*, 270 juveniles, 229 or 85% were males and 41 or 15% were females; Rank 3rd - *Diversions*, 88 juveniles, 70 or 80% were males and 18 or 20% were females; Rank 4th - *Detention*, 71 juveniles, 59 or 83% were males and 12 or 17% were females

The Program Intake Charts, by race/ethnicity/gender, and specific Continuum of Care Categories, provided key information in understanding who the juveniles are at various points of the continuum of care, and how this may impact on program development and funding recommendations (e.g., does programs need to add Bi-Lingual staff). It should be noted that the information contained within the Charts on Program Intakes was applicable throughout the Continuum of Care Categories, with the exception of Reentry (no programs are funded under this category). The charts are in Section IV. Attachment G.

Bergen County Schools: Violence, Vandalism, Substance Abuse, Harassment/Intimidation/Bullying

Overall, School Based Incidences have steadily decreased, from SY 2012-2015 vs. SY 2014-2015. A small decrease (19%) occurred from SY 2012-2013 vs. SY 2014-2015. Each incident category has also decreased: Violence had a small decrease (15%) when comparing SY 2012-2013 vs. SY 2014-2015; Vandalism had a moderate decrease (38%) when comparing SY 2012-2013 vs. SY 2014-2015; Weapons had the smallest decrease (11%) in SY 2012-2013 compared to SY 2014-2015; HIB had a small decrease (16%) when comparing SY 2012-2013 vs. SY 2014-2015; Substances had a small decrease (19%) when comparing SY 2012-2013 vs. SY 2014-2015. Ranking of the incidences continued to be the same over the two school-year periods: Ranked 1st - HIB; Ranked 2nd - Violence; Ranked 3rd - Substances; Ranked 4th Vandalism; Ranked 5th - Weapons. The above school data is applicable throughout the Continuum of Care Categories. The information contained in this school report guided the BCYSC in program development and funding prioritization. Refer to Section IV. Attachment J, Bergen County Schools: Violence, Vandalism,

Bergen County School Dropouts/Enrollments

School Dropouts had a moderate decrease from 296 in SY 2011/12 to 168 in SY 2012/13, then a slight increase occurred in SY 2013/14, when there were 176 School Dropouts. Males represented more than half of all Dropouts: 57%, 168/296 in SY 2011/12; 67%, 113/168 in SY 2012/13, 59%, 104/176 in SY 2013/14. Female Dropouts represented a much smaller number/percentage of Dropouts compared to their male counterparts: 43%, 127/296 in SY 2011/12; 33%, 55/168 in SY 2012/13; 41%, 72/176 in SY 2013/14. Rankings by Race/Ethnicity was similar in all three School Years for the following groups: Rank 1 – White; Rank 2 - Hispanic; Rank 3 – Black; Rank 4 – Asian; Rank 5 – Native American. Two or more Races Ranked 6th in SY 2011/12 with 3 Dropouts and zero Dropouts in SY 2012/13 and SY 2013/14. Hawaiian Natives Ranked 7th in SY 2011/12 with 1 Dropout and zero Dropouts in SY 2012/13 and SY 2013/14. The school data provided is applicable throughout the Continuum of Care Categories. The information contained in this school report guided the BCYSC in program development and funding prioritization. Refer to Section IV. Attachment K.

2014 Uniform Crime Report-UCR (2014 vs. 2013)

The BCYSC Administrator conducted an analysis of the 2014 Uniform Crime Report offenses committed by juveniles. Bergen's juveniles' represented 9% or 1,900 out of the 21,063 total arrests. Bergen's juvenile crime decreased by 4% while adult arrests increased by 1%. Of the 1,900 juveniles arrests: 314 or 17% were for Index Crimes, which represented an increase of 3% from 2013; 1,586 or 83% were for Non-Index Offenses, which represented a 5% decrease from 2013. Sexual Assaults (Index Offense) increased from 7 in 2014 vs. 2 in 2013. Sexual Offenses (Non-Index Offense) was Ranked 9th in the Top Ten Offenses for 2014. Sexual Offenses, which Ranked 9th, has never risen to be ranked in the Top Ten Offenses over the many years the BCYSC Administrator has analyzed the UCR. Drug Abuse Violations was Ranked 1st and Liquor Laws was Ranked 3rd. The high ranking of substances continues to be a continuing trend. Runaways, decriminalized in the 1980's Juvenile Justice Code Reforms, Ranked 10th. This is the second year that this behavior was in the Top Ten Offenses. The pattern of more males vs. females being arrested continues. Males represented 76% or 1,450 of the 1,900 arrests; females represented 24% or 450. Ranking by Age was as follows: Ranked 1st - Age 15 had 697 offenses or 37% of the total 1,900; Ranked 2nd - Age 16 was 25% or 479 arrests; Ranked 3rd - Age 13-14 was 17% or 314 arrests; Ranked 4th - Age 15 was 15% or 294 arrests; Ranked 5th - Age 10-12 was 6% or 105 arrests. Ranked 6th - Age 0-9 had 11 arrests. Decreases were seen in the arrest of Hispanics (26% in 2013 vs. 24% in 2014). An increase occurred in the arrest of Black youth (17% in 2013 vs. 24% in 2014). The UCR information guided the BCYSC in program development and funding prioritization (e.g., need for substance abuse programs, anger management, age appropriate services). Refer to Section IV. Attachment L, Bergen County 2014 Juvenile Arrests – Summary. The arrests data is applicable to all categories of the Continuum of Care.

Diversions: 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 3 Summary was also relevant to this section of the Plan Update. BCYSC also utilized the Summary Reports (site visits) of the programs funded under the Diversion Category 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 2017 service priorities/funding recommendations.

Detention: The key information reviewed for this part of the Continuum of Care was information provided in the New Jersey Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) 2015 Annual Data Report, May 2016. In addition to the JDAI Report, 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 2016 Summary Site Visit Reports of the funded programs (Partnership and JDAI Innovations Grant Funds) under the Detention/Alternatives to Detention were reviewed for the purpose of identifying: delivery of services (contract compliance); program outcomes (improving and/or decreasing behaviors, attitudes and system improvements). The Summary Site Visit Reports also guided the BCYSC in developing the 2017 service priorities/funding recommendations.

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; Bergen County Alliance Plan 2014/2019 Year 3 Summary; BCYSC 2016 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 2017 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, 2008-2015 (refer to Section IV. Attachment F); 2014 BCYSC Needs Assessment Survey Results Top Ten Problem Areas and Top Ten Service Interventions Needed but not Available; NJ Juvenile Justice Commission (NJJC) Court Liaison census of the number of Bergen County juveniles under the custody of the NJ JJC, number of juveniles on Parole, End of Service and/or Waiver Juveniles who may serve their time with the NJ JJC and have their Parole Plans completed by the NJ JJC.

3. Update the recommendation sections of the 2015-2017 Plan for all points of the continuum, indicating if any of the needs or service gaps have changed or if the needs or service gaps remain. Also any policy or practice changes you have made at each point in the continuum based on your 2015-2017 Plan Recommendations.

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 Bergen County Request For Proposal for the 2015 Juvenile Justice Allocation four positive youth development programs were funded and will continue to be funded in 2017. 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 noted in the 2015 Top Ten Municipalities for Juvenile Offenses). A fire prevention program is also available and provides risk assessment and fire safety education for juveniles who have participated in fire related or fire setting incidents. 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. A School-Based Youth Services Program-SBYSP, located in the Teaneck Public Schools District (High School), receives funds to provide an array of services to both middle school and high school students. The middle school component assists students to transition to the high school. The need to expand services to middle school students emerged within another SBYSP located in the Englewood Public Schools District (High School). The BCYSC approved, one-time only funds, to enable the provider of Englewood's SBYSP to expand services to the District's middle school. This provider had accrued funds from their 2016 Juvenile Justice Funded Contract. The school district's new Superintendent of Schools fully embraced the SBYSP expansion and dedicated resources to this expansion. There are no policy or practice changes.

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 Bergen County Request For Proposal for the 2015 Juvenile Justice Allocation a Fire Prevention Program was funded (added was the service to children age 10 and below). The BCYSC 2016 Site Visit was provided with key demographic program statistics which clearly demonstrated the need throughout Bergen County for such a program, including the provision of services to children age 10 and below. The BCYSC Site Team was also informed of requests received from schools to do a Fire Prevention Program in a format (assembly) that would reach their student body. The BCYSC supports the expansion of the Fire Prevention Program to include a community education component for schools (for the next three-year county comprehensive youth services plan). The program initially funded in 2015 will continue to be funded in 2017. There are no policy or practice changes.

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: As previously noted, the BCYSC passed a motion that reaffirmed the use of the 2014 BCYSC Needs Assessment Survey Results (Top Ten Problem Areas and Top Ten Service Interventions Needed). The BCYSC felt that the results were still current; results from previous annual Needs Assessment varied very little from year to year. The BCYSC also approved, at their March 3, 2015 Membership Meeting, and continues to support the completion of a Needs Assessment when the next three-year county comprehensive youth services plan is to be completed and submitted to the NJ JJC. There are no policy or practice changes.

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). The groups have in-depth discussions on service needs and available county and state resources for juveniles and their families. There are no policy or practice changes.

Recommendations – Lens of Race/Ethnicity: The Bergen County Youth Services Commission has elected to include the following section which was originally in the 2012-2014 BC Comprehensive Youth Services Plan and reaffirmed in the 2015-2017 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 an array 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 2015 Top Ten Municipalities of Offenses for juveniles (Refer to Section IV., Attachment D). The municipalities have diverse populations including juveniles of color and ethnicity and families with various socioeconomic levels. There are no policy or practice changes.

DIVERSIONS 2015-2017 RECOMMENDATIONS

I) Law Enforcement

Recommendation: Services to be available for Stationhouse Adjustments-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 (Teens Using Technology and Teen Education about Cyber Harassment). 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); Using Technology Responsibly (Teens Using Technology and Teen Education about Cyber Harassment). As a result of the 2015 BCYSC Site Visit, the BCYSC approved the expansion of the Using Technology Responsibly Program to include not only referrals from Law Enforcement, but also referrals from the Diversion Categories of J/FCIU and Family Court (practice change). All other programs initially funded in 2015 will continue to be funded in 2017. There were no other policy or practice changes.

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, 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 to available resources in the community. All

programs initially funded in 2015 will continue in 2017. There were no policy or practice changes.

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. There were no policy or practice changes.

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, including the Court’s Intake Service Conference, and Juvenile Conference Committees, can refer juveniles to the following funded programs:

Anger Management Program and Fire Prevention Program (Assessment/Fire Safety Sessions) and Teens Using Technology Responsibly and Teen Education about Cyber Harassment.

As a result of the 2016 Summary Site Visit on the Anger Management Program, a meeting with court officials (Juvenile Judge, Prosecutor’s Office Juvenile Unit, Juvenile Public Defender, Family Court’s Juvenile Intake Unit Supervisor and Case Expediter, BCYSC Administrator (was unable to attend but was represented by the Program Analyst for the BC Department of Human Services), the NJ JJC Court Liaison, and representatives of the agency providing anger management. The meeting was conducted on July 11, 2016. The various program challenges, which are noted below, were discussed and resolved at the meeting: **1)** Program is utilizing an evidence-based program, Moral Reconciliation Therapy, a cognitive-behavioral approach. Some of the juveniles being referred, as a Deferred Disposition/Period of Adjustment-POA, are having difficulty with the program which requires a juvenile to be introspective. **2)** Timing of Referrals – the program takes between 3 to 6 months to complete. The length of a Juvenile’s POA needs to coincide with the program’s timeframe. As a result of this meeting the program was modified to enable juveniles on a POA to enter the program at any point (similar to the way Probationers enter the program). This was the only practice change.

All programs initially funded in 2015 will continue to be funded in 2017. There were no policy changes.

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. There were no practice or policy changes.

Recommendations – Lens of Race/Ethnicity: The Bergen County Youth Services Commission has elected to include the following section which was originally in the 2012-2014 BC Comprehensive Youth Services Plan and reaffirmed in the 2015-2017 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 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 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, Interactive Journaling), began as a pilot in March 2015. A total of six (6) male juveniles, who were on a Deferred Disposition, were offered an initial evaluation and five (5) interactive sessions. The group was well received by the juveniles. Having utilized all of the pilot funds, the program is currently inactive. Additional funds are needed to increase staff hours to the provider of service, BC Division of Family Guidance. A funding inquiry was made, by the BCYSC Administrator in May 2016, to the BC Department of Health Services, Office of Alcohol and Drug Dependency, who provided the funds for the pilot, indicated that funds may become available at a later date. Follow-up will be made by the parties, if funds become available. There were no practice or policy changes.

DETENTION/DETENTION ALTERNATIVES 2015-2017 RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation 1: Specific services to be purchased: Court-ordered Diagnostic Evaluation (Psychiatric, and Psychometric Testing); 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 Bergen County Request For Proposal for the 2015 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. The programs initially funded in 2015 will continue to be funded in 2017. There were no policy or practice changes.

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 Bergen County Request For Proposal for the 2015 Juvenile Justice Allocation the Family Court continues to have 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; Adolescent Substance Abuse Program that completes substance abuse assessments for juveniles in

Detention; Fire Prevention Program which provides risk assessments and fire safety sessions; an Adolescent Diagnostic Unit which provides psychiatric evaluations and psychometric testing; Alternatives to Detention-ATD Program with Electronic Monitoring-EM, 24/7. The BCYSC approved a "1/3 Set Aside" for the ATD/EM. All programs initially funded in 2015 will continue to be funded in 2017. There were no policy or practice changes.

Recommendation 3: BCYSC will no longer conduct a Multi-Disciplinary Team at this point of the Continuum of Care, due to the positive changes in the Juvenile Justice System. Client Specific Funds, which were primarily used for transportation, will no longer be allocated beginning in 2015. Providers were instructed to include client specific needs, such as transportation, in their budgets at the time they submitted their Request for Proposal for the 2015 Juvenile Justice Allocation.

UPDATE: The court's Family Division Juvenile Unit Case Expeditor continues to inform the BCYSC Administrator on presenting service delivery issues (delays in both diagnostic reports funded by the BCYSC and placement challenges, especially for juveniles who present with serious behaviors: fire setting, sexual offending, substance abuse, and behavioral). Client Specific Funds were not allocated in the 2016 Juvenile Justice Allocation nor will they be for 2017. As previously stated in Recommendation 3, the Bergen County Request For Proposal for the 2015 Juvenile Justice Allocation had a line item for transportation; some agencies applied and did receive such funds. When the BCYSC completes the next three-year county comprehensive youth services plan, they will continue to have a line item in the Request for Proposal-RFP budget for provider's to request client specific funds (e.g., transportation funds). There were no practice or policy changes.

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 coming before the court. There were no practice or policy changes.

Recommendations – Lens of Race/Ethnicity: The Bergen County Youth Services Commission has elected to include the following section which was originally in the 2012-2014 BC Comprehensive Youth Services Plan and reaffirmed in the 2015-2017 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: 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 the 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. There were no policy or practice changes.

DISPOSITIONS 2015-2017 RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation 1: Specific Services to be purchased: Court-Ordered Diagnostic Evaluation (Psychiatric, and Psychometric Testing); 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 Bergen County Request For Proposal for the 2015 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). The programs initially funded in 2015 will continue to be funded in 2017. There were no policy or practice changes.

Recommendation 2: BCYSC will no longer conduct a Multi-Disciplinary Team; due to the positive changes in the Juvenile Justice System (e.g., Case Expeditor, etc.). Case Expeditor to continue to expedite juvenile cases and inform the BCYSC regarding identified service gaps. Client Specific Funds, which were primarily used for transportation, were reflected in the 2015 Request for Proposal Budget for the Juvenile Justice Allocation. For those agencies who requested and received funds in 2015, the BCYSC will approve such funds in the 2017 program budgets.

UPDATE: The BCYSC Multi-Disciplinary Team remains inactive, at this Point of the Continuum of Care. 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 is employed by the Superior Court of NJ, Bergen Vicinage, 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 2016 Juvenile Justice Allocation nor will they be for the 2017 Funding Application. The Bergen County Request For Proposal for the 2015 Juvenile Justice Allocation had a line item for transportation; some agencies applied and did receive such funds. There were no policy or practice changes.

Recommendations – Lens of Race/Ethnicity: The Bergen County Youth Services Commission has elected to include the following section which was originally in the 2012-2014 BC Comprehensive Youth Services Plan and reaffirmed in the 2015-2017 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 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 Bergen County Probation Services, Juvenile Unit continues to provide a graduated sanctions program which includes Intensive Supervision and Electronic Monitoring. A parent orientation is also provided by the Superior Court’s Probation Juvenile Unit, through the JDAI (Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative) Innovations Funding. There were no policy or practice changes.

REENTRY 2015-2017 RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation 1: Collaboration between the NJ JJC (Community Development Specialist and Parole Officer), BCDFG 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 1: At the BCYSC May 3, 2016 Membership Meeting the BCYSC discussed, upon the request of the NJ JJC Court Liaison, the re-activation of a Multi-Disciplinary Team for juveniles returning from the NJ JJC. The request was made for key staff changes were occurring at the NJ JJC with the Community Development Specialist-CDS position (staff member was retiring and another staff member being assigned to cover Bergen had to become familiar with the resources in Bergen County). The CDS is instrumental in implementing the conditions set forth in the Parole Plan. Discussions are held with county, prior to the juvenile leaving the NJ JJC, to ensure services required in the Parole Plan are in place to assist the juvenile in their transition back to Bergen County. Following discussion the BCYSC agreed to the following: **1)** BCYSC Administrator - will continue to take the lead in notifying key stakeholders of the names of juveniles returning from the NJ JJC (the need to receive advance notice of juveniles returning was emphasized); **2)** NJ JJC Court Liaison to schedule a meeting with the BCYSC Administrator, Bergen’s Promise-Care Management Organization, and NJ JJC Inter-Agency Mental Health Liaison to discuss the case planning process for juveniles returning from the NJ JJC. First group of juveniles will be on an End of Service-EOS. These juveniles have completed their full term of Parole and the NJ JJC has no legal obligation to develop a plan of services. **3)** Parole Plans - the current planning process for juveniles returning on Parole will remain in place, until another case planning process has been developed. CDS will contact BC Division of Family Guidance Court Liaison/Transitions with the Parole Plan requirements and linkages will be provided to services in Bergen County. **4)** BCYSC - suggested that the NJ JJC make a referral to the NJ Children’s System of Care, prior to the juvenile leaving the NJ JJC facility/program; **5)** Probation - will continue to supervise the Probationers that are returning from the NJ JJC; **6)** BCYSC Administrator - will provide an update to the BCYSC regarding the case planning process for transitioning juveniles being released from the NJ JJC and returning to Bergen County.

UPDATE 2: A meeting was held on May 24, 2016 and resulted in the following: **1)** Need to advocate to the NJ Department of Children and Families, Children’s System of Care-CSOC to prioritize juveniles being released from the NJ JJC; similar to how this department prioritizes juveniles needing services from the CSOC who are in the Detention Center. **2)** Bergen offered to do a pilot for the NJ JJC (prior to a juvenile’s release from the NJ JJC, the NJ JJC will prepare and submit a referral to Perform Care-Contract System Administrator for the Children’s System of Care. **3)** NJ JJC Inter-Agency Mental Health Liaison to discuss the pilot with various NJ JJC management staff, NJ Department of Children and Families Liaison. NJ JJC will also review adding the BP/CMO to their current Release of Information Consent Form. **4)** BCYSC Administrator will inform the

Bergen County Division of Family Guidance Assistant Director and the Division's Court Liaison/Transitions, who assist in implementing the Parole Plans for juveniles' being released from the NJ JJC, on the progress of this group.

As of the writing of this Plan Update, a second meeting of the group was scheduled but had to be cancelled. The group is in the process of scheduling another meeting. A policy or practice change may occur, once this group has completed their work

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 (Court Liaison/Transitions), 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: Refer to Recommendation 1, Update Section 1 and 2.

Recommendations 3) Parole Officers/Community Development Transitional staff will continue to access funds to address the needs of Bergen's juveniles returning on Parole.

UPDATE: BCYSC continues to adhere to this recommendation. There were no policy or practice changes.

Recommendations – Lens of Race/Ethnicity: The Bergen County Youth Services Commission has elected to include the following section which was originally in the 2012-2014 BC Comprehensive Youth Services Plan and reaffirmed in the 2015-2017 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 are alternatives to both Probationers and Committed youth (some adaptation 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: Please refer to the Update Sections under Reentry Recommendation 1. There were no policy or practice changes.

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

The Bergen County Council Juvenile Justice System Improvement-Steering Committee (BCCJJSI-SC) and the BCYSC have an excellent working relationship. The BCYSC and the BCCJJSI-SC have cross membership, which enhances planning and funding efforts. At the BCYSC Membership Meetings Judge Wilcox, Chair of the Bergen County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement/Steering Committee-BCCJJSI/SC, provides information on the court's utilization of the Detention Center, Alternatives to Detention/Electronic Monitoring Program, and various challenges coming before the court. For example, having an increase in juveniles who have committed sexual offenses; each of these cases take an inordinate amount of time to complete due to

the complexity of the family dynamics (actor and victim may be siblings), age of the juvenile, Megan's Law Reporting Requirements, and locating appropriate treatment programs. The Case Expeditor also attends the BCYSC Membership Meetings and provides up-to-date information on any program issues (e.g., delay in Diagnostic Reports which are funded with a portion of the Juvenile Justice Allocation) and recommendations for services. The BCYSC did address the issue with the delay of Diagnostic Reports. Judge Wilcox also reported that he participated on the Administrative Office of the Courts-AOC Committee on Shackling of Juveniles. The BCYSC has strongly advocated for juveniles not to be shackled, especially when they are appearing before the court. A recommendation was put forth by the AOC group to create a Court Rule which will require that a juvenile not be shackled in the courtroom, unless there are extenuating circumstances. The BCYSC and the BCCJJSI/SC are awaiting the final Court Rule.

Both the BCYSC and the BCCJJSI/SC members jointly conduct site visits on the Innovations Funded Programs. At the 2016 Site Visit of the Probation Parent Orientation, the team reviewed the entire program, utilizing the monitoring tool provided by the NJ JJC. Feedback to the program, as provided by parents/guardians who attended the orientation, has been very positive. Parents/Guardians have been very receptive to meeting all the Officers in the Probation's Juvenile Unit. Having the Family Support Organization for Bergen County participate in the program has also been well received. The program has also demonstrated effectiveness in avoiding the filing of "Violations of Probation" for many juveniles whose parents/guardians had attended the parent orientation.

At the 2016 Site Visit of the Case Expeditor, the team utilized the monitoring tool of the NJ JJC. During the visit, the Case Expeditor, assigned to the Superior Court's Family Division, Juvenile Unit, provided Outcome/Impact Measures (Calendar Year 2008, 2014, 2015, 2016 1st Quarter), which are included in the table on the following page.

OUTCOMES	PRE JDAI (2008)	2014	2015
Reduce overall LOS for youth in Detention	27.4	27.3	23.9
Reduce LOS for youth released from Detention to an Alternative	13.6	6.9	15
Reduce LOS for youth released from Detention to Disposition	47.9	38.9	38.1
Reduce overall LOS for youth on Detention Alternatives	53	38.3	42
Reduce case processing time from Docketing to Disposition for youth Detained	94	67.5	70
Reduce % of Youth on Alternatives for 60+ days	38.50%	27.00%	30.00%
Reduce case processing time from docketing for all cases	93.5	90.4	91

The above chart, as highlighted by the Case Expeditor, indicates improvement in six of the seven categories: **1)** Reduce Overall LOS for youth in Detention – Pre-JDAI (2008) was 27.4 vs. 23.9 in 2015, which represents a reduction of 3.5. **2)** Reduce LOS for youth released from Detention to Disposition - Pre-JDAI was 47.9 vs. 38.1 in 2015, which represents a reduction of 9.8. **3)** Reduce overall LOS for youth on Detention Alternatives – Pre-JDAI was 53 vs. 42 in 2015, which represents a reduction of 11. **4)** Reduce case processing time from Docketing to Disposition of youth Detained – Pre-JDAI was 94 vs. 70 in 2015, which represents a reduction of 14. **5)** Reduce % of Youth on Alternatives for 60+ days – Pre-JDAI was 38.50% vs. 30.00% in 2015, which represents a reduction of 8.5%. **6)** Reduce case processing time from docketing for all cases – Pre-JDAI was 93.5 vs. 91 in 2015, which represents a 1.5 reduction. The only category with an increase was “Reduce LOS for youth released from Detention to an Alternative” – Pre-JDAI was 13.6 vs. 15 in 2015, which represents an increase of 1.4.

All of the information provided in this section of the Plan Update assisted the BCYSC in developing recommendations for the continuation of funding of the Case Expeditor and Probation Orientation

Program for the 2017 Innovations Funds. The BCYSC also utilized the information contained in this section for the 2017 Juvenile Justice Allocation recommendations within the Continuum of Care Category of Detention/Detention Alternatives: Risk Assessment Program (determines whether a juvenile can be safely released to the community, from the Detention Center), Alternatives to Detention Program/Electronic Monitoring Program, Diagnostic Evaluation Programs (Psychiatric/Psychological, Substance Abuse Assessment, Fire Assessment and Safety Education).

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

The BCYSC has not applied for additional funding. It has been a long standing practice, of the BCYSC Administrator, to forward all grant opportunities (federal, state, county, municipal) to the BCYSC members and key stakeholders. In addition, a meeting was conducted on May 17, 2016, with all providers currently receiving funding through the Partnership/Family Court Program. At this meeting, all providers were informed of the need to demonstrate that they are seeking out other funding for their programs. A tracking form was developed by the Program Analyst from the BC Department of Human Services. All agreed to pilot the tracking form, which would be submitted with the provider's quarterly report (beginning with the 3rd Quarter of 2016). A review of this pilot will be completed quarterly and if needed adjustments will be made.

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. 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 the CSOC for services. Challenges continue with placing juveniles, coming from the Juvenile Justice System, who are presenting with serious and complex service needs. Efforts must continue to be made to provide much needed placements for this population group. Long delays 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). Juveniles who present with Sex Offending Behaviors pose a tremendous challenge to the Superior Court of NJ. Many factors are involved with such cases (victims may be a sibling, processing of evidence takes time, complex family dynamics, locating appropriate services, and the impact of Megan's Law Reporting Requirements). The number of juveniles before the court with sexual offenses has been increasing, as seen in the 2014 Juvenile Arrests – Summary, Section IV., Attachment L (Uniform Crime Report).

Another challenging service issue, both in terms of access, availability and sustainability, is the NJ Department of Mental Health and Addictions Services move to a fee-for-service vs. purchase of service contracts. In Bergen County the loss to mental health services is grave for the mental health centers have projected a loss in service dollars in the millions. It is already a challenge for families to obtain mental health services, for their insurance has high deductibles and copays. Medicaid rates are too low, especially in Bergen County, resulting in very few providers of service. The BCYSC has and will continue to take a proactive stance and advocate with key stakeholders: BC Mental Health Board, and its Professional Advisory Committee, BC CIACC, BC HSAC Children and Families Committee) to ensure that Bergen's children, and their families have access to an array of Mental Health Services.

2) Detention, Disproportionate Minority Contact, Commitments to Detention, Detention Alternatives, and Commitments to the NJ JJC as a Disposition

Bergen County, like other counties in New Jersey, has experienced decreases in juvenile arrests; juvenile delinquency complaints and Detention admissions. Listed below are highlights from the New Jersey Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) 2015 Annual Data Report, dated May 2016. This report provides a comprehensive analysis of youth and youth of color in various stages of the Juvenile Justice System.

I) 2015 Detention Capacity and Utilization (Table 51, Page 39)

Bergen houses females from Union and Hudson counties. The approved capacity of the Bergen Detention Center is 20 beds.

II) Detention Utilization Indicators

Summary of Changes in Key Detention Utilization Indicators (admissions, average length of stay-ALOS and average daily population-ADP), Table 1, Page 1

Bergen had a decrease in all three detention utilization indicators, since JDAI was implemented in 2005 vs. 2015. Admissions (youth) decreased substantial, -53.0%, -132 youth. ALOS had a small decrease of -3.5 days or -12.8%. ADP had a substantial decrease of -11.9 juveniles or -58.6%.

III) Minority Youth in Detention

a) Minority Youth in Detention (Table 21, Page 21) Average Daily Population

The Average Daily Population of minority juveniles Pre/Post JDAI reduced substantially (57.8%), when compared to the Pre-JDAI number of 16.1. A small increase, 0.2%, occurred in the Average Daily Population from 6.6% in 2014 vs. 6.8 in 2015.

b) Difference in Average (Mean) Level of Service-LOS (Days) Between Minority Youth and White youth (Table 24, Page 23)

Pre-JDAI was +2.6. A small decrease, -5.0, occurred in 2014. A small increase of +1.9 occurred in 2015. This data indicates that Minority youth have a greater average LOS, than White youth.

c) Difference in LOS of 60+ Days Between Minority Youth & White Youth (Table 30, Page 26)

Pre-JDAI was -0.4. A small decrease occurred, -6.3, in 2014. A small increase occurred, +14.6, in 2015. This data indicates that Minority youth had a greater LOS of 60+ days than White youth.

d) % of Detention Admissions Comprised of Minority Youth (Table 31, Page 27)

Pre-JDAI was 79.4% and increased to 80.8% in 2014 and then decreased to 81.4% in 2015. The one year difference was +0.6 and the Pre-Post Change was +2.0.

e) % of Detention Admissions Comprised of Minority Youth (Table 32, Pg. 27)

Pre-JDAI percentage was 78.3%. The percentages began to increase: 81.6% in 2014 to 82.1% in 2015. The one year change was +0.5%. The Pre-Post change was +3.8%.

f) Minority Overrepresentation in Detention (Table 33, Pg. 28)

Pre-JDAI Minority Representation in the youth population was 35.1%, Minority Representation in Detention was 79.4%, which represents a +44.3% difference.

Post-JDAI Minority Representation in the youth population was 42.7%, Minority Representation in Detention was 81.4%, which represents a +38.7 difference. Overall gap Pre vs. Post JDAI was 5.6%

IV) Detention Alternative Outcomes (Table 18, Page 19)

Bergen County has administered an Alternatives to Detention, with Electronic Monitoring for many years. The program has demonstrated successful completion, in the 90% plus percentile. The program embraces one of the goals of the Juvenile Justice System: ensuring public safety. The program also provides supervision with a variety of supports, to minimize a juvenile from committing another act of delinquency. The program also ensures that juveniles appear at their court hearing(s).

In 2010, Successful Completion was 90.1%, increased to 93.6% in 2014 and then decreased to 91.4% in 2015. In 2010, juveniles who had new charges was 1%, then increased slightly to 1.8% in 2014, and then reduced to 0.9% in 2015. In 2010, Violation/Non-Compliance was 8.9%, decreased to 4.5% in 2014, and then increased to 7.8% in 2015.

V) One-Year Trends in Admissions to Detention Commitment Program (Table 38 Page 32)

Bergen had 11 juveniles in 2014 vs. 8 in 2015. This results in -3 juveniles and a moderate decrease of -27.3%.

VI) Commitments to State Custody with the Juvenile Justice Commission Upon Disposition (Table 44, Page 35)

Pre-JDAI (2005) Commitments were 14. In 2014 the number decreased to 7 and then increased to 11 in 2015. The one year change was +4 juveniles or +57.1%, which represents a substantial increase. Pre/Post JDAI was -3 juveniles or -21.4%, which represents a moderate decrease.

VII) Final Comments

Both the BCYSC and the BCCJJSI/SC will need to continue to review the various data on minority youth in the Juvenile Justice System in Bergen, and develop recommendations, accordingly.

In addition, both groups may need to review why the Detention Alternatives Program

Successful Completion has decreased from 2010 vs. 2015, and why Violation/Non-Compliance increased from 2014 to 2015.

**SECTION III.
CURRENTLY FUNDED PROGRAMS**

Attached is the above Chart.

Section III. Currently Funded Program Chart

III. Monitoring Results for Funded YSC Programs

Instructions: List the 2016 Youth Services Commission funded programs. Give a brief description of the program and identify their annual level of service. Provide the date and result of the last monitoring, assign an overall rating (Exceptional (E), Satisfactory (S), or Unsatisfactory (U)). Include copies of monitoring reports.

Currently Funded Programs			
Program Name	Program Description/Target Population	Annual Level of Service	Date of Monitoring Rating E/S/U (if applicable)
Youth Services Second Step Program	The program utilizes the Second Step evidence based curriculum. It is a classroom based social skills program. It teaches socio-emotional skills to reduce impulsive and aggressive behavior while increasing social competence. The program has an interactive approach and provides students with modeling, motivation, skill, practice and feedback. It teaches children to identify and understand their own and other people's emotion, reduce impulsiveness, manage their emotional reactions, decision-making process when emotionally aroused, and set positive goals. Referrals are from the schools. Male/female youth age 10-17 at risk of involvement with the juvenile justice system. Youth served are from the towns of Hackensack, Teaneck, Fair Lawn & Englewood.	Total number of students to be served 810 depending on class size. Total number of classes 45 groups at 10 sessions each for a total of 450 sessions.	April 18, 2016 Satisfactory
Moving Into Knowledge	The program is an afterschool positive youth development program serving at-risk youth. It provides in-school and after school dance classes from January to June and September to December and three intensive summer camps in July and August. All classes include discussion of the value of exercise and the summer camps also include healthy snacks and discussion of good nutrition. Referrals from schools, social workers, parents, and families. Male/female youth age 10-17 at risk of involvement with the juvenile justice system.	Total of 140 unduplicated students served during the contract term. Provide 660 hours of dance classes in-school and after school and three intensive summer camps (one two-week multi-arts camp for boys, one two-week multi-arts camp for girls, and one four-week summer dance intensive for teens).	August 25, 2016 Satisfactory

<p>PASS Partnership</p>	<p>The program is an afterschool positive youth development program for Middle and High School students. It provides group and family counseling activities, including anger management, goal setting and other life skills, vocational and educational planning support, academic support, and social activities; supervised recreation and field trips to post secondary schools, career sites, and team building outings; and an evening meal. Family support group meetings for students, parents and guardians are held monthly. Summer sessions will be held weekly during July and August for both middle and high school participants. Case management, counseling and recreation opportunities will be provided. Referrals are from youth, parents, school, or police. Middle and high school youths aged 12-17, male and female, residing in Teaneck, at risk for serious behavioral problems and delinquency.</p>	<p>Total of 50 youths served during the contract term and a total of 276 group sessions. An average of 12-16 hours per week of group and family counseling activities; supervised recreation and field trips to post secondary schools, career sites, and team building outings. Each participant attends at least a semester long cycle.</p>	<p>April 27, 2016 Satisfactory</p>
<p>Fire Prevention Program</p>	<p>The program provides risk assessment and intervention with youths who have participated in fire-related or fire- setting incidents. A screening tool developed by FEMA is used to assess level of risk of future fire-setting activity or delinquent behavior, ranging from Level 1 (low risk) to Level 3 (high risk). Intervention with youth who are assessed at Level 1 or 2 includes two fire safety education sessions, provided by a volunteer who is a fire fighter and/or educator, for the youth and parent/guardian. Youth who are assessed at risk Level 2 or 3 are referred for counseling.</p> <p>The majority of referrals come from mental health providers and police departments. Additional referrals sources include court, J/FCIU, DCP&P, local fire departments, and schools. Priority is given to youth referred by court. Male/female youth up to age 18 who have participated in fire-related or fire-setting incidents.</p>	<p>Total of 91 youths served during the contract term .Provide 91 fire-setting screening interviews and coordinate 273 units of service (91 assessments provided by fire setting evaluator and 182 fire safety education sessions provided by volunteer fire fighters). Promote community awareness of the program and provide education to the community on fire safety topics.</p>	<p>April 13, 2016 Satisfactory</p>

<p>Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)</p>	<p>Intensive short-term (3 – 5 months) family counseling using Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST), a Federal “Blue Print Program,” to improve family functioning and reduce the need for more intrusive services. The program helps parents improve their parenting skills, family relations, and network of informal community supports; and increase youths success in education/vocational setting and decrease negative behaviors, thereby keeping the youth at home, and regularly attending school, vocational training, or work. Referrals are from the Juvenile/Family Crisis Intervention Unit. Male/female youth age 12-17 identified as high risk for delinquency.</p>	<p>A total of 12 youths/families served during the contract term. Provide 1 to 2 in-home visits per week per youth/family, for a total of a minimum of 250 and a maximum of 312 in-home counseling sessions.</p>	<p>May 25, 2016 Satisfactory</p>
<p>Using Technology Responsibly</p>	<p>An expansion of the Teens Using Technology Responsibly (TUTER) and Teen Education About Cyber Harassment (TEACH) programs. The expansion will allow for more comprehensive assessments, the incorporation of a family component, and an expanded curriculum with more sessions. The goals of TEACH and TUTER are to serve as a diversion option for law enforcement, to provide education and intervention, to decrease future similar behavior and to prevent further involvement in the judicial system. Referrals are from Bergen County Municipal Police Departments and the Bergen County Prosecutor’s Office. Male/female youth age 10-17, referred by law enforcement, who have engaged in sexting or cyberbullying behaviors.</p>	<p>A total of 25 youths/families served during the contract term. A total of 300 sessions served during the contract term (25 comprehensive assessments, 9 individual/group psycho-educational sessions for each youth totaling 225 sessions, and 2 family sessions totaling 50 sessions).</p>	<p>May 12, 2016 Satisfactory</p>
<p>Anger Management</p>	<p>The Anger Management program utilizes Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT), which is an evidence-based cognitive behavioral counseling program that combines education, group and individual counseling, and structured exercises in the form of prescribed homework assignments. MRT addresses beliefs and reasoning. It is a systematic, step-by-step group counseling treatment approach.</p> <p>Referrals are from Law Enforcement, the Juvenile/Family Crisis Intervention Unit (J/FCIU), and the Court (Juvenile Conference Committees or Intake Service Conferences). Male/female youth age 10-17 who have begun to engage in delinquent behaviors (Diversion), and disposed male/female youth ages 10-17 (Disposition).</p>	<p>Total of 52 youths served during the contract term. Provide 140 one-hour training sessions. Total includes 90 sessions for youths and 50 sessions for parents/guardians 45 group sessions for youth and 10 group sessions for parents/guardians.</p>	<p>April 13, 2016 Satisfactory</p>

Alternative to Detention	<p>It is a court-ordered program which allows juveniles who have been charged with one or more delinquent acts to remain in their community rather than being detained in the JDC, while awaiting the outcome of their court case. It is designed to ensure both the safety of the juvenile and the community. ATD provides a continuum of monitoring and support services ranging from minimal to most intensive (BEM-bracelet electronic monitoring) to ensure the youth's appearance at court for the disposition of their case. Youth progress through 3 levels: 4 weeks on Level 3, 4 weeks on Level 2 (56 days of active programming) and the remaining on Level 1. Staff reviews each youth's progress at least once weekly. Serious violations of program rules may result in an immediate increase in supervision level. For youth who are court ordered to be placed on BEM. Male and female youth age 12-17 who can be maintained in the community while awaiting the final disposition of their case.</p>	<p>50 youth/Caseload of 15 5,475 total number of bracelet days</p>	<p>May 25, 2016 Satisfactory</p>
Risk Assessment Program	<p>The Bergen County Risk Assessments program is an expansion of services to perform risk assessments for the Family Court for juveniles charged with 1st and 2nd degree offenses to assist in determining whether they can be safely released to the community. The program will also evaluate those juveniles charged with lower degree charges as requested by the court. Referrals are from Family Court. Male and female youth age 12-17 who can be maintained in the community while awaiting the final disposition of their case.</p>	<p>Provide a minimum of 20 and maximum of 45 risk assessments to a minimum of 20 and maximum of 45 youth.</p>	<p>May 12, 2016 Satisfactory</p>
Adolescent Substance Abuse Program	<p>NJ State licensed comprehensive & holistic community-based substance abuse treatment program that combines cognitive & behavioral methods w/a 12-Step philosophy. Ref youth are screened & evaluated. Youth accepted in the program receive an orientation, eval, group & individ sessions, experiential activities, expressive arts & parent groups. If the youth is ref'd for an eval only, the summary is discussed w/the youth/family & forwarded to the ref source. All youth & their families receive case mgt srvs until they are engaged in an appropriate treatment program. Youth who experience difficulty in maintaining abstinence are offered an opportunity to participate in a relapse prev group to avoid discharge. When youth are unable to complete the requirements due to a need for a higher level of care, case mgt srvs are provided until that srv is secured. After-care is offered when needed & appropriate. Refs from Court, Prob & BCDFG. Male/female age 13-17 who are identified as substance abusers, & do not have the resources to pay for other srvs in the community. Srvs are provided to family members.</p>	<p>Provide 200 court-ordered substance abuse assessments. (190 for Disposition and 10 for Detention) Treatment Program: Provide 500 individual counseling sessions Provide 192 group counseling sessions (96 for boys; 96 for girls) Provide 48 groups for parents. Provide 10 experiential sessions and/or expressive arts to enhance life experience increase tolerance and promote cooperative behavior. A total of 70 youths in the treatment.</p>	<p>May 12, 2016 Satisfactory</p>

Adolescent Diagnostic Unit	<p>Adolescent Diagnostic Unit Program provides adolescent diagnostic assessments consisting of both a psychological and psychiatric component. It includes an interview of adolescent and, if possible, a caregiver by both a doctoral level psychologist and psychiatrist, interviews with Probation officers, administration and interpretation of psychometric tests and review of collateral documentation such as an IEP and report composition. The assessment provides the Court with valuable information as to where the adolescent falls on a continuum of correlates to delinquency and provides meaningful mental health recommendations to aid in adjudication/disposition decisions. Referrals are from Family Court. Pre/post-adjudicated youth age 10-17.</p>	<p>A maximum of 90 youths are served during the term of the contract. 72 youths are projected to be living in the community and 18 will be assessed within the detention center environment.</p>	<p>April 12, 2016 Satisfactory</p>
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Comments:

**SECTION IV.
CY 2016 EXISTING SERVICES
CONTINUUM OF CARE CHART**

Attached is the above Chart.

SECTION IV. CY 2016 BERGEN COUNTY EXISTING SERVICES CONTINUUM OF CARE CHART (Points of Intervention)

<p align="center">Delinquency Prevention Programs</p> <p align="center">Funded Programs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Moving Into Knowledge (660 hours/170 students/PFC, Other) Teaneck PASS After-School Program (50 youth/PFC, School) *Fire Prevention Program (63 screenings, 126 fire safety sessions/PFC, Agency) Youth Services Program, Second Step (450 sessions, 810 students/PFC, Agency) <p align="center">Additional Programs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Community Mental Health Centers-4 (County, State, Fees/Insurance) BCDFG Reflections (18 youth/BC) *NJCSOC (varies/State, Medicaid) Municipal Alliances, Office of Alcohol and Drug Dependency (56 out of 70 BC Municipalities/varies, County, 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 Youth Shelter (16 Beds, BC, Other) *Empower House (Females aged 16-22, prosocial activities and clinical service, BC) 	→	<p align="center">Law Enforcement Diversion Programs</p> <p align="center">Funded Programs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> *Fire Prevention Program (24 screenings/48 fire safety sessions/PFC, Agency) *Moral Reconation/Anger Management Program (27 youth, 85 group training sessions-45 for youth & 40 for parents/PFC, Agency) *BCDFG, TUTOR - Teens Using Technology Responsibly and TEACH - Teen Education About Cyber Harassment (25 youth/families, 300 sessions/PFC, BC) <p align="center">Additional Programs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Stationhouse Adjustments Programs (all 70 Municipalities, BC County Police) *Community Mental Health Centers-4 (County, State, Fees/Insurance) *PESP – 262 Help for Minors (varies/State, Agency) *NJCSOC (varies/State, Medicaid) *Conklin Youth Resource Center (varies/BC) *Bergen's Place Youth Shelter (16 Beds, BC, Other) *CHAT– Creating Healthy Attitudes in Teens (varies, fee, agency) *School Based Youth Services Programs (Teaneck High School/Forum, Englewood High School/Zone, Hackensack High School-off site)/na, varies *Empower House (Females aged 16-22, prosocial activities and clinical services, BC) 	<p align="center">Family Crisis Intervention Unit</p> <p align="center">Funded Programs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-Systemic Therapy (12 youth/families, caseload of 4 youth/families/minimum 250 sessions/maximum 312 in-home counseling sessions/PFC, BC) *Fire Prevention Program - refer to LOS in Law Enforcement Diversion Section *Moral Reconation/Anger Management Program - refer to LOS in Law Enforcement Diversion Section <p align="center">Additional Programs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> CCIS Unit /15 Bed, 2 Extended (Federal, State, BC, Insurance, Other) Juvenile/Family Crisis Intervention Unit (varies/BC) *PESP – 262 Help for Minors (varies/State, Agency) *NJCSOC (varies/State, Medicaid) Trauma in Youth Program (varies/State, Agency) *Community Mental Health Centers-4 (County, State, Fees/Insurance) Kearney KARE/Post CCIS (varies, State, Agency) New Directions/Checkers, Afterschool Partial Care (varies, State, Agency) *Bergen's Place Youth Shelter (16 Beds, BC, 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 Mentoring Program, Volunteer Bureau of BC, DCPD referred (state, private, donations) Youth Advocate Program of Bergen and Passaic (state, Agency) *BCDFG *Empower House (Females aged 16-22, prosocial activities and clinical Services, BC)
<p align="center">Family Court Diversion Programs</p>	→	<p align="center">LEGEND: BC=Bergen County; BCDFG=BC Division of Family Guidance; BPS=Bergen Probation Services; CIACC=Children's Interagency Coordinating Council; EM= Electronic Monitoring; JAMS=Juvenile Automated Management System; JDAI=Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative; NA=Not Available; NJDCF=New Jersey Department of Children and Families; NJCSOC= NJ Children's System of Care – Perform Care/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.); NJDCP&P=Division of Child Protection and Permanency; NJJC=New Jersey Juvenile Justice Commission. NOTES: 1) Format: Agency Name, Program Name, (Level of Service, Funding Source); 2) PFC=Partnership/Family Court Allocation; 3) *=Service is under several categories of the Continuum of Care Chart.</p>	<p align="center">Detention/Detention Alternative Programs (Pre-Adjudicated Youth)</p>
<p align="center">Funded Programs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> *Fire Prevention Program - refer to LOS in Law Enforcement Diversion Section *Moral Reconation/Anger Management - refer to LOS in Law Enforcement Diversion Section <p align="center">Additional Programs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> *CHAT -Creating Healthy Attitudes in Teens (varies, fee, agency) Juvenile Conference Committees (varies/State) Intake Service Conferences (varies/State) Youth Educational Shoplifting Program (unlimited/fee paid by juvenile/family) *Community Mental Health Centers-4 (County, State, Fees/Insurance) *NJCSOC (varies/State, Medicaid) *Conklin Youth Resource Center (varies/BC) *BCDFG TUTOR=Teen Using Technology Responsibly/TEACH – Teens Using Technology Responsibly (varies,/BC) *Bergen's Place Youth Shelter (16 Beds, BC, Other) *Empower House (Females aged 16-22, prosocial activities and clinical services, BC) 	↓	<p align="center">Least Restrictive</p> <p align="center">↓</p> <p align="center">Most Restrictive</p>	<p align="center">Funded Programs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> *Court-ordered Psychiatric & Psychological Diagnostic Evaluations (maximum of 18 Pre-Adjudicated, youth/PFC, Agency) Risk Assessments (Minimum of 20/Maximum of 45/PFC, BC) Substance Abuse Assessments (10/PFC, BC) Alternatives to Detention-ATD &Electronic Monitoring (50 youth, caseload of 15 and 5,475 Electronic Monitoring Days/PFC/Agency) * Fire Prevention Program (2 screenings/4 fire safety sessions/PFC, Agency) <p align="center">Additional Programs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Detention Center (20 Beds-Rated Capacity, 29 Licensed, BC) *Bergen's Place Youth Shelter (16 Beds, BC, Other) Case Expeditor, Superior Court, Family (JDAI Innovations) *NJCSOC (varies/State, Medicaid) * BC One-Stop Career Center (varies/Federal, State, BC) Multi-Systemic Therapy (varies/BC) *Conklin Youth Resource Center (varies/BC) *Empower House (Females aged 16-22, prosocial activities and clinical services, BC)
<p align="center">Community Based Disposition Options (Post-Adjudicated Youth)</p> <p align="center">Funded Programs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Court-Ordered Psychiatric and Psychological Diagnostic Evaluations (Maximum of 72 Evaluations, PFC, agency) *Adolescent Substance Abuse Program (190 Assessments, 70 youth in Treatment, 500 Counseling Sessions, 48 parent groups, 10 experiential experiences, PCF, Agency) *Moral Reconation/Anger Management (25 youth, 55 groups - 45 Youth/10 parents, PFC, Agency) * Fire Prevention Program (2 screenings/4 fire safety sessions, PFC, Agency). <p align="center">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 (County, State, Fees/Insurance), 6. Adolescent/Family Treatment (30 youth/BC); 7. **NJCSOC (varies/State, Medicaid); 8. DFG Teen Readjustment Program/Forensic Assessment Treatment Sexual Offending Behaviors (varies/BC); 9.*Conklin Youth Resource Center (varies/BC); 10. BPS – Bergen Probation Services/Graduated Sanctions Program (state). 	↓	<p align="center">Least Restrictive</p> <p align="center">↓</p> <p align="center">Most Restrictive</p>	<p align="center">Re-Entry Programs</p> <p align="center">Funded Programs - None</p> <p align="center">Additional Programs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> *NJCSOC (varies/State, Medicaid) Supervised Apartments (HUD, State, BC) Visions (Ind. Living M&F, an/ State, BC) *Community Mental Health Centers-4 (County, State, Fees/Insurance) *BC One-Stop Career Center (varies/County/State) BCDFG Transitions Manager (Court Liaison, Case Management of Parolees/varies/BC) *Conklin Youth Resource Center (varies/BC)

**SECTION IV. ATTACHMENT
POINT OF INTERVENTION CHART**

SECTION V. ATTACHMENTS

Listed below are the various attachments utilized to complete the 2017 Plan Update and 2017 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 2015 (Map, Excel Sheet)
- E) Causes and Correlates of Delinquency
- F) NJ Juvenile Justice Commission Commitments, Probationer Residential Intakes
- G) Charts Calendar Year 2015 Juvenile Justice Funded Program Intakes
- H) County of Bergen Department of Health Services, Division of Mental Health,
Children's Interagency Coordinating Council-CIACC, Needs Assessment (Excerpt)
January 1, 2011-December 31, 2011
- I) 2014/2019 County Alliance Plan, Year 3 Summary
- J) Bergen County Schools – Violence, Vandalism, Substance Abuse,
Harassment/Intimidation/Bullying
- K) Bergen County School Dropouts/Enrollments
- L) Bergen County 2014 Juvenile Arrests - Summary
- M) Pocket Guide Kids Count Report, Bergen County Indicators, 2016 vs. 2015

BERGEN COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE YOUTH SERVICES 2017 PLAN UPDATE

TIMELINE/ACTION STEPS

JANUARY 1, 2016-DECEMBER 31, 2016

<u>DATE</u>	<u>ACTION STEP(S)</u>
February 2, 2016	BCYSC passes motion that reaffirmed the 2014 Needs Assessment Survey Results for the <u>2017 Plan Update</u> .
February 2, 2016	BCYSC approves the Timeline/Action Steps for the <u>2017 Plan Update</u> .
February 2016 – June 2016	1) BCYSC Administrator develops the <u>Draft BC Comprehensive Youth Services Plan, 2017 Plan Update</u> and distributes to the BCYSC. 2) BCYSC Allocations/Program Evaluation Committee prepares the 2017 Funding Recommendations (meets in June 2016).
July 5, 2016 BCYSC SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING	1) Presentation and approval of the <u>2017 Plan Update</u> , and 2017 Funding Recommendations (2017 Juvenile Justice Allocation (including the 1/3 Set Aside). 2) BCDHS prepares various resolutions (approval of <u>2017 Plan Update</u> and 2017 (Juvenile Justice Funding Recommendations). Upon the passage of the county resolutions; BCDHS forwards the <u>2017 Plan Update</u> and 2017 Juvenile Application to the NJ JJC (due date is September 1, 2016).
October 2016-November 2016	NJ JJC informs the BCYSC/County of Bergen that <u>2017 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, 2017	Funded programs commence.

File: Word, 2017 Plan Update - Timeline
BCYSC Approved: February 2, 2016

**BERGEN COUNTY YOUTH SERVICES COMMISSION, 2015-2017 PLAN
BCYSC 2017 Plan Update
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 1st 2013)
3) ALCOHOL ABUSE (was Ranked 2nd in 2013)
4) LOW SELF-ESTEEM
5) POOR ANGER MANAGEMENT
6) SUBSTANCE ABUSE – FAMILY (was Ranked 4 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: February 2, 2016 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 Youth's 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 Self-Esteem 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 Self-Esteem 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	2015
*JCC							
Juveniles	625	504	375	314	233	195	160
Cases	629	507	376	314	235	198	162
*ISC							
Juveniles	323	325	298	315	287	273	269
Cases	326	330	303	323	289	280	276
*NOT MANDATORY							
Juveniles	694	533	566	456	323	366	264
Cases	817	557	630	468	335	377	275
*MANDATORY							
Juveniles	727	687	554	670	576	506	441
Cases	891	781	597	783	661	596	514
STATION HOUSE ADJUSTMENTS BC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE DATA							
	-	551	-	513	388	343	-
UCR BERGEN JUVENILE ARRESTS							
	3,581	3,139	2,865	2,354	1,982	1,900	-

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

JCC (Juvenile Conference Committees) – JCC juveniles had the highest and substantial decreases in juveniles (74%) and cases (74%) for the period of 2009 vs. 2015: 625 juveniles/629 cases vs. 190 juveniles/162 cases.

ISC (Intake Service Conference) – ISC juveniles and cases had a small decrease (16%) when comparing in juveniles (16%) and cases (15%) for the period of 2009 vs. 2015: 323 juveniles/326 cases vs. 269 juveniles/276 cases.

NOT MANDATORY (attorney is not required) – Not Mandatory Calendar had a substantial decrease in juveniles (61%) and cases (66%) when comparing 2009 vs. 2015: 694 juveniles/817 cases vs. 366 juveniles/377 cases.

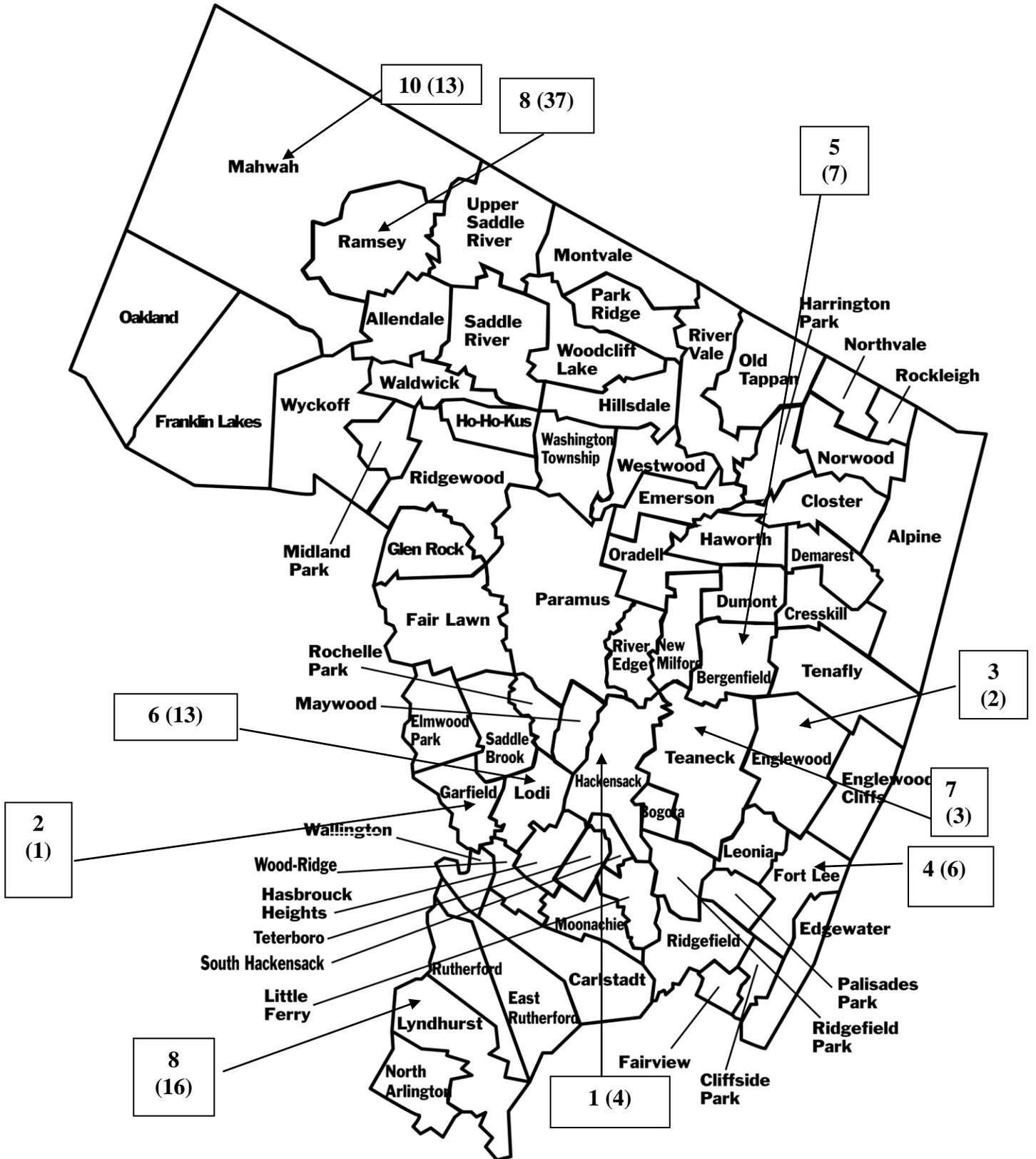
MANDATORY (attorney is required) – Mandatory Calendar had moderate decreases in juveniles (39%) and cases (42%) when comparing 2009 vs. 2015: 727 juveniles/891 cases vs. 441 juveniles/514 cases.

STATIONHOUSE ADJUSTMENTS (SHA) – 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. A number of municipalities, county, and state police had still not submitted SHA 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 (47%) from 2009 vs. 2014: 3,581 vs. 1,982. A smaller decrease (.04%) occurred in 2013 vs. 2014: 1,982 vs. 1,900.

BCYSC Juvenile Justice System DATA, 6/2016, CM

**2015 TOP TEN BERGEN COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES
RANKED BY NUMBER OF JUVENILE CHARGES FILED**



RANK - TOP TEN MUNICIPALITIES: 1) Hackensack; 2) Garfield; 3) Englewood; 4) Fort Lee; 5) Bergenfield; 6) Lodi; 7) Teaneck-3; 8) Lyndhurst and Ramsey; 10) Mahwah. New to 2015 (Top Ten Ranking) – Lodi, Lyndhurst, Mahwah, Ramsey. No longer in Top Ten 2015: Cliffside Park - 13, Fairlawn - 18, Ridgefield Park - 14, Saddle Brook - 42. **NOTES:** 1) Numbers in the box indicate the 2015 RANK and 2014 Rank is in the []; 2) Omitted from the rank is the number of out-of-county and out-of-state juveniles & offenses, and number of Violations of Probation.

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

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

Bergen Commitments and Probationer Intakes Residential Programs, 2014 vs. 2015

Category	2014	2015
# Commitments	7	11
# Probationer Intakes Residential Programs	2	1

Bergen - Commitments had a small increase (4%) between 2015 vs. 2014: 11 vs. 7.

Probationer Intakes - Residential Programs had a moderate decrease (50%) between 2015 vs. 2014: 1 vs. 2.

Statewide - Commitments had a small decrease (22%) between 2015 vs. 2014:

215 vs. 274. Probationer Intakes - Residential Programs had a small decrease (7%) between 2015 vs. 2014: 132 vs. 142.

Bergen Commitments and Probationer Residential Combined Intakes, 2008-2015

YEAR	# Commitments	#Probationer Residential Intakes	Combined Total
2008	22	7	29
2009	23	3	26
2010	15	9	24
2011	18	8	26
2012	10	3	13
2013	14	4	18
2014	7	2	9
2015	11	1	12

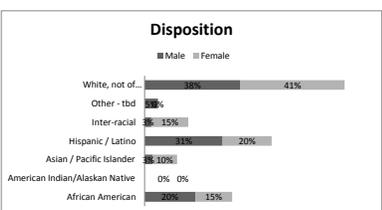
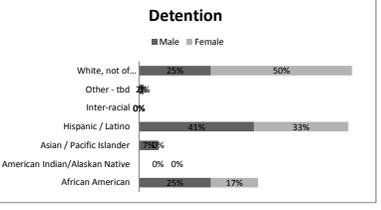
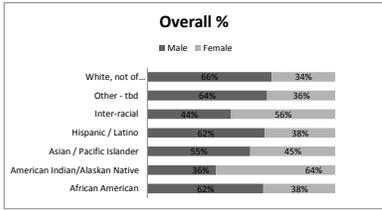
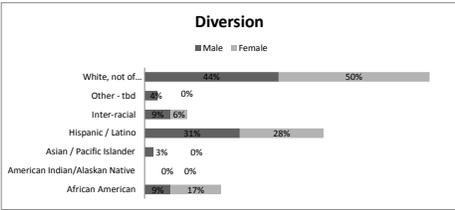
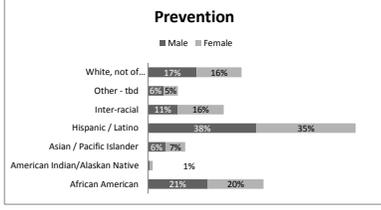
Bergen - a comparison, of the combined Commitments and Probationer Residential Intakes, indicates a substantial decrease (59%) between 2015 vs. 2008: 12 vs. 29.

Statewide – a comparison, of the combined Commitments and Probationer Residential Intakes, indicates a substantial decrease (65%) between 2015 vs. 2008: 347 vs. 1004.

File: Word, 2016 NJ JJC Commitments and Probationer Numbers

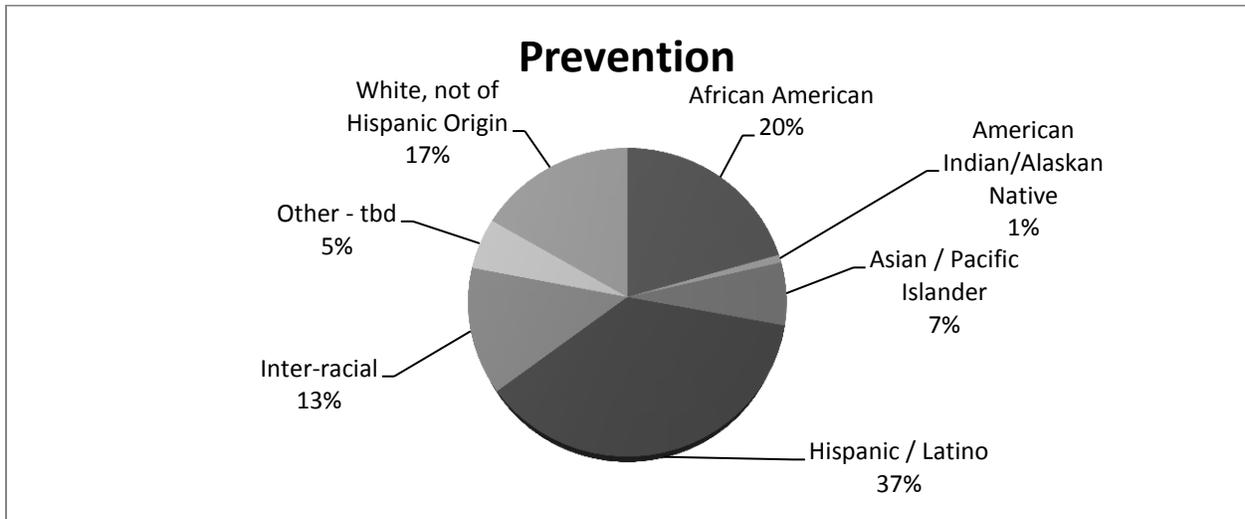
Intakes by County and Point of Continuum
from 01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015

Race / Ethnicity	Prevention						Diversion						Detention						Disposition						Overall Total	Overall Total %	Overall Total Female	Overall % Female	Overall Total Male	Overall % Male
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Total %	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Total %	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Total %	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Total %						
African American	152	21%	125	20%	277	21%	6	9%	3	17%	9	10%	15	25%	2	17%	17	24%	46	20%	6	15%	52	19%	355	20%	136	38%	219	62%
Indian/Alaskan Native	4	1%	7	1%	11	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	11	1%	7	64%	4	36%
Asian / Pacific Islander	45	6%	44	7%	89	7%	2	3%	0	0%	2	2%	4	7%	0	0%	4	6%	7	3%	4	10%	11	4%	106	6%	48	45%	58	55%
Hispanic / Latino	276	38%	221	35%	497	37%	22	31%	5	28%	27	31%	24	41%	4	33%	28	39%	71	31%	8	20%	79	29%	631	35%	238	38%	393	62%
Inter-racial	76	11%	103	16%	179	13%	6	9%	1	6%	7	8%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	6	3%	6	15%	12	4%	198	11%	110	56%	88	44%
Other - tbd	40	6%	32	5%	72	5%	3	4%	0	0%	3	3%	1	2%	0	0%	1	1%	12	5%	0	0%	12	4%	88	5%	32	36%	56	64%
White, not of Hispanic Origin	124	17%	100	16%	224	17%	31	44%	9	50%	40	45%	15	25%	6	50%	21	30%	87	38%	17	41%	104	39%	389	22%	132	34%	257	66%
Total	717	53%	632	47%	1349		70	80%	18	20%	88		59	83%	12	17%	71		229	85%	41	15%	270		1778		703	40%	1075	60%



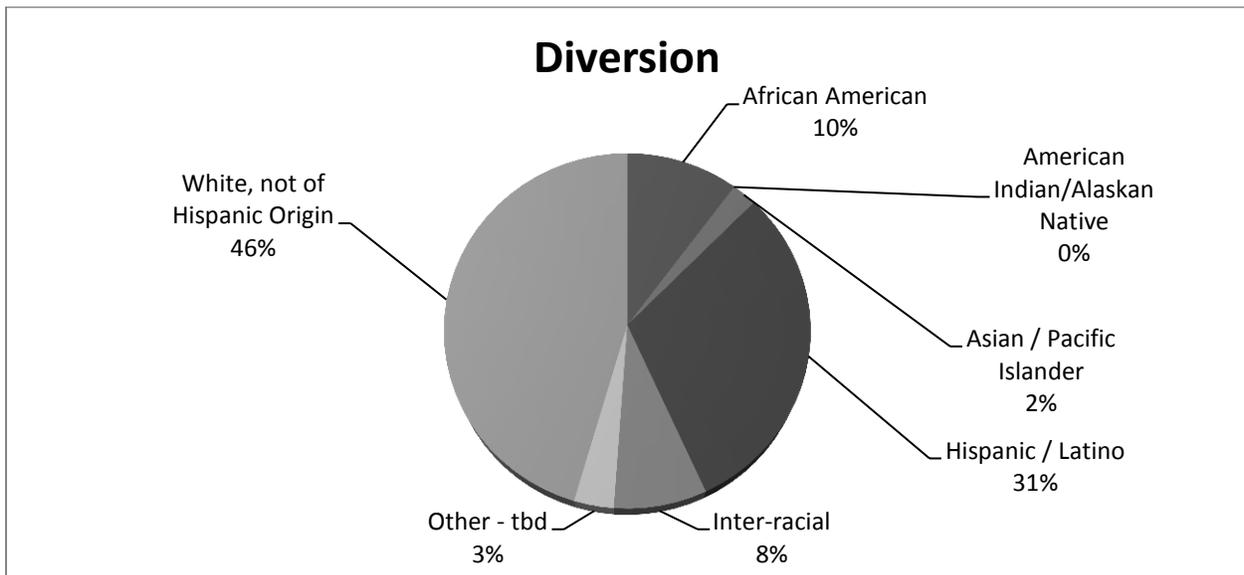
Intakes by County and Point of Continuum from 01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015

Race / Ethnicity	Prevention					
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Total %
African American	152	21%	125	20%	277	21%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	4	1%	7	1%	11	1%
Asian / Pacific Islander	45	6%	44	7%	89	7%
Hispanic / Latino	276	38%	221	35%	497	37%
Inter-racial	76	11%	103	16%	179	13%
Other - tbd	40	6%	32	5%	72	5%
White, not of Hispanic Origin	124	17%	100	16%	224	17%
Total	717	53%	632	47%	1349	



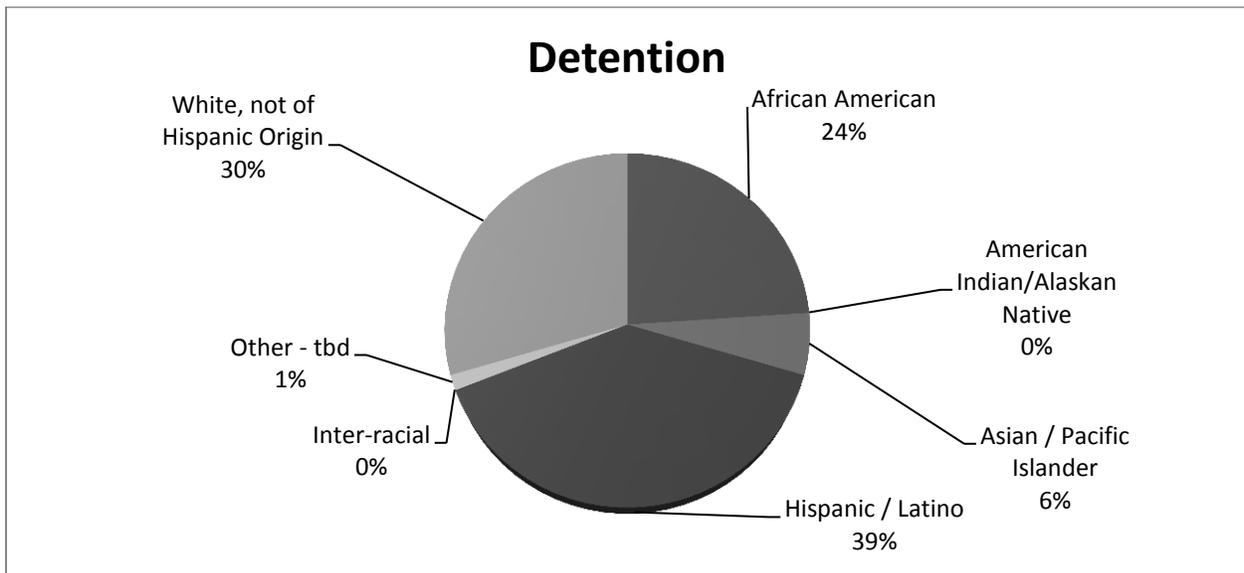
Intakes by County and Point of Continuum from 01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015

Race / Ethnicity	Diversion					
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Total %
African American	6	9%	3	17%	9	10%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Asian / Pacific Islander	2	3%	0	0%	2	2%
Hispanic / Latino	22	31%	5	28%	27	31%
Inter-racial	6	9%	1	6%	7	8%
Other - tbd	3	4%	0	0%	3	3%
White, not of Hispanic Origin	31	44%	9	50%	40	45%
Total	70	80%	18	20%	88	



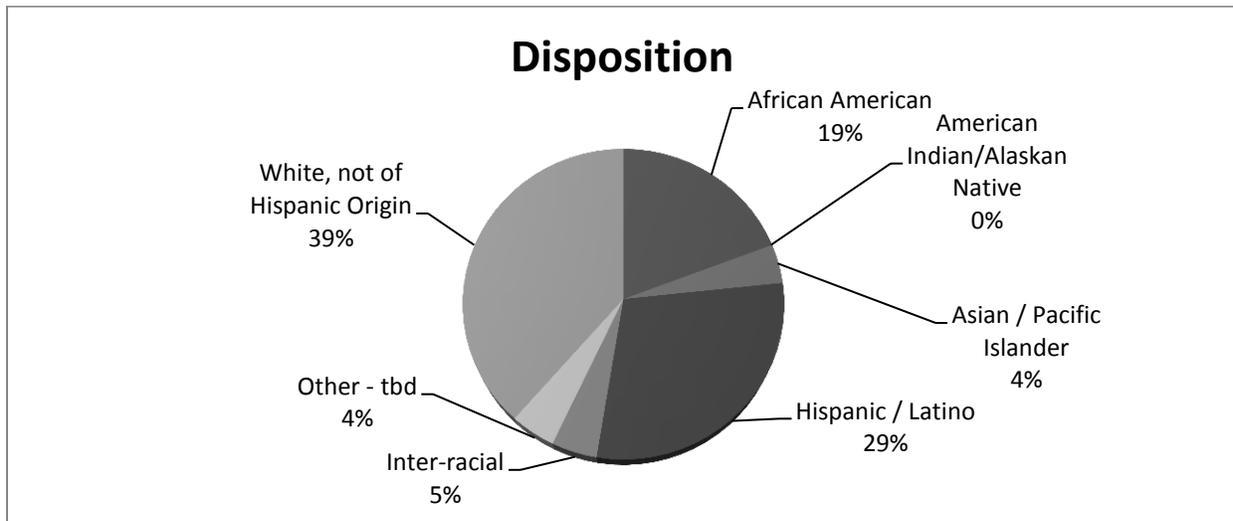
Intakes by County and Point of Continuum from 01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015

Race / Ethnicity	Detention					
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Total %
African American	15	25%	2	17%	17	24%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Asian / Pacific Islander	4	7%	0	0%	4	6%
Hispanic / Latino	24	41%	4	33%	28	39%
Inter-racial	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Other - tbd	1	2%	0	0%	1	1%
White, not of Hispanic Origin	15	25%	6	50%	21	30%
Total	59	83%	12	17%	71	



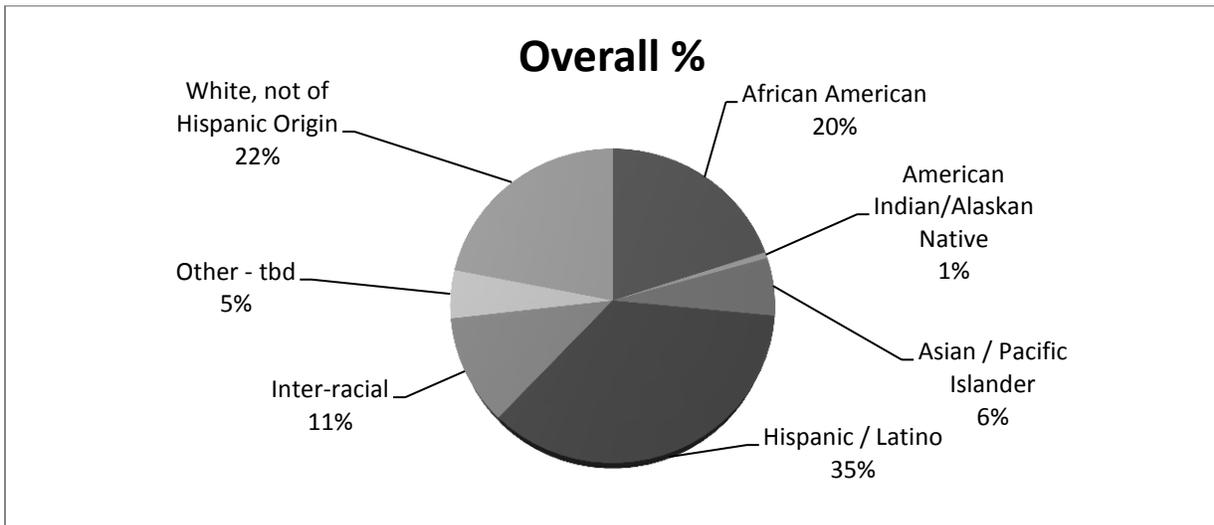
Intakes by County and Point of Continuum from 01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015

Race / Ethnicity	Disposition					
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Total %
African American	46	20%	6	15%	52	19%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Asian / Pacific Islander	7	3%	4	10%	11	4%
Hispanic / Latino	71	31%	8	20%	79	29%
Inter-racial	6	3%	6	15%	12	4%
Other - tbd	12	5%	0	0%	12	4%
White, not of Hispanic Origin	87	38%	17	41%	104	39%
Total	229	85%	41	15%	270	



Intakes by County and Point of Continuum from 01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015

Race / Ethnicity	Overall Total	Overall Total %	Overall Total Female	Overall % Female	Overall Total Male	Overall % Male
African American	355	20%	136	38%	219	62%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	11	1%	7	64%	4	36%
Asian / Pacific Islander	106	6%	48	45%	58	55%
Hispanic / Latino	631	35%	238	38%	393	62%
Inter-racial	198	11%	110	56%	88	44%
Other - tbd	88	5%	32	36%	56	64%
White, not of Hispanic Origin	389	22%	132	34%	257	66%
Total	1778		703	40%	1075	60%



**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 3 Summary**

- Grant award is **\$757,888**
- Coordination budget (salaries and fringe) **\$113,683**
- County-Wide activities is **\$34,208** 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: \$ 14,208 (funds to be RFPd out to Municipal Alliances)
 5. Community-Wide events: \$4,000
- Municipal Alliance Allocation: **\$609,997**
- 56 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	

**BERGEN COUNTY SCHOOLS
VIOLENCE, VANDALISM, SUBSTANCE ABUSE,
HARASSMENT/INTIMIDATION/BULLYING (HIB)
SCHOOL YEAR-SY 2012-2013 vs. 2014-2015**

School Based Incidences	SY 2012-2013 #	SY 2012-2013 *% of Total Incidences	RANK	SY 2014-2015 #	SY 2014-2015 *% of Total Incidences	RANK
Violence	483	28%	2	412	29%	2
Vandalism	184	11%	4	115	8%	4
Weapons	55	3%	5	49	3%	5
Substances	287	16%	3	233	16%	3
**HIB	742	42%	1	620	44%	1
Total	***1,751 ****1,717	100	-	***1,429 ****1,405	100%	
ENROLLMENT	133,774	-	-	134,009	-	-

NOTES:

- 1) *Percentages are based on the Duplicated Count;
- 2) ** = HIB (Harassment, Intimidation and Bullying) began to be tracked in SY 2012-SY 2013;
- 3) ***= Duplicated Count;
- 3) ****= Unduplicated Count.

Overall, School Based Incidences have steadily decreased, over the two year School periods. A small decrease (19%) occurred from SY 2012-2013 vs. SY 2014-2015. Each incident category also decreased: Violence had a small decrease (15%) when comparing SY 2012-2013 vs. SY 2014-2015; Vandalism had a moderate decrease (38%) when comparing SY 2012-2013 vs. SY 2014-2015; Weapons had the smallest decrease (11%) in SY 2012-2013 compared to SY 2014-2015; HIB had a small decrease (16%) when comparing SY 2012-2013 vs. SY 2014-2015; Substances had a small decrease (19%) when comparing SY 2012-2013 vs. SY 2014-2015.

Ranking of the incidences continued to be the same over the two-year school years: Ranked 1st – HIB; Ranked 2nd – Violence; Ranked 3rd – Substances; Ranked 4th Vandalism; Ranked 5th – Weapons.

Sources: 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, 2012-June 30, 2013 (12/2013), and July 1, 2014-June 30, 2015 (10/2015). Report data was based on District Reported Data in the Electronic Violence and Vandalism Reporting System (EVVRS) and the Harassment, Intimidation and Bullying Investigations, Trainings and Program System (HIB-ITIP).

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

New Jersey Department of Education

School Dropouts/Enrollments

<u>RACE& ETHNICITY</u>	<u>SY 2011-2012 Dropouts</u>	<u>SY 2011-2012 Enrollment</u>	<u>SY 2012-2013 Dropouts</u>	<u>SY 2012-2013 Enrollment</u>	<u>SY 2013-2014 Dropouts</u>	<u>SY 2013-2014 Enrollment</u>
<u>White</u>						
Total	122	76,544	63	74,768	81	73,604.5
Males	69	39,427	49	38,596	48	37,995.5
Females	53	37,097	14	36,172	33	35,609
<u>Black</u>						
Total	35	8,226	28	8,295	13	8,107
Males	20	4,197	19	4,248	7	4,184
Females	15	4,029	9	4,047	6	3,923
<u>Hispanic</u>						
Total	106	26,784.5	58	27,772	69	28,877.5
Males	58	13,763	34	14,294	40	14,828
Females	48	13,021.5	24	13,478	29	14,049.5
<u>Native American</u>						
Total	4	177	6	160	1	157
Males	1	88	3	81	1	80
Females	3	89	3	79	0	77
<u>Asian</u>						
Total	25	20,609	13	20,661	12	20,764
Males	18	10,528	8	10,553	8	10,620
Females	7	10,081	5	10,108	4	10,144
<u>Hawaiian Native</u>						
Total	1	1,350	0	662	0	648
Males	0	340	0	342	0	341
Females	1	330	0	320	0	307
<u>Two or more Races</u>						
Total	3	1,157	0	1,456	0	1,725
Males	2	611	0	766	0	907
Females	1	546	0	690	0	818
<u>TOTAL</u>	296	134,147.5	168	133,774	176	133,883
Males	168	68,954	113	68,880	104	68,055.5
Females	128	65,193.5	55	64,894	72	64,927.5

Note: SY = School Year

School Dropouts – School Dropouts had a moderate decrease from 296 in SY 2011/12 to 168 in SY 2012/13, then a slight increase occurred in SY 2013/14, when there were 176 School Dropouts. Males represented more than half of all Dropouts: 57%, 168/296 in SY 2011/12; 67%, 113/168 in SY 2012/13, 59%, 104/176 in SY 2013/14. Female Dropouts represented a much smaller number/percentage of Dropouts compared to their male counterparts: 43%, 127/296 in SY 2011/12; 33%, 55/168 in SY 2012/13; 41%, 72/176 in SY 2013/14. Rankings by Race/Ethnicity was similar in all three School Years for the following groups: Rank 1 – White; Rank 2 - Hispanic; Rank 3 – Black; Rank 4 – Asian; Rank 5 – Native American. Two or more Races Ranked 6th in SY 2011/12 with 3 Dropouts and zero Dropouts in SY 2012/13 and SY 2013/14. Hawaiian Natives Ranked 7th in SY 2011/12 with 1 Dropout and zero Dropouts in SY 2012/13 and SY 2013/14.

Enrollment – Enrollments have steadily increased over the three School Years: 134,147.5 in SY 2011/12 to 133,774 in SY 2012/13 to 133,883 in SY 2013/14. Two groups had increased Enrollments over the three School Years: Hispanic – 26,784.5 to 27,772 to 28,877.5 and Asian – 20,609 to 20,661 to 20,764. Enrollments of White, Native American and Hawaiian Native steadily decreased over the three School Years: White – 76,544 to 74,768 to 73,604.5; Native American – 177 to 160 to 157; Hawaiian Native – 1,350 to 662 to 648. Black enrollment increased to 8,295 in SY 2012/13 compared to 8,226 in SY 2011/12 and then decreased to 8,107 in SY 2013/14. The category of “Two or more Races” had steadily increased over the three year School Years: 1,157 to 1,456 to 1,725. Rank by Race/Ethnicity was similar in SY 2012/13 and SY 2013/14 for the following groups: Rank 1 – White; Rank 2 – Hispanic; Rank 3 – Asian; Rank 4 – Black; Rank 7 – Native American. Two or more Races Ranked 6th in SY 2011/12 and then Ranked 5th in SY 2012/13 and SY 2013/14. Hawaiian Native Ranked 5th in SY 2011/12 and then Ranked 6th in SY 2012/13 and SY 2013/14.

Source: State of New Jersey, Department of Education Dropouts and Enrollment Data, SY 2011-2013, SY2012-2013, and SY 2013-2014

File: School Dropouts and Enrollments

Section V. Attachment K

BERGEN COUNTY 2014 JUVENILE ARRESTS SUMMARY

*Juveniles represented 9% or 1,900 of the total arrests in Bergen County in 2014. Adults represented 91% or 19,163 of the total arrests in 2014. Total arrests for 2014 were 21,063. Adult arrests increased by 1% and juvenile arrests decreased by 4%, from 2014 vs. 2013.

*Total juvenile arrests resulted in Bergen County being Ranked 4th Statewide, which was the same ranking as in 2013. 17% or 314 arrests were for Index Offenses; while 83% or 1,586 were for Non-Index Offenses.

*Total Index Offenses were 314 in 2014 which represents a 3% increase compared to 304 in 2013.

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

Three (3) Index Offenses had increases, 2014 vs. 2013: Larceny-Theft – 192 vs. 175; Sexual Assault – 7 vs. 2; Aggravated Assault – 49 vs. 40;

Four (4) Index Offenses had decreases, 2014 vs. 2013: Murder – 0 vs. 1; Burglary – 31 vs. 36; Motor Vehicle Theft – 8 vs. 10; Robbery – 27 vs. 40.

*Total Non-Index Offenses (21) in 2014 were 1,586 which represents a 5% decrease compared to 1,678 in 2013.

Eight (8) out of the 21 offenses had increases, 2014 vs. 2013: Arson – 18 vs. 12; Forgery&Counterfeiting – 21 vs. 6; Fraud – 6 vs. 3; Criminal/Malicious Mischief – 126 vs. 76; Disorderly Conduct – 142 vs. 132; Prostitution and Commercialized Vice – 1 vs. 0; Sex Offenses – 30 vs. 17; Weapons – 60 vs. 40;

Ten (10) out of the 21 categories had decreases, 2014 vs. 2013: Drug Abuse Violations – 466 vs. 469; Driving Under the Influence – 18 vs. 19; Liquor Laws – 203 vs. 255; All Other Offenses – 295 vs. 332; Stolen Property – 27 vs. 17; Simple Assault – 115 vs. 156; Vagrancy – 3 vs. 6; Curfew and Loitering – 19 vs. 56; Runaways – 29 vs. 70; Offenses Against Family and Children – 7 vs. 12.

Three (3) offenses remained the same in 2014 vs. 2013 (0 in each year): Manslaughter; Embezzlement; Gambling.

*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 – Disorderly Conduct; Rank 6 – Criminal/Malicious Mischief; Rank 7 – Simple Assault; Rank 8 – Weapons; Rank 9 – Sex Offenses; ****Rank 10** – Runaways.

**Behaviors fall under the J/FCIU.

*Arrest Rate per 1000 youth decreased from 20 in 2013 to 19 in 2014.

*Dispositions of Juveniles Taken into Custody in 2014: Rank 1 – Referred to Juvenile Court or Probation; Rank 2 – Handled within Dept. & Released; Rank 3 – Referred to Criminal or Adult Court (was Ranked 5 in 2013); Rank 4 – Referred to Welfare Agency (was Ranked 3 in 2013); Rank 5 – Referred to Other Police Agency. Rankings 1, 2, and 5 were the same as 2013.

*Gender – males and females, overall numbers, decreased in 2014 vs. 2013: Males – 1450/76% vs. 1483/75%; Females – 450/24% vs. 496/25%.

*Age – Rank 1st Age 17/697/37%; Rank 2nd Age 16/479/25%, Rank 3rd Age 13-14/314/17%; Rank 4th Age 15/294/15%; Rank 5th Age 10-12/105/6%; Rank 6th Age 0-9/11/-.

*Race – two groups had decreased, overall numbers, from 2014 vs. 2013: White – 1371/72% vs. 1527/77% and Asian or Pacific Islander – 69/4% vs. 102/5%. One group increased: Black – 451/24% vs. 344/17%. American Indian or Alaskan Native remained the same – 9/- in 2014 and 2013.

*Ethnic Origin – Hispanics increased in 2014 vs. 2013: 496/26% vs. 474/24%. Non-Hispanics decreased in 2014 vs. 2013: 1404/74% vs. 1508/76%.

Source: Uniform Crime Report 2014, NJ State Police
CM, May 2016

POCKET GUIDE NEW JERSEY KIDS COUNT 2016, ACNJ

Bergen County Data

Overview

New Jersey Kids Count rankings measure progress in improving the lives of children in 13 critical areas. Bergen County's overall ranking increased from 5th in 2015 to 4th in 2016. The county made progress in several areas: Median Income of Families with Children had a small increase, 2%; Percent of Households Spending more than 30% of Income for Rent had a small decrease (6%); Number of Infant Deaths had a small decrease (3%); Children under 18 without Health Insurance had a small decrease (17%); Child Abuse/Neglect Investigations had a small decrease (14%); Children in Out-Of-Home Placements had a small decrease (14%); Percentage of Births to Females age 10-19 had a small decrease (18%); Juvenile Arrests had a moderate decrease (45%); Juvenile Commitments to NJ JJC Facilities/Programs had a substantial decrease (53%); Percent of Unemployment had a substantial decrease (52%); Children Receiving Welfare (TANF) had a moderate decrease (38%); Number of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price School Breakfast and Lunch both had small increases, 6% for Breakfast and 2% for Lunch. The county needs improvement in the following areas: Children Living below the Poverty line had a moderate increase, 24%; Children receiving NJ SNAP (formerly Food Stamps) had a small increase, 12%; Percentage of Eligible Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Breakfast and Lunch had small decreases, (7%) for Breakfast and (11%) for Lunch; Infant Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births) had a small increase, 3%; Children Receiving NJ Family Medicaid had a small increase, 19%; Child/Abuse/Neglect Substantiation/Established Rate had a small increase, 15%.

Indicator Highlights

Demographics

*Total Population – 906,748 in 2010 vs. 933,572 in 2014, 3% increase.

*Child Population – 204,860 in 2010 vs. 202,136 in 2014, (1%) decrease.

Child and Family Economics

*Children Living Below the Poverty Line – 14,546 in 2010 vs. 17,559 in 2014, 24% increase.

*Median Income of Families with Children - \$108,133 in 2010 vs. \$110,304 in 2014, 2% increase.

*Percent Unemployed – 7.1 in 2011 vs. 3.4 in 2015, (52%) decrease.

*Percent of Households Spending More than 30% of Income on Rent – 49 in 2010 vs. 46 in 2014, (6%) decrease.

*Children Receiving Welfare (TANF) – 2,118 in 2011 vs. 1,319 in 2015, (38%) decrease.

*Children Receiving NJ SNAP (formerly Food Stamps) – 13,555 in 2011 vs. 15,192 in 2015, 12% increase.

*Number of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price School Breakfast – 5,609 in 2011-12 vs. 5,966 in 2015-16**, 6% increase.

*Percentage of Eligible Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price School Breakfast – 22% in 2011-12 vs. 21 % in 2015-16**, (7%) decrease.

*Number of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price School Lunch – 19,749 in 2011-12 vs. 20,155 in 2015-2016**, 2% increase.

*Percentage of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price School Lunch – 78 in 2011-12 vs. 70 in **2015-16, (11%) decrease.

****Note:** 2015-16 percentage data is preliminary and based upon the most recent data, which include school meal eligibility data as of 2014-15 school year and receiving data as of October 2015.

Child Health

*Number of Infant Deaths – 36 in 2008 vs. 35 in 2012, (3%) decrease.

*Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) – 3.7 in 2008 vs. 3.8 in 2012, 3% increase.

*Children Receiving NJ Family Care/Medicaid – 38,952 on 2011 vs. 46,397 in 2015, 19% increase.

*Children Under 18 Without Health Insurance – 14,841 in 2010 vs. 12,141 in 2013, (17%) decrease.

Child Protection

*Child Abuse/Neglect Investigations, # of Children – 5,297 in 2010 vs. 4,565 in 2014, (14%) decrease.

*Child Abuse/Neglect Substantiation/Established Rate** - 12 in 2010 vs. 14 in 2014, 15% increase.

*Number of Children Where Abuse/Neglect was Substantiated or Established** - 631 in 2010 vs. 626 in 2014, (1%) decrease.

*Children in Out-of-Home Placements (under age 18, rate per 1,000) – 1.6 in 2011 vs. 1.4 in 2015, (14%) decrease.

****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 – PARCC Test Results are excluded until additional years of test results are available for comparisons and trends could be noted. Total number of students Chronically Absent were 8,084. % of students Chronically Absent was 6.23.

Teens and Young Adults

*Percentage of Births to Females 10-19 – 2.0 in 2008 vs. 1.7 in 2012, (18%) decrease

*Juvenile Arrests – 3,581 in 2009 vs. 1,982 in 2013, (45%) decrease

*Juvenile Commitments to NJ JJC Facilities/Programs – 15 in 2010 vs. 7 in 2014 (53%) decrease

*Average Daily Juvenile Population in County Detention as % of Approved Capacity – 19 in 2010 vs. 47 in 2014, which represents a substantial increase of 147%. The BCYSC believes that the number in 2014 includes more than Bergen County juveniles. Bergen does receive juveniles from several counties.

File: 2016 Pocket Guide Kids Count, ACNJ