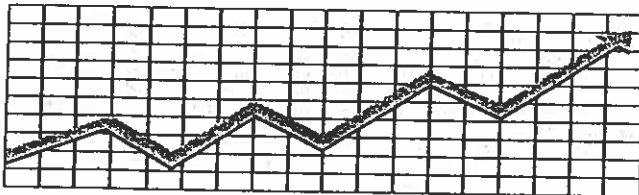


**State of New Jersey
Department of Human Services
Division of Family Development**

CURRENT PROGRAM STATISTICS



December 2016
Natasha Johnson, Director

**DIVISION OF FAMILY DEVELOPMENT CURRENT PROGRAM STATISTICS
DECEMBER 2016**

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**DIVISION OF FAMILY DEVELOPMENT CURRENT PROGRAM STATISTICS
DECEMBER 2016**

Each month the Division of Family Development publishes its program statistics for: WFNJ/TANF, NJ SNAP, Emergency Assistance, General Assistance, and Child Support Services. When possible, information is provided separately for children and adults. Many tables also provide trend data with information broken down by county for readers to consider. This report is compiled and prepared by The Bureau of Research & Reporting.

WFNJ/TANF

- As of the end of December, the TANF caseload had decreased by 5,978 cases, from 25,195 in December 2015 to 19,217 in December 2016, a decrease of 23.7%.
- The counties where the family caseload percentage increased since December 2015 were Morris (4.5%) and Warren (7.3%).
- The counties with caseloads that decreased the most since December 2015 were Burlington (-29.9%), Ocean (-39.7%) and Hunterdon (-45.5%) .
- Of the WFNJ/TANF cases, 5,762 or 30.0% were child-only in December 2016.
- The counties with the most child-only cases were Essex (832), Camden (804) and Hudson (609).
- Essex (8,480), Passaic (6,411), Camden (5,989), Hudson (5,559) and Atlantic (3,506) counties had the greatest number of persons receiving TANF in December 2016.

NJ SNAP (formerly FOOD STAMPS)

- In December 2016, there were 417,248 households receiving NJ SNAP benefits. The number of NJ SNAP households decreased by 28,440 or 6.4%, since December 2015.
- There were 832,906 persons receiving NJ SNAP benefits as of December 2016, a decrease of 52,031 or 5.9% since December 2015.
- The counties having the highest caseload decrease since December 2015 are Atlantic (-10.2%), Gloucester (-10.2%), Salem (-11.6%) and Burlington (-13.0%).

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

- There were 2,458 families receiving Emergency Assistance (EA) in December 2016, a decrease of 1,395 or 36.2% since December 2015.
- In December 2016, EA payments were made for 470 SSI recipients.

**DIVISION OF FAMILY DEVELOPMENT CURRENT PROGRAM STATISTICS
DECEMBER 2016**

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

GA Emergency Assistance

- There were 2,551 Emergency Assistance payments made to GA cases in December 2016, a decrease of 1,181 or 31.6% since December 2015.
- The counties that showed the highest percent decrease in emergency assistance payments were Cumberland (-46.7%), Burlington (-64.7%) and Monmouth (-65.6%).

GA Program

- The total numbers of cases receiving GA has decreased from 21,779 to 15,761 since December 2015, a decrease of 27.6%.
- There were 6,823 Employable GA and 8,983 Unemployable GA cases in December 2016.
- The counties that showed the highest percent decrease for GA cases since December 2015 were Burlington (-38.7%), Cape May (-41.7%) and Passaic (-44.7%) .
- In December 2016, GA cases showed a 2.6 percent decrease since November 2016.

CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES (Quarterly Report)

- The total collection for the Child Support Services Program was about \$312 million from October 2016 to December 2016, a decrease of 2.5 percent over the same period for FFY 2016.
- Total distributions decreased 1.9% from December 2015.

WORK FIRST NEW JERSEY (WFNJ)

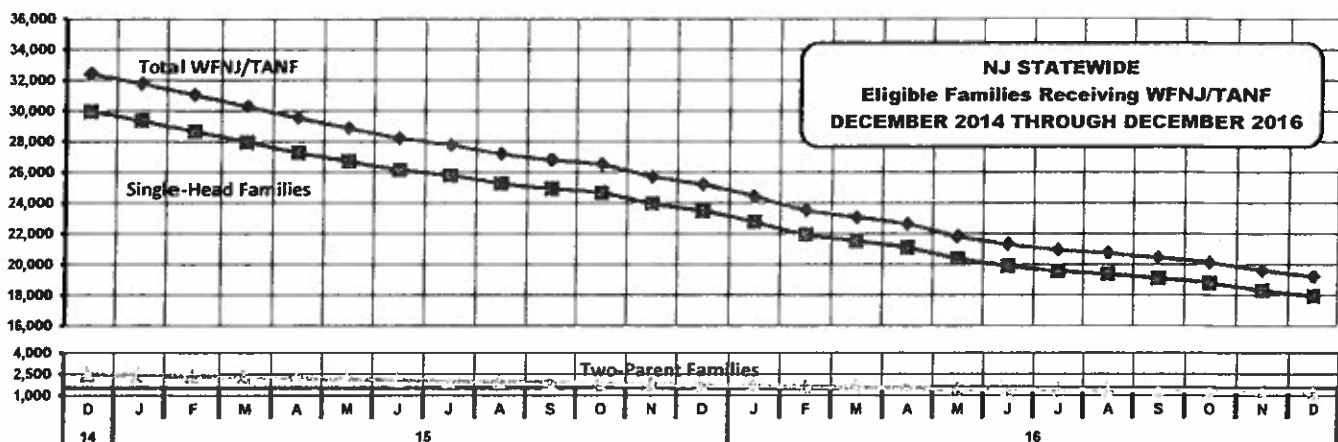
- During the report month of December 2016, there were 2,003 families in which at least one member was employed and an additional 430 families whose WFNJ assistance cases were closed due to employment - related earnings.
- The three counties with the greatest number of employed active WFNJ recipients were: Essex (472), Camden (280) and Passaic (224).
- There were 2,870 former TANF cases receiving post-TANF support in the form of child care assistance.

TABLE 1: WFNJ/TANF PROGRAM

STATEWIDE NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS AND TERMINATIONS DURING DECEMBER 2016

NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE FAMILIES & PERSONS RECEIVING WFNJ/TANF FOR DECEMBER 2016

DECEMBER 2014 THROUGH DECEMBER 2016												
		Cases Added	Cases Closed	Child-Only Cases ‡	Total Singl-Head Families	2- Parent Families	Total WFNJ/TANF Families	%CHNG (1 Yr.)	Total Persons	%CHNG (1 Yr.)	Adults	Children
2014	DEC	2,419	2,911	7,485	29,952	2,472	32,424	(6.5)	83,743	(6.4)	27,411	56,332
2014 Average		2,816	3,074	7,705	31,080	2,600	33,680		86,951		28,574	58,377
2015	JAN	2,361	3,068	7,486	29,354	2,420	31,774	(4.7)	81,906	(4.6)	26,708	55,198
	FEB	2,050	2,776	7,454	28,665	2,376	31,041	(9.4)	79,839	(9.9)	25,963	53,876
	MAR	2,003	2,746	7,352	27,960	2,328	30,288	(11.6)	77,972	(11.9)	25,264	52,708
	APR	2,139	3,032	7,275	27,267	2,251	29,518	(14.0)	75,817	(14.4)	24,494	51,323
	MAY	2,101	2,869	7,156	26,723	2,145	28,868	(16.2)	73,929	(16.8)	23,857	50,072
	JUN	2,215	2,863	6,999	26,136	2,074	28,210	(17.2)	72,184	(18.0)	23,285	48,899
	JUL	2,268	2,812	6,931	25,797	1,990	27,787	(17.4)	70,950	(18.3)	22,846	48,104
	AUG	2,108	2,813	6,877	25,254	1,931	27,185	(19.1)	69,167	(20.2)	22,239	46,928
	SEP	2,263	2,767	6,787	24,908	1,888	26,796	(19.8)	68,235	(21.0)	21,897	46,338
	OCT	2,505	2,908	6,768	24,652	1,832	26,484	(20.8)	67,259	(22.1)	21,548	45,711
	NOV	1,888	2,665	6,696	23,955	1,754	25,709	(21.9)	65,212	(23.3)	20,767	44,445
	DEC	2,029	2,647	6,690	23,476	1,719	25,195	(22.3)	63,676	(24.0)	20,224	43,452
2015 Average		2,161	2,831	7,039	26,179	2,059	28,238		72,179		23,258	48,921
2016	JAN	1,774	2,617	6,569	22,745	1,669	24,414	(23.2)	61,590	(24.8)	19,514	42,076
	FEB	1,663	2,558	6,479	21,919	1,594	23,513	(24.3)	58,994	(26.1)	18,628	40,366
	MAR	1,922	2,516	6,469	21,516	1,543	23,059	(23.9)	57,608	(26.1)	18,133	39,475
	APR	1,788	2,363	6,357	21,085	1,520	22,605	(23.4)	56,458	(25.5)	17,768	38,690
	MAY	1,763	2,568	6,216	20,357	1,446	21,803	(24.5)	54,214	(26.7)	17,033	37,181
	JUN	1,839	2,417	6,094	19,898	1,421	21,319	(24.4)	52,864	(26.8)	16,646	36,218
	JUL	1,938	2,445	5,987	19,558	1,378	20,936	(24.7)	51,942	(26.8)	16,327	35,615
	AUG	1,924	2,146	5,931	19,374	1,363	20,737	(23.7)	51,450	(25.6)	16,169	35,281
	SEP	1,943	2,360	5,912	19,108	1,333	20,441	(23.7)	50,626	(25.8)	15,862	34,764
	OCT	1,701	2,090	5,858	18,807	1,331	20,138	(24.0)	49,962	(25.7)	15,611	34,351
	NOV	1,614	2,222	5,766	18,305	1,317	19,622	(23.7)	48,737	(25.3)	15,173	33,564
	DEC	1,592	2,088	5,762	17,937	1,280	19,217	(23.7)	47,656	(25.2)	14,735	32,921
2016 Average		1,788	2,366	6,117	20,051	1,433	21,484		53,508		16,800	36,709



Data is derived from NJ MMIS Shared Data Warehouse Issuance files.
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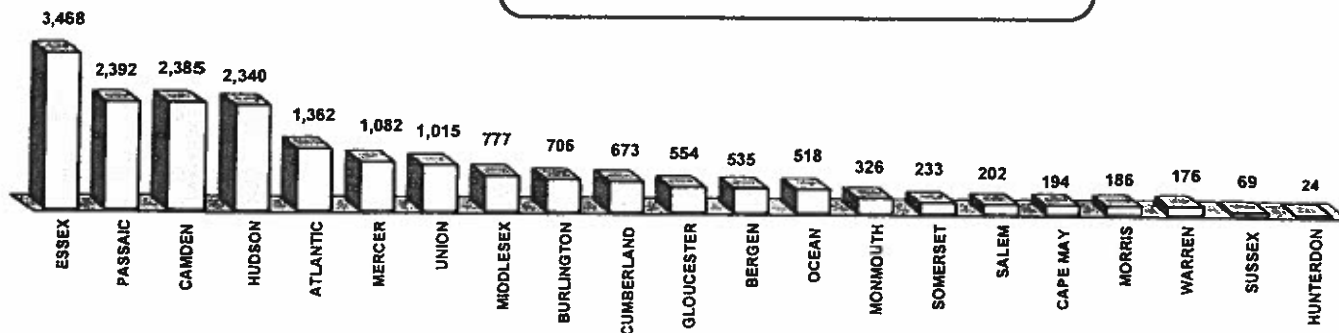
‡ Child-only cases are defined as families in which no eligible adult receives TANF program benefits, yet the family continues to be headed by at least one of the biological parents, or grandparents, or other appropriate adult.

Table 2
WFNJ/TANF
PROGRAM

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS AND TERMINATIONS BY COUNTY DURING DECEMBER 2016
NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE FAMILIES RECEIVING WFNJ/TANF REPORTED FOR DECEMBER 2016

County	Cases Added	Cases Closed**	Child-		Total		Total		% Chng (3 Mon)	% Chng (1 Yr)
			Only Cases ‡	1-Adult Cases	Singl-Head Families	2-Parent Families	WFNJ/TANF Families			
ATLANTIC	124	112	412	821	1,233	129	1,362	2.2	(22.3)	
BERGEN	51	79	114	377	491	44	535	(8.1)	(26.5)	
BURLINGTON	87	69	216	439	655	51	706	(2.6)	(29.9) *	
CAMDEN	151	172	804	1,447	2,251	134	2,385	(0.4)	(19.5)	
CAPE MAY	17	21	61	116	177	17	194	(6.7)	(29.2)	
CUMBERLAND	79	81	262	357	619	54	673	(3.3)	(26.2)	
ESSEX	342	535	832	2,465	3,297	171	3,468	(10.4)	(29.4)	
GLOUCESTER	53	53	184	322	506	48	554	(1.6)	(19.0)	
HUDSON	190	263	609	1,551	2,160	180	2,340	(4.7)	(22.4)	
HUNTERDON	1	3	4	17	21	3	24	(14.3)	(45.5) *	
MERCER	71	114	415	617	1,032	50	1,082	(6.0)	(26.0)	
MIDDLESEX	53	96	364	386	750	27	777	(6.6)	(22.9)	
MONMOUTH	31	26	140	180	320	6	326	(0.3)	(23.5)	
MORRIS	23	8	50	115	165	21	186	14.1	4.5 Δ	
OCEAN	39	79	180	299	479	39	518	(7.8)	(39.7) *	
PASSAIC	136	175	603	1,623	2,226	166	2,392	(2.1)	(18.8)	
SALEM	23	32	68	122	190	12	202	1.0	(16.2) Δ	
SOMERSET	23	28	80	145	225	8	233	(12.1)	(25.8)	
SUSSEX	8	11	20	44	64	5	69	(1.4)	(23.3)	
UNION	71	113	295	625	920	95	1,015	(6.4)	(16.7)	
WARREN	19	18	49	107	156	20	176	(4.3)	7.3 Δ	
NJ TOTAL	1,592	2,088	5,762	12,175	17,937	1,280	19,217	(4.6)	(23.7)	

Total WFNJ/TANF Families
DECEMBER 2016
By County



Data is derived from NJ MMIS Shared Data Warehouse Issuance files.

Effective July 2013 this data query source was converted to the SDW

‡ Child-only cases are defined as families in which no eligible adult receives TANF program benefits, yet the family continues to be headed by at least one of the biological parents, or grandparents, or other appropriate adult

** "Cases closed" include cases that received a benefit in the prior month, but did not receive any TANF benefit for the report month.

Δ=higher caseload % change

*=lower caseload % change

Table 2B

**NUMBER OF PARTICIPATING PERSONS, ADULTS, AND CHILDREN
BY COUNTY FOR DECEMBER 2016**

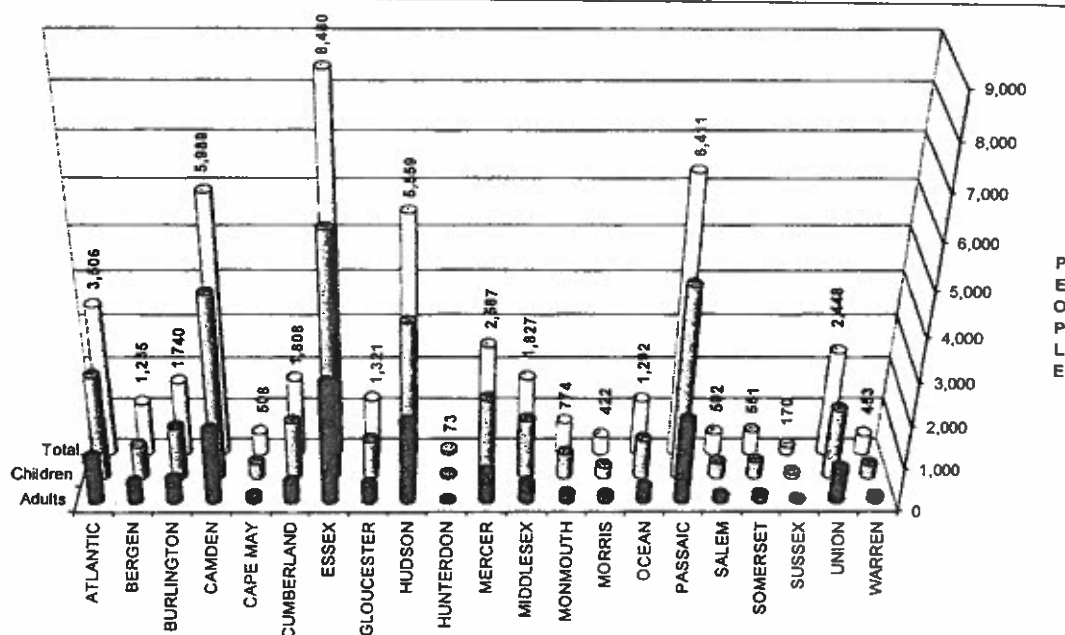
WFNJ/TANF**PROGRAM**

Δ= ↑ Caseload %

*= ↓ Caseload %

PERSONS

County	Adults	Children	Child/Adult Ratio	Total Persons	% Chng (1 Yr)	Persons Per Case
ATLANTIC	1,079	2,427	2.25	3,506	(23.3)	2.57
BERGEN	465	770	1.66	1,235	(31.8)	2.31
BURLINGTON	541	1,199	2.22	1,740	(30.8)	2.46
CAMDEN	1,715	4,274	2.49	5,989	(18.7) Δ	2.51
CAPE MAY	150	358	2.39	508	(28.5)	2.62
CUMBERLAND	465	1,343	2.89	1,808	(25.9)	2.69
ESSEX	2,807	5,673	2.02	8,480	(32.8) *	2.45
GLOUCESTER	418	903	2.16	1,321	(22.1)	2.38
HUDSON	1,911	3,648	1.91	5,559	(21.9)	2.38
HUNTERDON	23	50	2.17	73	(41.1) *	3.04
MERCER	717	1,870	2.61	2,587	(26.0)	2.39
MIDDLESEX	440	1,387	3.15	1,827	(24.1)	2.35
MONMOUTH	192	582	3.03	774	(24.6)	2.37
MORRIS	157	265	1.69	422	(0.7) Δ	2.27
OCEAN	377	915	2.43	1,292	(44.0) *	2.49
PASSAIC	1,955	4,456	2.28	6,411	(19.1)	2.68
SALEM	146	356	2.44	502	(19.4)	2.49
SOMERSET	161	390	2.42	551	(30.5)	2.36
SUSSEX	54	116	2.15	170	(25.8)	2.46
UNION	815	1,633	2.00	2,448	(19.8)	2.41
WARREN	147	306	2.08	453	7.1 Δ	2.57
NJ TOTAL	14,735	32,921	2.23	47,656	(25.2)	2.48



Data is derived from NJ MMIS Shared Data Warehouse Issuance files.
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TABLE 3

**Work Participation Rates Achieved Over 12 Month Period
Ending With DECEMBER 2016**

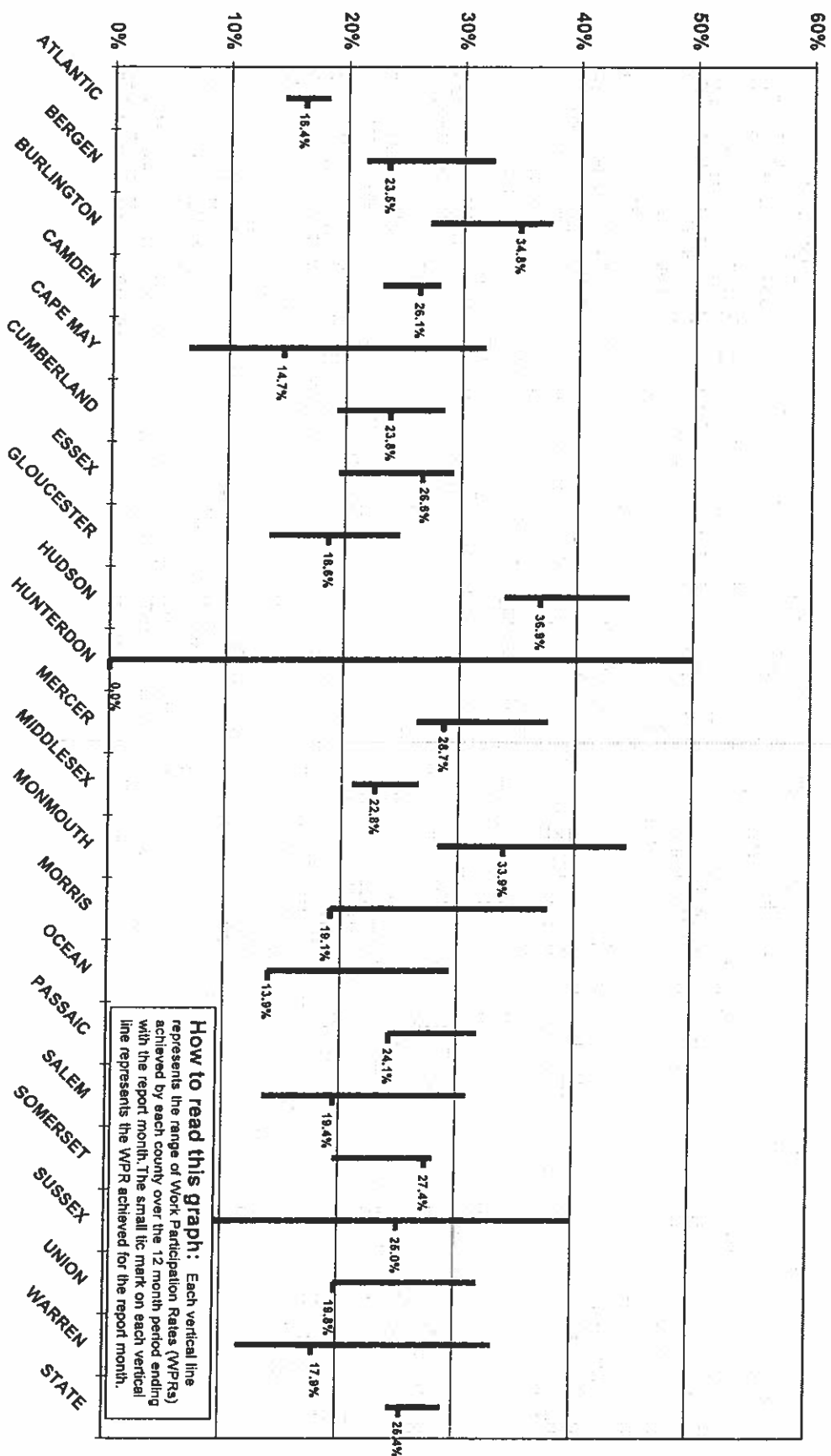
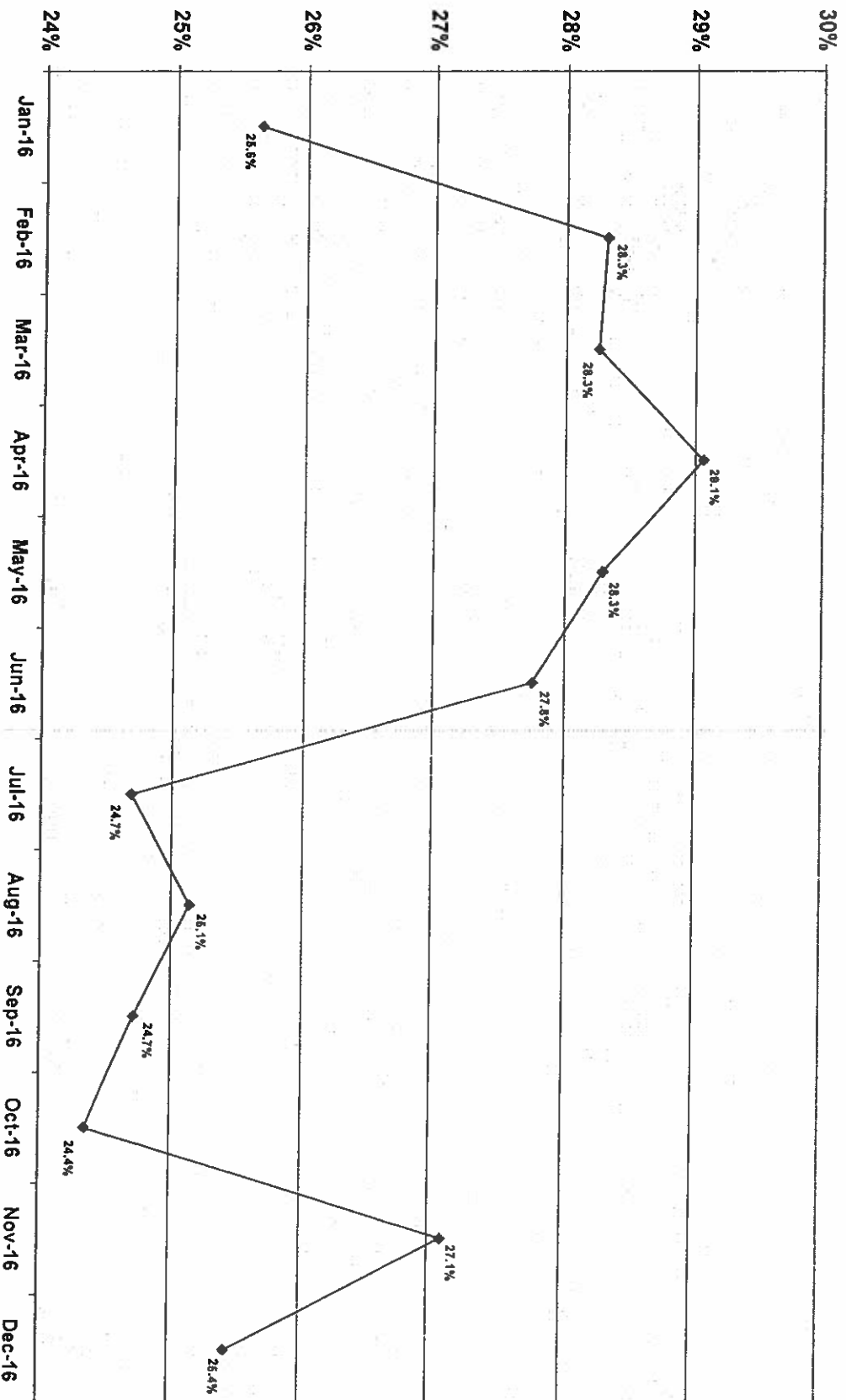


TABLE 4

**WFNU/TANF Work Participation Rates
for 12-Month Period Ending with DECEMBER 2016 Statewide**



* The Work Participation rate measures the number of countable Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) participants based on federal formula. The reported rate is considered to be preliminary until officially calculated by the federal government soon after the close of each federal fiscal year.

Table 5
NJ SNAP**(FOOD STAMPS)****NUMBER OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS, PERSONS, ADULTS
AND CHILDREN FOR DECEMBER 2016 (STATEWIDE)****DECEMBER 2014 THROUGH DECEMBER 2016****HOUSEHOLDS****PERSONS**

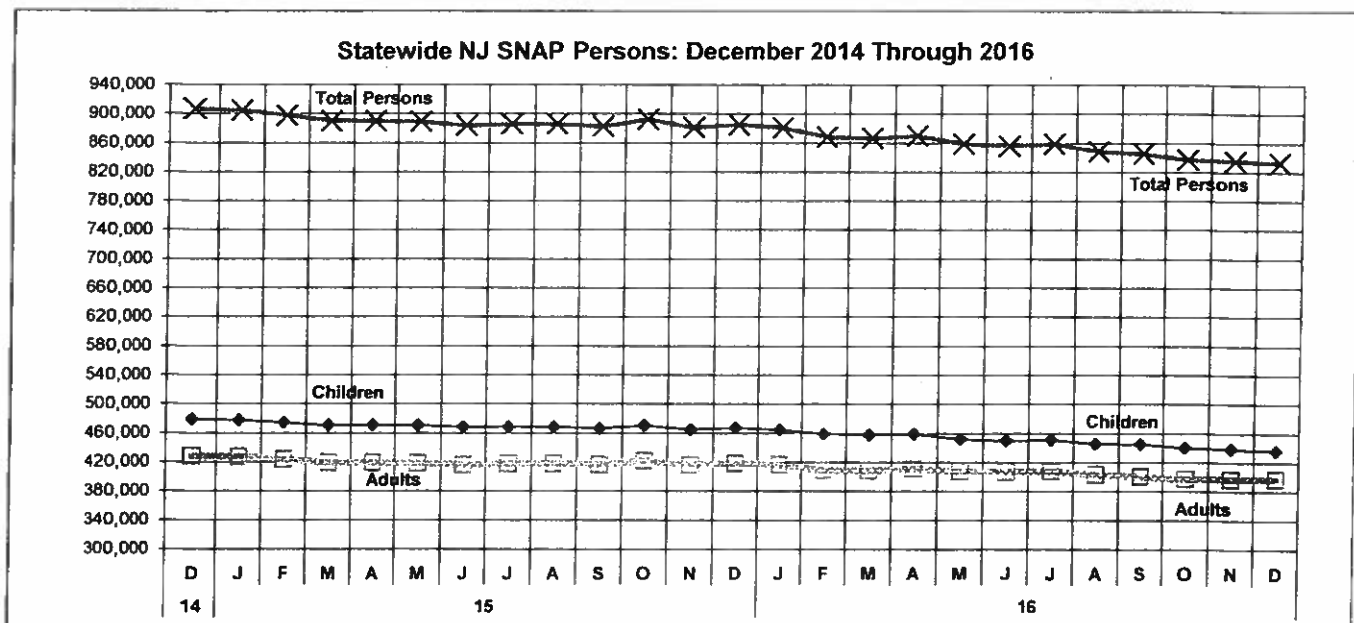
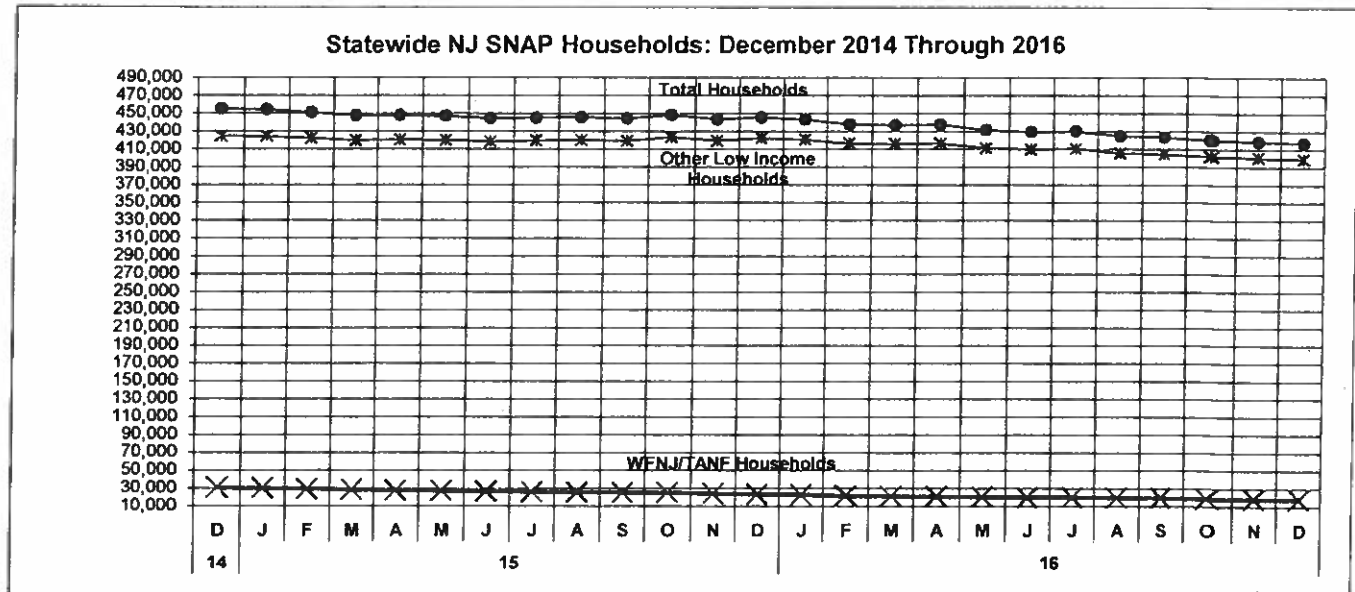
		WFNJ/ TANF	Other low income	TOTAL	% CHNG (1 Yr.)	Adults	Children	TOTAL	% CHNG (1 Yr.)
2014	DEC	30,366	424,550	454,916	5.8%	478,532	427,891	906,423	5.2%
2014 Average		31,706	412,211	443,918		466,004	419,774	885,778	
2015	JAN	29,786	424,460	454,246	6.5%	477,604	426,814	904,418	6.0%
	FEB	28,890	422,197	451,087	5.7%	474,125	423,563	897,688	5.1%
	MAR	27,924	419,686	447,610	3.6%	470,613	419,099	889,712	3.0%
	APR	27,282	420,380	447,662	2.0%	470,743	419,096	889,839	1.5%
	MAY	26,963	420,067	447,030	0.6%	470,393	418,347	888,740	0.2%
	JUN	26,147	418,559	444,706	0.4%	467,732	415,927	883,659	0.1%
	JUL	25,731	419,621	445,352	-0.8%	468,342	417,557	885,899	-1.0%
	AUG	25,425	420,195	445,620	-1.5%	468,265	417,563	885,828	-1.8%
	SEP	25,122	419,181	444,303	-1.2%	466,474	416,349	882,823	-1.6%
	OCT	24,881	423,504	448,385	-1.3%	470,446	421,700	892,146	-1.4%
	NOV	23,856	419,586	443,442	-2.6%	464,987	415,952	880,939	-2.9%
	DEC	23,235	422,453	445,688	-2.0%	467,065	417,872	884,937	-2.4%
2015 Average		26,270	420,824	447,094		469,732	419,153	888,886	
2016	JAN	22,704	420,599	443,303	-2.4%	464,619	416,207	880,826	-2.6%
	FEB	21,540	416,382	437,922	-2.9%	458,883	408,965	867,848	-3.3%
	MAR	20,936	416,167	437,103	-2.3%	457,814	408,604	866,418	-2.6%
	APR	20,886	416,683	437,569	-2.3%	458,373	411,189	869,562	-2.3%
	MAY	20,066	411,401	431,467	-3.5%	451,706	406,955	858,661	-3.4%
	JUN	19,521	409,831	429,352	-3.5%	449,541	406,259	855,800	-3.2%
	JUL	19,521	410,696	430,217	-3.4%	450,900	407,672	858,572	-3.1%
	AUG	19,335	405,719	425,054	-4.6%	445,381	402,834	848,215	-4.2%
	SEP	19,095	404,660	423,755	-4.6%	445,123	400,055	845,178	-4.3%
	OCT	18,374	401,887	420,261	-6.3%	440,110	397,229	837,339	-6.1%
	NOV	18,083	400,647	418,730	-5.6%	438,718	396,519	835,237	-5.2%
	DEC	17,706	399,542	417,248	-6.4%	436,173	396,733	832,906	-5.9%
2016 Average		19,814	409,518	429,332		449,778	404,935	854,714	

This Table is based on those Households & Persons that received SNAP issuances (benefits) during the month.

Data is derived from NJ MMIS Shared Data Warehouse.

Effective July 2013 this data query source was converted to the SDW.

**TABLE 6: NJ SNAP (FOOD STAMPS)
TRENDS FOR PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS & PERSONS
DECEMBER 2014 THROUGH DECEMBER 2016 (STATEWIDE)**



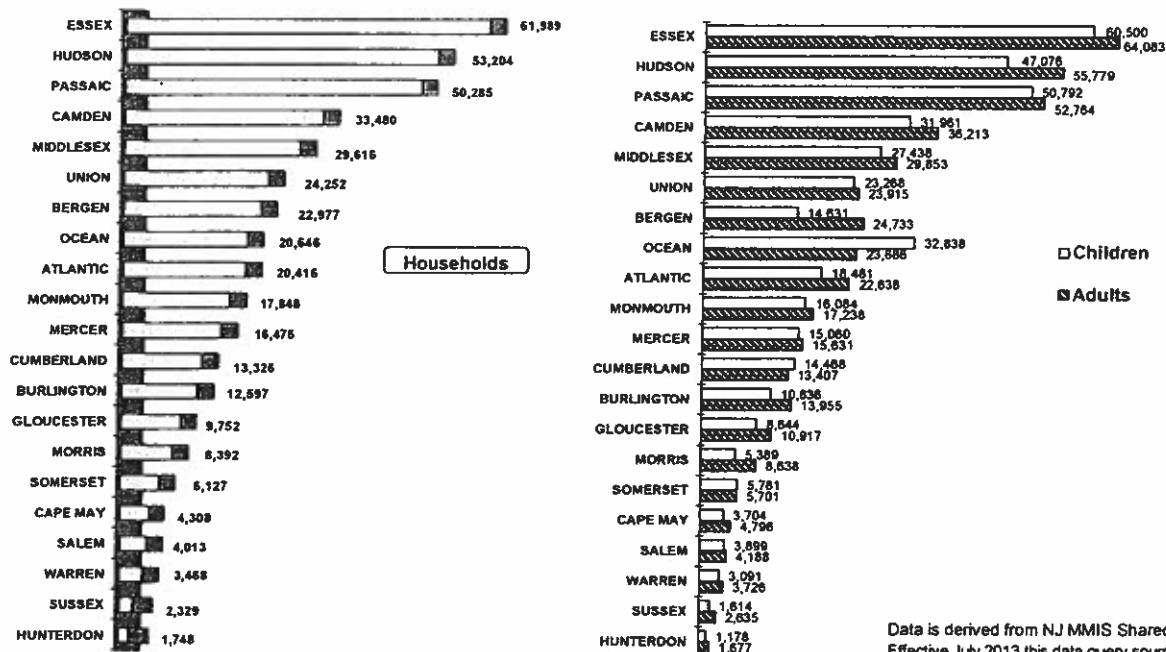
Data is derived from NJ MMIS Shared Data Warehouse.
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Table 7
NJ SNAP
NUMBER OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS, PERSONS, ADULTS
AND CHILDREN BY COUNTY FOR DECEMBER 2016

Δ = ↑ Caseload %
* = ↓ Caseload %

County	HOUSEHOLDS				PERSONS			
	WFNJ/ TANF	Other low income	TOTAL	% Chng (1 Yr)	Adults	Children	TOTAL	% Chng (1 Yr)
ATLANTIC	1,230	19,186	20,416	(10.2)	22,638	18,481	41,119	(9.2)
BERGEN	484	22,493	22,977	(1.5) Δ	24,733	14,631	39,364	(2.2) Δ
BURLINGTON	683	11,914	12,597	(13.0) *	13,955	10,836	24,791	(11.5) *
CAMDEN	2,218	31,262	33,480	(3.5)	36,213	31,961	68,174	(2.4) Δ
CAPE MAY	188	4,120	4,308	(8.3)	4,796	3,704	8,500	(7.3)
CUMBERLAND	649	12,677	13,326	(8.3)	13,407	14,468	27,875	(7.9)
ESSEX	3,378	58,611	61,989	(6.2)	64,083	60,500	124,583	(5.8)
GLOUCESTER	472	9,280	9,752	(10.2)	10,917	8,644	19,561	(10.3) *
HUDSON	1,997	51,207	53,204	(8.7)	55,779	47,076	102,855	(8.1)
HUNTERDON	25	1,723	1,748	(9.2)	1,677	1,178	2,855	(9.7)
MERCER	982	15,493	16,475	(6.4)	15,631	15,060	30,691	(5.8)
MIDDLESEX	727	28,889	29,616	(2.3) Δ	29,853	27,438	57,291	(2.4) Δ
MONMOUTH	293	17,555	17,848	(8.3)	17,238	16,084	33,322	(7.8)
MORRIS	165	8,227	8,392	(8.7)	8,638	5,389	14,027	(9.1)
OCEAN	503	20,143	20,646	(9.6)	23,686	32,838	56,524	(7.8)
PASSAIC	2,252	48,033	50,285	(3.0) Δ	52,764	50,792	103,556	(2.0) Δ
SALEM	171	3,842	4,013	(11.6) *	4,188	3,899	8,087	(12.0) *
SOMERSET	219	5,908	6,127	(8.3)	5,701	5,781	11,482	(8.4)
SUSSEX	74	2,255	2,329	(6.0)	2,635	1,614	4,249	(5.3)
UNION	835	23,417	24,252	(4.6)	23,915	23,268	47,183	(4.8)
WARREN	161	3,307	3,468	(7.7)	3,726	3,091	6,817	(7.4)
NJ TOTAL	17,706	399,542	417,248	(6.4)	436,173	396,733	832,906	(5.9)

Total NJ SNAP Recipients
DECEMBER 2016 By County



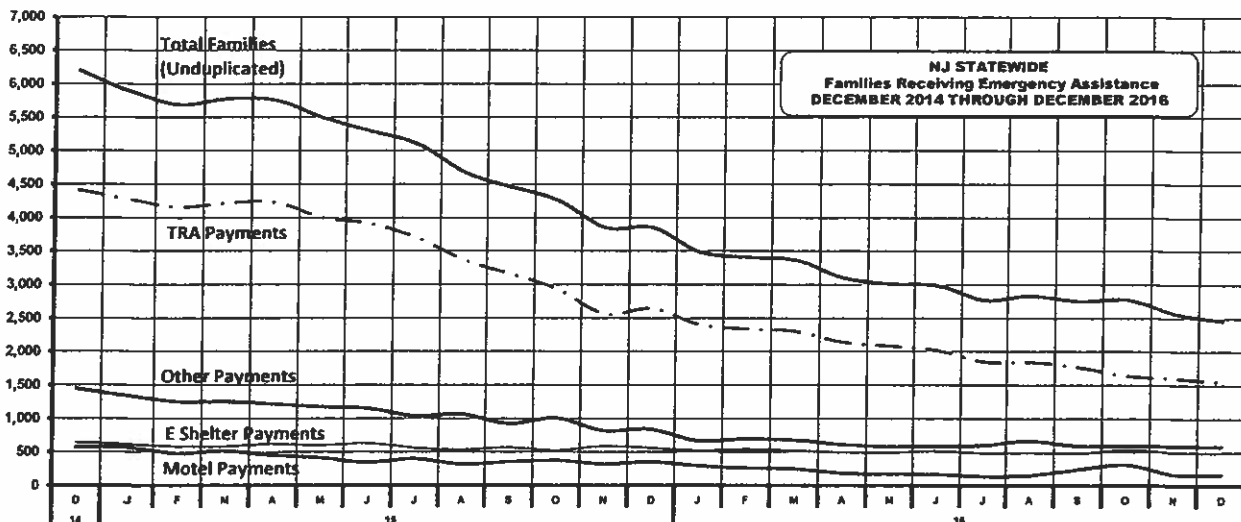
Data is derived from NJ MMIS Shared Data Warehouse
Effective July 2013 this data query source was converted to the SDW

Table 8

TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE FAMILIES RECEIVING EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS

DECEMBER 2014 THROUGH DECEMBER 2016 - STATEWIDE

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE (STATEWIDE)		TOTAL		Temp		Motel		Shelter/Transitional		Other	
		WFNJ/EA	% CHNG	Payments	% CHNG	Payments	% CHNG	Payments	% CHNG	Payments	% CHNG
		Families	(1 YR)	(Undupl)	(1 YR)	(Undupl)	(1 YR)	(Undupl)	(1 YR)	(Undupl)	(1 YR)
2014	DEC	6,198	-5.1%	4,414	-8.0%	571	-9.2%	643	24.9%	1,444	-6.5%
2014 Average		6,417		4,604		573		632		1,516	
2015	JAN	5,888	-3.8%	4,271	-5.5%	568	15.0%	621	6.0%	1,340	4.8%
	FEB	5,685	-4.2%	4,153	-7.2%	476	-4.6%	582	1.9%	1,246	14.5%
	MAR	5,779	-12.0%	4,218	-9.2%	515	-24.3%	582	-11.1%	1,251	-24.8%
	APR	5,752	-13.4%	4,228	-11.7%	446	-24.1%	620	-5.2%	1,213	-26.3%
	MAY	5,490	-18.0%	3,996	-17.6%	416	-27.1%	599	-8.7%	1,170	-26.3%
	JUN	5,295	-19.0%	3,910	-17.7%	341	-33.4%	629	-5.0%	1,150	-19.9%
	JUL	5,104	-23.0%	3,701	-22.0%	398	-32.1%	565	-9.3%	1,038	-39.0%
	AUG	4,680	-26.5%	3,367	-26.8%	317	-41.0%	532	-8.4%	1,066	-29.2%
	SEP	4,458	-31.9%	3,159	-28.9%	354	-43.8%	570	-19.0%	921	-48.1%
	OCT	4,257	-36.0%	2,927	-37.0%	375	-44.4%	525	-15.6%	1,008	-42.0%
	NOV	3,847	-37.0%	2,560	-41.4%	319	-39.9%	588	-7.0%	819	-38.5%
	DEC	3,853	-37.8%	2,643	-40.1%	353	-38.2%	561	-12.8%	839	-41.9%
2015 Average		5,007		3,594		407		581		1,088	
2016	JAN	3,485	-40.8%	2,402	-43.8%	293	-48.4%	523	-15.8%	667	-50.2%
	FEB	3,406	-40.1%	2,335	-43.8%	259	-45.6%	543	-6.7%	696	-44.1%
	MAR	3,366	-41.8%	2,300	-45.5%	251	-51.3%	526	-9.6%	680	-45.6%
	APR	3,101	-46.1%	2,139	-49.4%	184	-58.7%	494	-20.3%	613	-49.5%
	MAY	3,012	-45.1%	2,081	-47.9%	173	-58.4%	490	-18.2%	581	-50.3%
	JUN	2,988	-43.6%	2,020	-48.3%	172	-49.6%	519	-17.5%	591	-48.6%
	JUL	2,766	-45.8%	1,844	-50.2%	137	-65.6%	483	-14.5%	598	-42.4%
	AUG	2,833	-39.5%	1,843	-45.3%	152	-52.1%	490	-7.9%	667	-37.4%
	SEP	2,750	-38.3%	1,764	-44.2%	237	-33.1%	476	-16.5%	591	-35.8%
	OCT	2,776	-34.8%	1,636	-44.1%	312	-16.8%	539	2.7%	597	-40.8%
	NOV	2,569	-33.2%	1,602	-37.4%	171	-46.4%	497	-15.5%	592	-27.7%
	DEC	2,458	-36.2%	1,548	-41.4%	165	-53.3%	491	-12.5%	587	-30.0%
2016 Average		2,959		1,960		209		506		622	



WFNJ/EA data is derived from NJ MMIS Shared Data Warehouse.

Effective July 2013 this data query source was converted to the SDW.

* Effective Feb '11 Transitional Housing Payments were removed from "Other EA Payments" and added to "Shelter Payments."

Table 9
EMERGENCY
ASSISTANCE
(BY COUNTY)

NUMBER OF TOTAL ELIGIBLE FAMILIES RECEIVING EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS
BY COUNTY (UNDULICATED CASES) DECEMBER 2016

County	TOTAL WFNJ/EA Families (Undupl)	% CHNG From Dec 15	Temp Rent Asst. Payments (Undupl)	Motel Housing Payments (Undupl)	Shelter/Transitional Housing Payments (Undupl)	Other WFNJ/EA Payments (Undupl)	SSI Recipients Receiving EA**
ATLANTIC	114	-42.7%	82	1	8	40	47
BERGEN	78	-53.6%	43	0	24	16	16
BURLINGTON	122	-57.2%	39	18	69	15	13
CAMDEN	97	-32.6%	40	22	26	28	13
CAPE MAY	43	-31.7%	18	24	0	4	12
CUMBERLAND	3	-87.0% *	1	0	2	0	4
ESSEX	597	-16.7%	372	0	164	119	113
GLOUCESTER	41	-14.6% Δ	18	5	12	24	10
HUDSON	187	-33.9%	121	5	32	44	16
HUNTERDON	6	-68.4%	5	0	0	1	4
MERCER	148	-46.6%	90	7	41	53	48
MIDDLESEX	87	-36.5%	36	13	7	49	9
MONMOUTH	29	7.4% Δ	1	4	24	3	4
MORRIS	38	-24.0%	27	6	4	9	17
OCEAN	92	-68.6% *	63	29	0	22	20
PASSAIC	532	-33.2%	448	7	27	94	60
SALEM	3	-81.3% *	0	0	0	3	2
SOMERSET	61	-29.1%	31	5	15	25	39
SUSSEX	13	-38.1%	8	1	1	4	0
UNION	155	-17.1%	98	16	34	31	19
WARREN	12	-7.7% Δ	7	2	1	3	4
NJ TOTAL	2,458	-36.2%	1,548	165	491	587	470

Δ = ↑ Caseload %

* = ↓ Caseload %

**SSI-EA includes pay codes 22 and 24, data is derived from NJ Division of Family Development FAMIS Report #FM430-03A

WFNJ/EA data is derived from NJ MMIS Shared Data Warehouse

Effective July 2013 this data query source was converted to the SDW

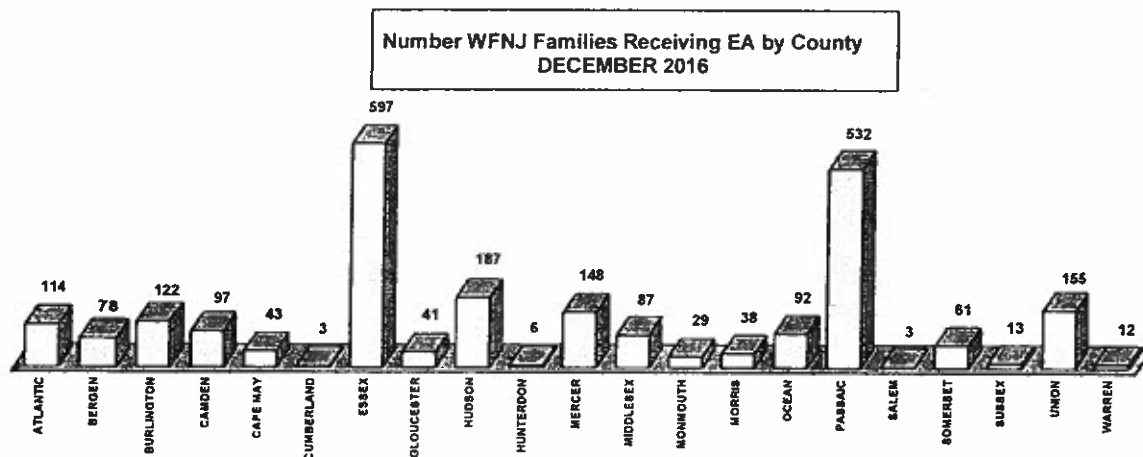
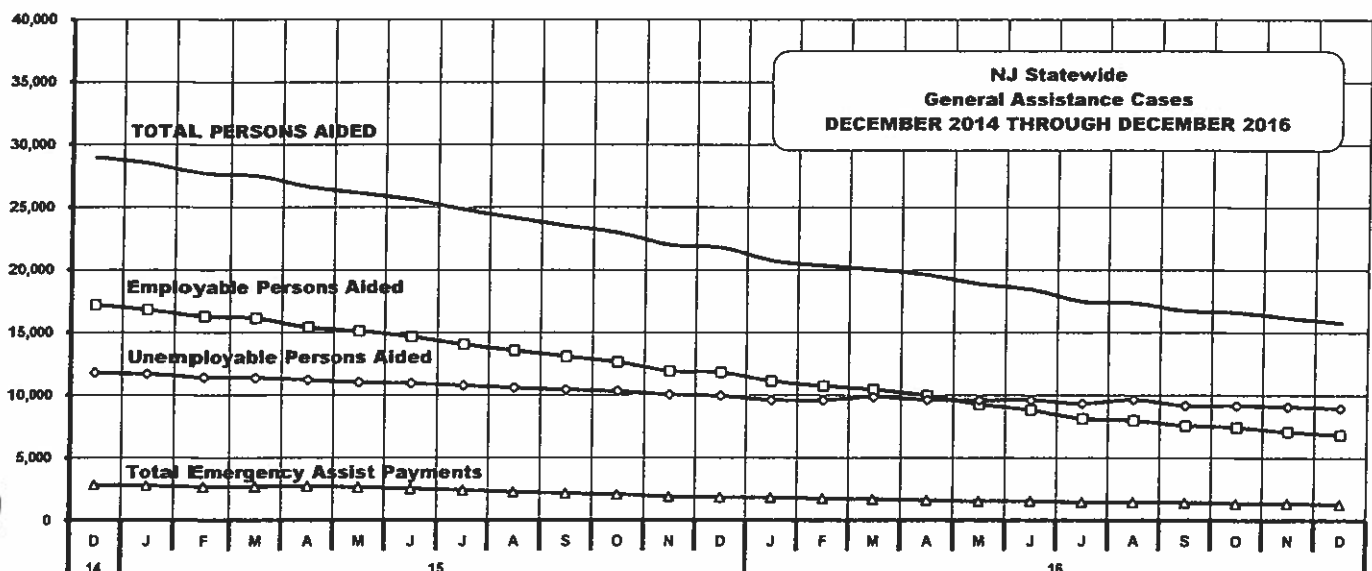


Table 10
GENERAL AND EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS FOR DECEMBER 2016 - STATEWIDE
ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
DECEMBER 2014 THROUGH DECEMBER 2016

PROGRAM		Total Cases						Emergency Assistance Cases			
		Employable	% Chng (1 Yr)	Unemployable	% Chng (1 Yr)	Total	% Chng (1 Yr)	Temporary Rental Assistance	Other GA-EA	Total	% Chng (1 Yr)
2014	DEC	17,192	-17.4%	11,775	-4.9%	28,967	-12.7%	2,838	2,362	5,200	2.9%
2014 Average		19,172		12,103		31,275		2,776	2,469	5,245	
2015	JAN	16,810	-17.1%	11,689	-5.1%	28,499	-12.5%	2,782	2,395	5,177	2.8%
	FEB	16,267	-16.8%	11,413	-5.3%	27,680	-12.4%	2,679	2,218	4,897	2.7%
	MAR	16,131	-20.5%	11,370	-7.2%	27,501	-15.4%	2,705	2,601	5,306	-3.7%
	APR	15,393	-24.9%	11,214	-7.9%	26,607	-18.6%	2,728	2,404	5,132	-8.7%
	MAY	15,107	-25.7%	11,010	-9.7%	26,117	-19.7%	2,658	2,186	4,844	-12.1%
	JUN	14,664	-26.8%	10,939	-10.3%	25,603	-20.6%	2,537	2,201	4,738	-15.6%
	JUL	14,031	-27.3%	10,763	-11.2%	24,794	-21.1%	2,428	2,175	4,603	-8.8%
	AUG	13,548	-27.6%	10,582	-11.9%	24,130	-21.5%	2,271	1,822	4,093	-23.0%
	SEP	13,073	-29.2%	10,425	-13.3%	23,498	-22.9%	2,161	1,706	3,867	-25.4%
	OCT	12,644	-29.9%	10,315	-15.1%	22,959	-23.9%	2,093	1,828	3,921	-28.8%
	NOV	11,914	-31.4%	10,054	-16.2%	21,968	-25.2%	1,914	1,509	3,423	-26.1%
	DEC	11,825	-31.2%	9,954	-15.5%	21,779	-24.8%	1,856	1,876	3,732	-28.2%
2015 Average		14,284		10,811		25,095		2,401	2,077	4,478	
2016	JAN	11,130	-33.8%	9,604	-17.8%	20,734	-27.2%	1,819	1,504	3,323	-35.8%
	FEB	10,731	-34.0%	9,597	-15.9%	20,328	-26.6%	1,748	1,578	3,326	-32.1%
	MAR	10,449	-35.2%	9,585	-15.7%	20,034	-27.2%	1,698	1,654	3,352	-36.8%
	APR	9,977	-35.2%	9,620	-14.2%	19,597	-26.3%	1,627	1,612	3,239	-36.9%
	MAY	9,257	-38.7%	9,596	-12.8%	18,853	-27.8%	1,559	1,163	2,722	-43.8%
	JUN	8,816	-39.9%	9,607	-12.2%	18,423	-28.0%	1,556	1,365	2,921	-38.3%
	JUL	8,126	-42.1%	9,324	-13.4%	17,450	-29.6%	1,459	1,236	2,695	-41.5%
	AUG	7,978	-41.1%	9,360	-11.5%	17,338	-28.1%	1,473	1,389	2,862	-30.1%
	SEP	7,545	-42.3%	9,156	-12.2%	16,701	-28.9%	1,423	1,209	2,632	-31.9%
	OCT	7,432	-41.2%	9,169	-11.1%	16,601	-27.7%	1,375	1,427	2,802	-28.5%
	NOV	7,084	-40.5%	9,093	-9.6%	16,177	-26.4%	1,369	1,328	2,697	-21.2%
	DEC	6,823	-42.3%	8,938	-10.2%	15,761	-27.6%	1,300	1,251	2,551	-31.6%
2016 Average		8,779		9,387		18,166		1,534	1,393	2,927	



Source: NJ Division of Family Development, GA Fiscal Unit

TABLE 11

GENERAL
ASSISTANCE
PROGRAMEMPLOYABLE AND UNEMPLOYABLE CASES
AND EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE CASES RECEIVING PAYMENTS BY COUNTY

DECEMBER 2016

County	Total Cases						Emergency Assistance Cases			
	Employable	% Chng (From Dec 15)	Unemployable	% Chng (From Dec 15)	Total	% Chng (From Dec 15)	Temporary Rental Assist.	Other GA-EA	Total	% Chng (From Dec 15)
ATLANTIC	792	-46.0%	400	1.0%	1,192	-36.0%	131	43	174	-27.5%
BERGEN	463	-40.4%	697	-4.3%	1,160	-22.9%	177	51	228	-26.7%
BURLINGTON	372	-60.9%	569	-2.4%	941	-38.7% *	40	152	192	-64.7% *
CAMDEN	672	-19.5%	1,041	-7.2%	1,713	-12.5% Δ	17	123	140	-15.2%
CAPE MAY	56	-62.7%	98	-14.0%	154	-41.7% *	31	47	78	-39.1%
CUMBERLAND	272	-26.3%	325	-4.1%	597	-15.7%	8	16	24	-46.7% *
SSEX	1,149	-37.6%	687	-7.8%	1,836	-29.0%	101	250	351	-12.5%
LOUCESTER	272	-37.5%	312	5.8%	584	-20.0%	19	33	52	-26.8%
HUDSON	624	-41.8%	1,243	-16.6%	1,867	-27.2%	97	45	142	-17.4%
HUNTERDON	43	-17.3%	72	-30.8%	115	-26.3%	22	14	36	-37.9%
MERCER	238	-41.8%	562	-12.7%	800	-24.0%	70	53	123	-44.6%
MIDDLESEX	335	-27.5%	387	-10.6%	722	-19.3%	97	63	160	-13.5%
MONMOUTH	48	-37.7%	185	-11.1%	233	-18.2%	3	18	21	-65.6% *
MORRIS	164	-44.0%	292	-18.9%	456	-30.2%	99	55	154	-29.0%
OCEAN	223	-36.5%	336	-16.8%	559	-26.0%	70	68	138	-40.5%
PASSAIC	427	-66.4%	834	-17.5%	1,261	-44.7% *	149	29	178	-34.6%
SALEM	40	-32.2%	140	6.9%	180	-5.3% Δ	9	6	15	-6.3% Δ
SOMERSET	71	-23.7%	95	-5.0%	166	-14.0% Δ	29	19	48	-4.0% Δ
SUSSEX	68	-33.3%	45	9.8%	113	-21.0%	5	13	18	-35.7%
UNION	390	-33.1%	505	-13.2%	895	-23.2%	118	122	240	-10.4% Δ
WARREN	104	-40.2%	113	-8.1%	217	-26.9%	8	31	39	-15.2%
NJ TOTAL	6,823	-42.3%	8,938	-10.2%	15,761	-27.6%	1,300	1,251	2,551	-31.6%

Δ = ↑ Caseload %

* = ↓ Caseload %

Source: NJ Division of Family Development, GA Fiscal Unit

TABLE 12
OFFICE OF CHILD
SUPPORT
SERVICES

OFFICE OF CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES

Quarterly Performance Report

State Summary

TITLE IV-D SOURCE COLLECTION REPORT

Comparison of Quarter-1 (FFY 16 vs. FFY 17)

COLLECTION SOURCE	TOTAL 10/1/2015 - 12/31/2015	% OF TOTAL COLLECTIONS	TOTAL 10/1/2016 - 12/31/2016	% OF TOTAL COLLECTIONS	DOLLAR CHANGE	% CHANGE
FEDERAL TAX	\$ 916,364	0.29%	\$ 675,634	0.22%	\$ (240,730)	-26.27%
STATE TAX	\$ 285,879	0.09%	\$ 381,981	0.12%	\$ 96,102	33.62%
UIB	\$ 7,726,784	2.41%	\$ 7,128,001	2.28%	\$ (598,783)	-7.75%
INC WITHHOLD	\$ 228,409,611	71.30%	\$ 222,860,001	71.32%	\$ (5,549,610)	-2.43%
FROM OTHER STATES	\$ 12,628,986	3.94%	\$ 12,144,878	3.89%	\$ (484,108)	-3.83%
ADMIN ENFORCEMENT	\$ 2,486,061	0.78%	\$ 3,176,070	1.02%	\$ 690,009	27.76%
OTHER	\$ 67,917,099	21.20%	\$ 66,113,984	21.16%	\$ (1,803,115)	-2.65%
TOTAL COLLECTIONS*	\$ 320,370,784	100%	\$ 312,480,549	100%	\$ (7,890,235)	-2.46%
DISTRIBUTED COLLECTIONS**	\$ 292,977,049		\$ 287,298,897		\$ (5,678,152)	-1.94%

* Includes collections on both current support and arrears.

** Includes collections on both current support and arrears; also includes money sent to other states.

SOURCE: NJKiDS (Based on Federal Quarterly Report of Collections - OCSE-34A except Distributed Collections)
Distributed Collections obtained from Federal Data Report - OCSE-157, which is reported annually to Congress and
used in the calculation of incentive dollars earned by each state.

TABLE 13**OFFICE OF CHILD
SUPPORT SERVICES****OFFICE OF CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES****State Summary****TITLE IV-D PATERNITY ESTABLISHMENT REPORT**

Comparison of December (FFY 16 vs. FFY 17)

County Office	DECEMBER 2015			DECEMBER 2016			Increase or Decrease (-) from FFY 2016 to FFY 2017
	Total Children Born Out of Wedlock*	Number of Paternities Established	Percent of Paternities Established	Total Children Born Out of Wedlock*	Number of Paternities Established	Percent of Paternities Established	
Atlantic	8,273	8,053	97.3%	7,871	7,715	98.0%	0.7%
Bergen	4,339	4,220	97.3%	4,080	3,978	97.5%	0.2%
Burlington	7,235	6,910	95.5%	6,668	6,398	96.0%	0.4%
Camden	22,840	21,283	93.2%	21,223	19,983	94.2%	1.0%
Cape May	1,776	1,740	98.0%	1,663	1,633	98.2%	0.2%
Cumberland	8,629	8,562	99.2%	8,136	8,022	98.6%	-0.6%
Essex	37,133	33,761	90.9%	34,832	31,943	91.7%	0.8%
Gloucester	5,954	5,833	98.0%	5,614	5,493	97.8%	-0.1%
Hudson	15,594	14,376	92.2%	14,215	13,252	93.2%	1.0%
Hunterdon	447	442	98.9%	413	414	100.2%	1.4%
Mercer	9,974	9,450	94.7%	9,305	8,925	95.9%	1.2%
Middlesex	9,241	8,879	96.1%	8,509	8,237	96.8%	0.7%
Monmouth	7,464	7,080	94.9%	6,996	6,699	95.8%	0.9%
Morris	1,941	1,896	97.7%	1,803	1,768	98.1%	0.4%
Ocean	6,436	6,174	95.9%	6,076	5,867	96.6%	0.6%
Passaic	15,909	14,605	91.8%	14,875	13,788	92.7%	0.9%
Salem	2,948	2,812	95.4%	2,905	2,799	96.4%	1.0%
Somerset	2,262	2,174	96.1%	2,053	1,973	96.1%	0.0%
Sussex	855	841	98.4%	765	757	99.0%	0.6%
Union	13,333	12,271	92.0%	12,756	11,811	92.6%	0.6%
Warren	1,277	1,266	99.1%	1,219	1,201	98.5%	-0.6%
NJ TOTALS	183,860	172,628	93.9%	171,977	162,656	94.6%	0.7%

SOURCE: NJKIDS (Based on Federal Performance Measures - OCSE-157)

* Information on Out of Wedlock Births obtained from NJ Bureau of Vital Statistics

TABLE 14**OFFICE OF CHILD
SUPPORT SERVICES****OFFICE OF CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES****State Summary****TITLE IV-D REPORT OF CASES WITH ORDERS**

Comparison of December (FFY 16 vs. FFY 17)

County Office	December 2015			December 2016			Increase or Decrease (-) from FFY 2016 to FFY 2017
	TOTAL CASES	CASES WITH ORDERS	% OF CASES WITH ORDERS	TOTAL CASES	CASES WITH ORDERS	% OF CASES WITH ORDERS	
Atlantic	14,595	12,484	85.5%	13,770	12,131	88.1%	2.6%
Bergen	13,882	13,009	93.7%	13,410	12,787	95.4%	1.6%
Burlington	16,447	13,848	84.2%	15,561	13,688	88.0%	3.8%
Camden	36,942	29,171	79.0%	35,084	28,530	81.3%	2.4%
Cape May	3,824	3,352	87.7%	3,708	3,246	87.5%	-0.1%
Cumberland	13,771	12,904	93.7%	13,338	12,609	94.5%	0.8%
Essex	54,218	41,659	76.8%	52,673	40,625	77.1%	0.3%
Gloucester	12,119	11,196	92.4%	11,706	11,091	94.7%	2.4%
Hudson	28,859	21,742	75.3%	26,566	20,996	79.0%	3.7%
Hunterdon	1,841	1,727	93.8%	1,718	1,648	95.9%	2.1%
Mercer	17,235	14,392	83.5%	16,499	14,281	86.6%	3.1%
Middlesex	21,307	19,025	89.3%	20,148	18,599	92.3%	3.0%
Monmouth	16,962	15,750	92.9%	16,308	15,328	94.0%	1.1%
Morris	6,955	6,678	96.0%	6,715	6,446	96.0%	0.0%
Ocean	17,393	16,020	92.1%	16,702	15,761	94.4%	2.3%
Passaic	27,275	19,711	72.3%	26,350	19,163	72.7%	0.5%
Salem	4,812	4,517	93.9%	4,753	4,547	95.7%	1.8%
Somerset	6,061	5,412	89.3%	5,756	5,220	90.7%	1.4%
Sussex	3,148	3,008	95.6%	3,011	2,915	96.8%	1.3%
Union	22,402	19,437	86.8%	21,406	19,259	90.0%	3.2%
Warren	3,456	3,130	90.6%	3,400	3,070	90.3%	-0.3%
NJ TOTALS	343,504	288,172	83.9%	328,582	281,940	85.8%	1.9%

SOURCE: NJKiDS (Based on Federal Performance Measures - OCSE-157)

TABLE 15**OFFICE OF CHILD
SUPPORT SERVICES****OFFICE OF CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES****State Summary****TITLE IV-D COLLECTIONS ON CURRENT SUPPORT**

Comparison of December (FFY 16 vs. FFY 17)

County Office	December 2015			December 2016			Increase or Decrease (-) from FFY 2016 to FFY 2017
	Total Current Support Due	Total Current Support Distributed	Total Collection Rate	Total Current Support Due	Total Current Support Distributed	Total Collection Rate	
Atlantic	\$4,465,713	\$2,900,832	65.0%	\$4,191,157	\$2,725,293	65.0%	0.1%
Bergen	\$9,920,373	\$7,590,145	76.5%	\$9,519,415	\$7,200,596	75.6%	-0.9%
Burlington	\$7,057,517	\$4,941,737	70.0%	\$6,650,022	\$4,616,429	69.4%	-0.6%
Camden	\$9,239,773	\$5,549,646	60.1%	\$8,722,595	\$5,207,239	59.7%	-0.4%
Cape May	\$1,314,836	\$887,796	67.5%	\$1,247,260	\$851,404	68.3%	0.7%
Cumberland	\$3,517,226	\$2,069,423	58.8%	\$3,371,640	\$1,944,123	57.7%	-1.2%
Essex	\$14,312,406	\$8,193,974	57.3%	\$13,423,599	\$7,677,333	57.2%	-0.1%
Gloucester	\$4,861,866	\$3,157,795	65.0%	\$4,797,031	\$3,022,137	63.0%	-2.0%
Hudson	\$8,825,175	\$5,909,305	67.0%	\$8,289,111	\$5,543,386	66.9%	-0.1%
Hunterdon	\$1,607,124	\$1,295,548	80.6%	\$1,536,348	\$1,199,215	78.1%	-2.6%
Mercer	\$5,283,240	\$3,304,669	62.6%	\$5,008,923	\$3,068,498	61.3%	-1.3%
Middlesex	\$9,710,770	\$6,507,656	67.0%	\$9,124,183	\$6,152,737	67.4%	0.4%
Monmouth	\$9,056,539	\$6,451,473	71.2%	\$8,572,500	\$6,041,515	70.5%	-0.8%
Morris	\$5,289,906	\$3,907,821	73.9%	\$5,064,645	\$3,680,619	72.7%	-1.2%
Ocean	\$8,177,790	\$5,933,514	72.6%	\$7,778,863	\$5,605,176	72.1%	-0.5%
Passaic	\$7,940,162	\$4,905,503	61.8%	\$7,559,384	\$4,707,514	62.3%	0.5%
Salem	\$1,349,301	\$820,101	60.8%	\$1,377,893	\$800,984	58.1%	-2.6%
Somerset	\$3,803,721	\$2,975,170	78.2%	\$3,605,524	\$2,812,550	78.0%	-0.2%
Sussex	\$2,134,153	\$1,630,591	76.4%	\$2,015,957	\$1,529,957	75.9%	-0.5%
Union	\$8,195,983	\$5,344,257	65.2%	\$7,856,306	\$5,197,986	66.2%	1.0%
Warren	\$1,628,574	\$1,203,454	73.9%	\$1,485,562	\$1,090,150	73.4%	-0.5%
NJ TOTALS	\$127,692,146	\$85,480,411	66.9%	\$121,197,917	\$80,674,838	66.6%	-0.4%

SOURCE: NJKiDS (Based on Federal Performance Measures - OCSE-157)

TABLE 16**OFFICE OF CHILD
SUPPORT SERVICES****OFFICE OF CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES****State Summary****TITLE IV-D CASES ARREARS COLLECTION REPORT**

Comparison of December (FFY 16 vs. FFY 17)

County Office	December 2015			December 2016			Increase or Decrease (-) from FFY 2016 to FFY 2017
	Total Cases with Arrears	Total Amount Collected	Average Arrears Collection per Case	Total Cases with Arrears	Total Amount Collected	Average Arrears Collection per Case	
Atlantic	8,546	\$473,631	\$55.42	8,272	\$507,528	\$61.35	\$5.93
Bergen	8,776	\$1,144,974	\$130.47	8,543	\$979,572	\$114.66	-\$15.80
Burlington	9,420	\$842,582	\$89.45	9,262	\$704,841	\$76.10	-\$13.35
Camden	18,817	\$1,128,036	\$59.95	18,322	\$1,051,628	\$57.40	-\$2.55
Cape May	2,370	\$153,493	\$64.76	2,216	\$124,951	\$56.39	-\$8.38
Cumberland	8,846	\$449,221	\$50.78	8,454	\$404,031	\$47.79	-\$2.99
Essex	29,758	\$1,711,179	\$57.50	28,158	\$1,953,979	\$69.39	\$11.89
Gloucester	7,843	\$627,938	\$80.06	7,692	\$500,092	\$65.01	-\$15.05
Hudson	15,732	\$1,212,385	\$77.06	15,059	\$1,094,407	\$72.67	-\$4.39
Hunterdon	1,072	\$154,790	\$144.39	1,036	\$109,596	\$105.79	-\$38.61
Mercer	9,736	\$665,254	\$68.33	9,751	\$632,584	\$64.87	-\$3.46
Middlesex	13,215	\$1,049,939	\$79.45	12,847	\$1,107,981	\$86.24	\$6.79
Monmouth	10,597	\$1,161,470	\$109.60	10,278	\$926,989	\$90.19	-\$19.41
Morris	4,607	\$650,543	\$141.21	4,504	\$546,387	\$121.31	-\$19.90
Ocean	10,843	\$1,012,712	\$93.40	10,644	\$874,962	\$82.20	-\$11.20
Passaic	13,867	\$1,013,956	\$73.12	13,597	\$959,787	\$70.59	-\$2.53
Salem	3,002	\$194,476	\$64.78	2,951	\$149,977	\$50.82	-\$13.96
Somerset	3,633	\$472,017	\$129.92	3,502	\$361,077	\$103.11	-\$26.82
Sussex	2,105	\$240,388	\$114.20	2,043	\$213,844	\$104.67	-\$9.53
Union	13,788	\$1,167,121	\$84.65	13,512	\$1,024,007	\$75.79	-\$8.86
Warren	2,167	\$192,604	\$88.88	2,080	\$152,974	\$73.55	-\$15.34
NJ TOTALS	198,740	\$15,718,709	\$79.09	192,723	\$14,381,194	\$74.62	-\$4.47

SOURCE: OCSE-157 Child Support Enforcement Annual Data Report

Table 17
WFNJ**WORK FIRST NEW JERSEY STATISTICAL SUMMARY**
DECEMBER 2016

COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT DIRECTED ACTIVITIES			EMPLOYED OPEN (WFNJ RECIPIENT)	SUPPORT SERVICES ON ACTIVE CASE		CLOSED FOR EMPLOYMENT THIS MONTH	POST ASSISTANCE CHILD CARE
	CWEP	ALL OTHER TRAINING	JOB SEARCH		CHILD CARE	TRAINING REL. EXPENSES		
ATLANTIC	109	94	21	133	61	229	21	103
BERGEN	58	0	86	34	39	53	14	91
BURLINGTON	76	13	31	103	86	93	24	175
CAMDEN	191	200	15	280	254	529	43	299
CAPE MAY	7	7	8	19	9	13	3	17
CUMBERLAND	87	49	23	32	25	88	10	68
ESSEX	328	482	102	472	460	683	104	652
GLOUCESTER	11	16	8	32	9	7	4	82
HUDSON	179	285	13	222	258	466	66	392
HUNTERDON	5	0	6	4	2	0	0	7
MERCER	128	58	101	146	120	113	19	151
MIDDLESEX	46	34	50	57	61	62	23	149
MONMOUTH	27	15	17	39	63	64	9	90
MORRIS	19	3	23	13	17	11	2	26
OCEAN	16	132	0	31	34	54	10	108
PASSAIC	452	265	64	224	283	366	43	202
SALEM	0	20	9	12	10	18	2	18
SOMERSET	29	12	9	38	27	25	13	58
SUSSEX	19	0	7	3	11	5	3	16
UNION	278	77	12	91	97	152	12	137
WARREN	12	7	4	18	18	2	5	29
STATE	2,077	1,769	609	2,003	1,944	3,033	430	2,870

Data is derived from NJ Division of Family Development's FAMIS Reports RM064-01 & RM703-51, AdHoc Reports 5549 & 5598 and SDW Report WR00022WZ_CC

DIVISION OF FAMILY DEVELOPMENT CURRENT PROGRAM STATISTICS
DECEMBER 2016

ACRONYMS

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE (EA) - Payments to those eligible for WFNJ/TANF or WFNJ/GA, authorized during the 30 consecutive days immediately following the emergency (defined as a substantial loss of shelter, food, clothing, or household furnishings by fire, flood or other similar disaster) or if eligible individual or family is in an imminent or actual state of homelessness.

NJ SNAP - Formerly the Food Stamp Program, now known as NJ SNAP (NJ Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) authorized by Congress as a nutritional supplement program to provide low income households with more food of greater variety and better nutrition. Program eligibility is based on household income, resources, and expenses for medical, shelter, and dependent care. CWA staff refers certain recipients to the New Jersey Department of Labor for participation in the Food Stamp Employment and Training Program.

FAMIS: Family Assistance Management Information System

GAAS: General Assistance Automated System

NJKIDS: New Jersey Kids Deserve Support (Child Support Information Management System)

NJ MMIS SHARED DATA WAREHOUSE: The Shared Data Warehouse (SDW) is the repository for New Jersey's DFD and Medicaid data. Since 2003, OptumInsight has administered the SDW and provided access to the data through a reporting tool known as Business Objects.

OMEGA: Online Management of Economic Goal Achievement

SSI-EA: Supplemental Security Income-Emergency Assistance

WFNJ: Work First New Jersey - Fully implemented July 1, 1997, this is New Jersey's welfare reform program which responds to the requirements of the Federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996. PRWORA established Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) as the replacement for AFDC cash assistance. WFNJ includes two segments, WFNJ/TANF for families with children, and WFNJ/GA (General Assistance) for single adults and couples without dependent children. WFNJ emphasizes achieving self-sufficiency and limits lifetime receipt of financial assistance to a total of five years.

DIVISION OF FAMILY DEVELOPMENT CURRENT PROGRAM STATISTICS
DECEMBER 2016

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The Department of Human Services Division of Family Development provides basic income and an opportunity to achieve self-sufficiency for individuals and families served by the Division's programs. The Division provides leadership, direction and supervision to those public agencies responsible for administering those programs and plans for and develops policies to promote self-sufficiency.

WFNJ Statistical Summary (Table 17)

Employment Directed Activities (EDA) - From Activities Summary Report (OMEGA report # RM064). Unduplicated count of persons participating in Community Work Experience Program (CWEP), All Other Training, or Job Search.

Number of Persons Employed This Month, Still Receiving TANF Individuals with open "empl" activity on OMEGA. Ad hoc report.

Participants Receiving Child Care Services - From Issuance Disbursement Summary (OMEGA report # RM703). Total number of active participants who show receipt of **Child Care**.

Number of Persons Closed on FAMIS Due to Employment - From FAMIS report #5549-RM-2.

Post TANF and Receiving Child Care - Persons no longer in receipt of TANF but still receiving child care. From Share Data Warehouse Child Care case count based on Child Care payments (SDW report WR00022WZ_CC).

New Jersey Kids Count 2016 County Profiles

Salem 2015 Rank: 3..	Somerset 2015 Rank: 3..	Sussex 2015 Rank: 6..	Union 2015 Rank: 12..	Warren 2015 Rank: 8..
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Union County Kids Count Profile 2016

Indicator	Year	County	NJ	2015 Rank	2016 Rank
Child Population	2014	131,992	2,012,081	7	7
Total Population	2014	552,939	8,938,175	7	7
Percentage of Children in Poverty	2014	16	16	11	11
Median Income of Families with Children	2014	\$71,140	\$89,020	14	15
Percentage Unemployed	2015	4.5	4.3	11	12
Percentage of HH Spending More Than 30% of Income on Rent	2014	54	50	15	14
Percentage of Eligible Children Receiving Free/Reduced Price School Breakfast	2015-16	45	44	10	8
Percentage of Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care	2012	80	78	13	10
Percentage of Births to Girls 10-19	2012	5	5	13	13
Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000 live births)	2012	5	4	14	15
Child Abuse/Neglect Investigations*	2014	34	45	6	6
Children in Out-of-Home Placement*	2015	3	3	8	9
Juvenile Arrests*	2013	9	12	4	7
% of Family Income Spent on Licensed Child Care for a Family with One Infant and One Preschooler	2014	31	24	17	17
% of Students Chronically Absent	2013-14	10	10	Null	10

*Please note that the 2015-16 school breakfast percentage data are 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 Abuse/Neglect, Out-of-Home Placement and Juvenile Arrests - Rate per 1,000 children under 18.



ADVOCATES
for CHILDREN OF NEW JERSEY

New Jersey Kids Count

The State of Our Counties



Giving Every Child A Chance



Pocket Guide

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Advocates for Children of New Jersey is the trusted, independent voice putting children's needs first for more than 35 years. Our work results in better laws and policies, more effective funding and stronger services for children and families. And it means that more children are given the chance to grow up safe, healthy and educated.



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The Pocket Guide

New Jersey Kids Count

The State of Our Counties

Advocates for Children of New Jersey would like to thank each of these individuals and agencies for their help and cooperation with this project:

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New Jersey Kids Count is a project of Advocates for Children of New Jersey. Funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, this annual snapshot of child well being is intended to inform policymakers and the public of the challenges and successes New Jersey faces in ensuring the health, welfare, and safety of all children.

The New Jersey Kids Count 2016 Pocket Guide documents key measures of child well being on the county and state levels. This handy pocket guide provides a quick glimpse at trends in major indicators of child well being. Data for additional indicators are available on our website at www.acnj.org and at datacenter.kidscount.org.

In addition to the *Pocket Guide*, ACNJ releases an annual state level data report, *New Jersey Kids Count: The State of Our Children*. Please visit www.acnj.org to access the report.

For more information about New Jersey Kids Count, contact Alana Vega, Kids Count coordinator, at avega@acnj.org.

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Updated as of June 16, 2016.

Rev. 2016.08.10

Giving Every Child A Chance

Introduction

To view more Kids Count data, including county profiles, additional indicators and the state-level New Jersey Kids Count, visit www.acnj.org and click the New Jersey Kids Count badge on the home page.

Advocates for Children of New Jersey each year publishes *New Jersey Kids Count*, a report about the well being of children across the state. While statewide data are helpful in tracking overall trends, it is also useful to go beyond state averages and look closer at the range of experiences of children living in different parts of the state. The *New Jersey Kids Count Pocket Guide* measures how children are faring in each of New Jersey's 21 counties.

This year's data once again reveal different conditions for child well being in each county. Child poverty rates rose for the state as a whole, as well as for the majority of counties from 2010 to 2014. Five counties were the exception to this trend: Mercer, Morris, Somerset, Sussex and Union. Somerset County experienced the steepest decline in child poverty rates at 39 percent, followed by Sussex at 35 percent, Morris at 23 percent, Union at 7 percent, and Mercer at 2 percent.

For other counties, the increase in the number of children living in families earning too little to meet their children's needs was significant. Gloucester County had the single highest increase in percentage of children living below the federal poverty line at 43 percent. Seven additional counties experienced a growth of more than 20 percent of children living in poverty: Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Monmouth, Passaic, Salem and Warren. Statewide, there was an increase of 12 percent in the percentage of children living below the federal poverty level.

Other key trends:

Unemployment: Each of New Jersey's 21 counties experienced a decline in the number and percentage of unemployed residents. Mercer, Middlesex, and Monmouth Counties lead with the greatest decreases from 2011 to 2015 in percent unemployment. In fact, the majority of counties saw similar decreases of more than 50 percent; Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland, Essex, Hunterdon, Passaic and Union counties were the exceptions.

Uninsured Children: Despite a reduction in the number of uninsured children living in the state overall, several counties experienced troubling increases in the number of children without health insurance. Atlantic County saw its percentage of children living without insurance surge

Introduction

upwards in 2014, more than double its 2010 figure. Somerset, Monmouth and Gloucester counties also saw their numbers of uninsured children rise, though not as steeply as Atlantic County. Despite the growing quantity of uninsured children in select counties, children receiving insurance through NJ FamilyCare or Medicaid continued to increase for the state as a whole and for each county. Increases in the number of NJ FamilyCare/Medicaid recipients ranged from a 30 percent increase in Ocean County to a 4 percent increase in Essex County.

Child Abuse: The number of victims of abuse or neglect increased by 24 percent from 2011 to 2014 in New Jersey. This may be due to a 2013 revision in the standards used by the state in reporting instances of abuse. Previously, investigators were limited to substantiating an instance of abuse – a label now given to more serious cases of abuse or neglect. Investigators may now also utilize the “established” category to describe an abuse that did occur but, for examples, did not involve serious harm to the child. The majority of counties saw a growing number of children reported as victims of abuse or neglect from 2010 to 2014, with the exceptions of Bergen, Cape May, Hudson, Morris, Somerset and Union counties.

Child Care Options: Quality, affordable child care is a necessity for many of New Jersey's working parents, yet 2015 saw a reduction in the number of licensed child care centers in all but three counties (Bergen, Hudson and Salem). Hudson saw a 5 percent increase in the number of centers, while Bergen saw a mere one percent increase, and Salem maintained its number of licensed centers. Many counties also experienced a decrease in the capacity of their licensed child care centers, indicating that the remaining centers serve even fewer children than before.

Each year, Advocates for Children of New Jersey ranks each county on a set of 13 indicators of child well being. This year, PARCC test scores were omitted from the county rankings, due to a high frequency of untested students across several school districts. Chronic absenteeism was substituted as a new, 13th indicator. This year seven counties improved in the Kids Count rankings, six worsened, and eight remained unchanged. A breakdown of the change and the overall rankings for each county follows.

Introduction

Better	Worse	Unchanged
Bergen	Cape May	Atlantic
Burlington	Essex	Camden
Gloucester	Mercer	Cumberland
Hudson	Middlesex	Hunterdon
Passaic	Ocean	Monmouth
Salem	Warren	Morris
Union		Somerset
		Sussex

New Jersey Kids Count Overall County Ranks

	2015	2016
Atlantic	20	20
Bergen	5	4
Burlington	9	8
Camden	17	17
Cape May	14	19
Cumberland	21	21
Essex	16	18
Gloucester	10	9
Hudson	15	13
Hunterdon	2	2
Mercer	13	14
Middlesex	4	5
Monmouth	7	7
Morris	1	1
Ocean	11	12
Passaic	18	15
Salem	19	16
Somerset	3	3
Sussex	6	6
Union	12	11
Warren	8	10

New Jersey Kids Count Overall Rank – 2016

Morris	1	Hudson	13
Hunterdon	2	Mercer	14
Somerset	3	Passaic	15
Bergen	4	Salem	16
Middlesex	5	Camden	17
Sussex	6	Essex	18
Monmouth	7	Cape May	19
Burlington	8	Atlantic	20
Gloucester	9	Cumberland	21
Warren	10		
Union	11		
Ocean	12		

1 Demographics

Total Population

	2010	2014	% Change
Atlantic	274,762	275,209	0
Bergen	906,748	933,572	3
Burlington	449,174	449,722	0
Camden	513,630	511,038	-1
Cape May	97,278	95,344	-2
Cumberland	157,200	157,389	0
Essex	784,608	795,723	1
Gloucester	288,602	290,951	1
Hudson	636,294	669,115	5
Hunterdon	127,343	126,067	-1
Mercer	368,043	371,537	1
Middlesex	811,272	836,197	3
Monmouth	630,649	629,279	0
Morris	492,706	499,727	1
Ocean	577,651	586,301	1
Passaic	502,201	508,856	1
Salem	65,992	64,715	-2
Somerset	324,171	332,568	3
Sussex	148,770	144,909	-3
Union	537,810	552,939	3
Warren	108,676	106,917	-2
New Jersey	8,803,580	8,938,175	2

Child Population

	2010	2014	% Change
Atlantic	63,702	60,845	-4
Bergen	204,291	202,136	-1
Burlington	103,903	97,552	-6
Camden	124,715	119,156	-4
Cape May	18,279	17,005	-7
Cumberland	37,742	37,409	-1
Essex	194,564	192,202	-1
Gloucester	70,018	66,762	-5
Hudson	131,500	136,106	4
Hunterdon	29,998	26,673	-11
Mercer	82,945	81,321	-2
Middlesex	185,406	184,214	-1
Monmouth	149,667	140,241	-6
Morris	117,267	111,252	-5
Ocean	135,223	137,822	2
Passaic	124,701	124,026	-1
Salem	15,442	14,357	-7
Somerset	80,679	77,143	-4
Sussex	35,406	31,249	-12
Union	131,331	131,992	1
Warren	25,456	22,618	-11
New Jersey	2,062,235	2,012,081	-2

2 Child and Family Economics

Children Living Below the Poverty Line

	2010		2014		% Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Atlantic	12,673	20	15,250	25	20	25
Bergen	14,546	7	17,559	9	21	24
Burlington	7,365	7	8,816	9	20	29
Camden	23,518	19	22,787	19	-3	1
Cape May	3,371	18	3,219	19	-5	5
Cumberland	9,492	25	10,972	29	16	17
Essex	44,524	23	44,471	23	0	1
Gloucester	4,687	7	6,697	10	43	43
Hudson	30,207	23	35,963	27	19	16
Hunterdon	1,583	5	1,462	5	-8	10
Mercer	14,308	17	13,547	17	-5	-2
Middlesex	17,805	10	19,040	10	7	3
Monmouth	12,410	8	14,773	11	19	32
Morris	7,031	6	5,145	5	-27	-23
Ocean	27,757	21	29,442	21	6	2
Passaic	29,099	23	34,723	28	19	22
Salem	2,796	18	3,294	23	18	27
Somerset	5,295	7	3,300	4	-38	-39
Sussex	3,119	9	1,821	6	-42	-35
Union	21,801	17	20,949	16	-4	-7
Warren	1,959	8	2,333	10	19	29
New Jersey	295,346	14	313,563	16	7	12

Median Income of Families with Children

	2010		2014		% Change	
Atlantic	\$55,913		\$55,345		-1	
Bergen	\$108,133		\$110,304		2	
Burlington	\$96,368		\$102,288		6	
Camden	\$64,758		\$71,911		11	
Cape May	\$81,375		\$64,065		-21	
Cumberland	\$59,203		\$44,606		-25	
Essex	\$60,237		\$64,127		6	
Gloucester	\$84,575		\$109,125		29	
Hudson	\$50,513		\$54,083		7	
Hunterdon	\$123,825		\$146,665		18	
Mercer	\$88,874		\$95,795		8	
Middlesex	\$92,467		\$97,494		5	
Monmouth	\$110,661		\$118,564		7	
Morris	\$114,754		\$136,268		19	
Ocean	\$73,324		\$76,405		4	
Passaic	\$57,250		\$56,723		-1	
Salem	\$69,001		\$75,821		10	
Somerset	\$126,776		\$119,546		-6	
Sussex	\$96,474		\$101,854		6	
Union	\$73,906		\$71,140		-4	
Warren	\$88,652		\$97,395		10	
New Jersey	\$83,208		\$89,020		7	

2 Child and Family Economics

Percentage Unemployed

	2011	2015	% Change
Atlantic	12.6	7.4	-41
Bergen	7.1	3.4	-52
Burlington	8.3	3.9	-53
Camden	10.3	4.9	-52
Cape May	19.0	11.9	-37
Cumberland	12.8	7.1	-45
Essex	10.2	5.2	-49
Gloucester	9.6	4.6	-52
Hudson	8.5	4	-53
Hunterdon	6.3	3.2	-49
Mercer	7.8	3.6	-54
Middlesex	8.2	3.8	-54
Monmouth	8.3	3.8	-54
Morris	6.5	3.2	-51
Ocean	10.2	4.8	-53
Passaic	10.4	5.3	-49
Salem	11.3	5.6	-50
Somerset	6.9	3.4	-51
Sussex	8.6	4	-53
Union	8.9	4.5	-49
Warren	8.3	4.1	-51
New Jersey	8.9	4.3	-52

Percentage of Households Spending More than 30% of Income on Rent

	2010	2014	% Change
Atlantic	61	60	-2
Bergen	49	46	-6
Burlington	52	51	-2
Camden	57	51	-10
Cape May	53	54	2
Cumberland	60	57	-5
Essex	53	53	0
Gloucester	50	55	9
Hudson	46	46	0
Hunterdon	57	46	-19
Mercer	51	52	2
Middlesex	44	45	2
Monmouth	55	51	-7
Morris	45	40	-11
Ocean	63	56	-10
Passaic	60	56	-7
Salem	52	62	19
Somerset	48	44	-8
Sussex	59	52	-12
Union	50	54	8
Warren	52	47	-9
New Jersey	51	50	-2

2 Child and Family Economics

Children Receiving Welfare (TANF)

	2011	2015	% Change
Atlantic	4,128	3,454	-16
Bergen	2,118	1,319	-38
Burlington	2,173	1,886	-13
Camden	8,039	5,287	-34
Cape May	834	519	-38
Cumberland	2,670	2,213	-17
Essex	14,508	9,668	-33
Gloucester	2,119	1,323	-38
Hudson	7,891	5,090	-35
Hunterdon	200	100	-50
Mercer	4,283	2,907	-32
Middlesex	2,900	2,124	-27
Monmouth	2,066	935	-55
Morris	572	358	-37
Ocean	2,634	1,826	-31
Passaic	7,550	5,773	-24
Salem	925	533	-42
Somerset	854	671	-21
Sussex	318	222	-30
Union	3,526	2,348	-33
Warren	523	343	-34
New Jersey	70,831	48,899	-31

Children Receiving NJ SNAP (formerly Food Stamps)

	2011	2015	% Change
Atlantic	16,800	20,193	20
Bergen	13,555	15,192	12
Burlington	11,283	12,036	7
Camden	30,596	32,494	6
Cape May	4,194	3,919	-7
Cumberland	14,680	15,360	5
Essex	58,414	62,064	6
Gloucester	9,535	9,873	4
Hudson	45,801	50,631	11
Hunterdon	1,171	1,231	5
Mercer	14,373	15,547	8
Middlesex	21,379	27,364	28
Monmouth	13,645	17,013	25
Morris	5,865	6,236	6
Ocean	26,320	34,860	32
Passaic	45,892	51,738	13
Salem	4,135	4,255	3
Somerset	5,268	6,366	21
Sussex	2,173	1,778	-18
Union	20,051	24,516	22
Warren	3,043	3,261	7
New Jersey	368,173	415,927	13

2 Child and Family Economics

Number of Children Receiving Free- or Reduced-Price School Breakfast

	2011-2012	2015-2016	% Change
Atlantic	8,970	11,805	32
Bergen	5,609	5,966	6
Burlington	3,538	4,858	37
Camden	10,678	18,528	74
Cape May	2,119	2,340	10
Cumberland	9,411	10,656	13
Essex	33,185	35,132	6
Gloucester	3,069	5,048	64
Hudson	11,925	32,178	170
Hunterdon	194	215	11
Mercer	4,726	7,590	61
Middlesex	11,914	19,112	60
Monmouth	5,491	7,631	39
Morris	1,505	1,960	30
Ocean	4,903	8,723	78
Passaic	11,462	29,443	157
Salem	1,248	2,020	62
Somerset	1,321	3,933	198
Sussex	382	561	47
Union	15,122	19,620	30
Warren	1,074	1,356	26
New Jersey	147,846	228,675	55

Percentage of Eligible Children Receiving Free- or Reduced-Price School Breakfast

	2011-2012	2015-2016*	% Change
Atlantic	38	49	28
Bergen	22	21	-7
Burlington	21	27	30
Camden	29	47	66
Cape May	49	48	-2
Cumberland*	51	54	6
Essex	53	51	-4
Gloucester	25	37	48
Hudson	21	51	146
Hunterdon	13	12	-9
Mercer	23	34	45
Middlesex	31	43	37
Monmouth	27	31	16
Morris	17	18	8
Ocean	24	36	53
Passaic	25	67	166
Salem	26	43	62
Somerset	14	37	156
Sussex	11	15	39
Union	37	45	20
Warren	27	31	16
New Jersey	31	44	42

*Please note that the 2015-16 percentage data are 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. Due to inconsistencies in Cumberland county 2014-15 eligibility data, 2013-14 eligibility data used to calculate percentage data.

2 Child and Family Economics

Number of Children Receiving Free- or Reduced-Price School Lunch

	2011-2012	2015-2016	% Change
Atlantic	19,455	20,071	3
Bergen	19,749	20,155	2
Burlington	14,098	14,371	2
Camden	29,485	32,131	9
Cape May	3,738	3,579	-4
Cumberland	15,820	16,263	3
Essex	51,550	52,039	1
Gloucester	9,892	10,076	2
Hudson	40,661	41,691	3
Hunterdon	1,187	1,266	7
Mercer	15,368	17,841	16
Middlesex	30,475	34,838	14
Monmouth	16,597	18,782	13
Morris	6,749	7,059	5
Ocean	16,152	17,142	6
Passaic	38,932	43,503	12
Salem	3,881	4,049	4
Somerset	7,527	8,197	9
Sussex	2,604	2,350	-10
Union	33,379	34,156	2
Warren	3,189	3,385	6
New Jersey	380,488	402,944	6

Percentage of Eligible Children Receiving Free- or Reduced-Price School Lunch

	2011-2012	2015-2016*	% Change
Atlantic	83	83	1
Bergen	78	70	-11
Burlington	83	80	-4
Camden	79	82	4
Cape May	86	73	-15
Cumberland*	86	83	-4
Essex	82	75	-8
Gloucester	81	75	-8
Hudson	70	66	-6
Hunterdon	79	69	-13
Mercer	76	79	5
Middlesex	80	78	-2
Monmouth	81	77	-5
Morris	75	65	-13
Ocean	78	71	-9
Passaic	85	99	16
Salem	82	85	4
Somerset	82	76	-6
Sussex	75	64	-14
Union	82	78	-5
Warren	79	77	-2
New Jersey	80	77	-3

*Please note that the 2015-16 percentage data are 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. Due to inconsistencies in Cumberland county 2014-15 eligibility data, 2013-14 eligibility data used to calculate percentage data.

2 Child and Family Economics

NJ Earned Income Tax Credits Issued, Recipients with at Least 1 Dependent Under Age 19

	2013		2014		% Change	
	# Cr.	Ave. Cr. Amt.	# Cr.	Ave. Cr. Amt.	# Cr.	Ave. Cr. Amt.
Atlantic	17,225	\$586	17,217	\$603	0	3
Bergen	20,718	\$550	20,948	\$565	1	3
Burlington	12,951	\$523	13,164	\$538	2	3
Camden	25,062	\$569	25,424	\$590	1	4
Cape May	3,801	\$562	3,835	\$576	1	2
Cumberland	9,705	\$567	9,910	\$586	2	3
Essex	43,862	\$582	44,192	\$603	1	4
Gloucester	9,027	\$537	9,228	\$553	2	3
Hudson	35,728	\$605	35,887	\$625	0	3
Hunterdon	1,597	\$509	1,561	\$520	-2	2
Mercer	14,319	\$557	14,456	\$573	1	3
Middlesex	26,955	\$562	27,384	\$580	2	3
Monmouth	14,061	\$549	14,182	\$571	1	4
Morris	7,529	\$534	7,719	\$546	3	2
Ocean	18,883	\$615	19,387	\$628	3	2
Passaic	31,036	\$598	31,345	\$616	1	3
Salem	2,736	\$559	2,788	\$569	2	2
Somerset	6,054	\$538	6,147	\$550	2	2
Sussex	3,057	\$517	3,104	\$529	2	2
Union	23,962	\$560	24,372	\$582	2	4
Warren	3,115	\$535	3,111	\$555	0	4
New Jersey	333,726	\$572	337,388	\$590	1	3

Federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

	2010		2014		% Change	
	Claims	Avg. Claim Amt.	Claims	Avg. Claim Amt.	Claims	Avg. Claim Amt.
Atlantic	25,406	\$2,239	26,907	\$2,454	6	10
Bergen	38,900	\$1,886	43,505	\$2,030	12	8
Burlington	21,352	\$1,907	23,918	\$2,073	12	9
Camden	40,927	\$2,169	42,941	\$2,387	5	10
Cape May	6,483	\$1,975	6,960	\$2,118	7	7
Cumberland	14,876	\$2,278	15,173	\$2,504	2	10
Essex	75,674	\$2,345	79,799	\$2,585	5	10
Gloucester	13,565	\$1,961	15,199	\$2,156	12	10
Hudson	62,720	\$2,229	65,860	\$2,436	5	9
Hunterdon	2,851	\$1,508	3,171	\$1,671	11	11
Mercer	21,862	\$2,076	23,939	\$2,295	10	11
Middlesex	43,357	\$2,067	48,595	\$2,223	12	8
Monmouth	25,159	\$1,840	27,886	\$2,010	11	9
Morris	13,757	\$1,702	15,102	\$1,868	10	10
Ocean	28,143	\$2,184	31,810	\$2,350	13	8
Passaic	48,537	\$2,327	52,707	\$2,528	9	9
Salem	4,641	\$2,023	4,861	\$2,339	5	16
Somerset	8,964	\$1,817	10,392	\$1,980	16	9
Sussex	5,137	\$1,722	5,791	\$1,877	13	9
Union	40,629	\$2,161	44,764	\$2,359	10	9
Warren	5,064	\$1,891	5,443	\$2,074	7	10
New Jersey	548,004	\$2,127	594,723	\$2,318	9	9

3 Child Health

Number of Infant Deaths

	2008	2012	% Change
Atlantic	26	30	15
Bergen	36	35	-3
Burlington	33	25	-24
Camden	61	57	-7
Cape May	6	5	-17
Cumberland	22	10	-55
Essex	100	50	-50
Gloucester	10	14	40
Hudson	52	36	-31
Hunterdon	4	2	-50
Mercer	36	28	-22
Middlesex	41	24	-41
Monmouth	25	18	-28
Morris	25	13	-48
Ocean	22	27	23
Passaic	33	24	-27
Salem	3	0	-100
Somerset	9	15	67
Sussex	6	3	-50
Union	34	33	-3
Warren	7	5	-29
New Jersey	591	454	-23

Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)

	2008	2012	% Change
Atlantic	7.1	9.1	29
Bergen	3.7	3.8	3
Burlington	6.5	5.5	-14
Camden	8.6	9.0	4
Cape May	6.6	5.4	-18
Cumberland	8.7	4.8	-45
Essex	8.5	4.8	-43
Gloucester	3.1	4.6	49
Hudson	5.4	3.5	-35
Hunterdon	3.4	2.2	-34
Mercer	7.8	6.6	-15
Middlesex	3.9	2.4	-37
Monmouth	3.6	2.9	-19
Morris	4.7	2.8	-40
Ocean	2.8	3.4	22
Passaic	4.4	3.5	-21
Salem	3.8	0.0	-100
Somerset	2.3	4.3	86
Sussex	3.9	2.5	-37
Union	4.6	4.9	7
Warren	6.3	5.1	-19
New Jersey	5.3	4.4	-17

3 Child Health

Percentage of Babies Born with Low-Birth Weight

	2008	2012	% Change
Atlantic	8.9	8.1	-9
Bergen	7.1	7.9	12
Burlington	8.1	8.3	3
Camden	9.6	9.4	-1
Cape May	6.8	6.1	-11
Cumberland	9.1	9.4	4
Essex	10.0	9.3	-7
Gloucester	7.8	8.6	10
Hudson	7.5	8.9	18
Hunterdon	7.1	6.0	-16
Mercer	9.2	9.0	-3
Middlesex	7.7	8.2	6
Monmouth	7.2	8.0	11
Morris	7.7	7.0	-9
Ocean	6.0	6.2	4
Passaic	8.5	7.7	-9
Salem	8.1	7.5	-8
Somerset	8.8	8.3	-6
Sussex	6.4	5.6	-12
Union	8.4	7.8	-7
Warren	6.8	7.5	11
New Jersey	8.1	8.1	1

Percentage of Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care

	2008	2012	% Change
Atlantic	65.4	77.5	19
Bergen	77.6	81.6	5
Burlington	78.4	82.7	5
Camden	72.2	77.2	7
Cape May	79.6	73.4	-8
Cumberland	63.6	69.6	9
Essex	67.4	67.7	0
Gloucester	79.3	78.0	-2
Hudson	66.4	66.2	0
Hunterdon	86.7	86.6	0
Mercer	76.1	74.9	-2
Middlesex	83.3	84.3	1
Monmouth	81.9	82.8	1
Morris	86.8	91.0	5
Ocean	78.3	80.3	3
Passaic	69.5	77.9	12
Salem	67.7	76.7	13
Somerset	88.4	90.1	2
Sussex	86.3	88.1	2
Union	73.4	79.7	9
Warren	80.9	64.7	-20
New Jersey	75.6	78.1	3

3 Child Health

Children Receiving NJ FamilyCare/Medicaid

	2011	2015	% Change
Atlantic	26,445	33,385	26
Bergen	38,952	46,397	19
Burlington	23,507	28,200	20
Camden	50,935	56,533	11
Cape May	7,702	8,068	5
Cumberland	21,489	24,322	13
Essex	96,781	101,096	4
Gloucester	18,237	20,594	13
Hudson	76,503	83,026	9
Hunterdon	2,837	3,509	24
Mercer	28,213	33,396	18
Middlesex	53,834	61,798	15
Monmouth	32,095	37,306	16
Morris	15,796	17,485	11
Ocean	51,547	67,215	30
Passaic	66,347	73,757	11
Salem	6,166	6,616	7
Somerset	12,167	15,179	25
Sussex	5,641	5,979	6
Union	49,358	58,176	18
Warren	5,503	6,818	24
New Jersey	690,055	788,855	14

Children Under 18 Without Health Insurance

	2010		2014		% Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Atlantic	2,550	4.0	5,474	9.0	115	126
Bergen	14,841	7.3	12,141	6.0	-18	-17
Burlington	3,958	3.8	2,904	3.0	-27	-21
Camden	6,612	5.3	4,196	3.5	-37	-34
Cape May	1,771	9.8	585	3.4	-67	-65
Cumberland	3,561	9.6	1,875	5.0	-47	-48
Essex	14,783	7.7	10,131	5.3	-31	-31
Gloucester	2,071	2.9	2,092	3.1	1	6
Hudson	11,953	9.1	8,687	6.4	-27	-30
Hunterdon	1,033	3.4	391	1.5	-62	-56
Mercer	5,449	6.6	3,468	4.3	-36	-35
Middlesex	12,533	6.8	7,498	4.1	-40	-40
Monmouth	5,530	3.7	5,735	4.1	4	11
Morris	4,881	4.2	3,481	3.7	-29	-12
Ocean	5,822	4.3	6,491	4.7	11	10
Passaic	8,665	7.0	5,974	4.8	-31	-31
Salem	531	3.4	346	2.4	-35	-29
Somerset	2,215	2.8	2,297	3.0	4	8
Sussex	1,929	5.4	601	1.9	-69	-64
Union	11,337	8.6	7,018	5.3	-38	-38
Warren	1,431	5.6	457	2.0	-68	-64
New Jersey	123,456	6.0	91,842	4.6	-26	-24

4 Child Protection

Child Abuse/Neglect Investigations, Number of Children

	2010	2014	% Change
Atlantic	4,197	3,922	-7
Bergen	5,297	4,565	-14
Burlington	4,949	4,769	-4
Camden	9,184	8,288	-10
Cape May	1,553	1,391	-10
Cumberland	3,664	3,535	-4
Essex	9,699	9,627	-1
Gloucester	3,974	4,026	1
Hudson	6,694	6,595	-1
Hunterdon	845	787	-7
Mercer	4,054	4,133	2
Middlesex	6,440	6,130	-5
Monmouth	5,250	5,700	9
Morris	3,612	3,001	-17
Ocean	6,736	6,165	-8
Passaic	6,030	6,267	4
Salem	1,315	1,255	-5
Somerset	2,434	2,435	0
Sussex	1,679	1,490	-11
Union	4,477	4,467	0
Warren	1,541	1,503	-2
New Jersey	93,699	90,135	-4

*Please note that total for counties may not equal state total due to a small number of children where the county of residence is unknown or other.

Child Abuse/Neglect Substantiation/Established Rate*

	2010	2014	% Change
Atlantic	9	16	74
Bergen	12	14	15
Burlington	7	17	144
Camden	13	15	16
Cape May	12	12	-3
Cumberland	9	17	79
Essex	11	14	22
Gloucester	10	15	48
Hudson	14	14	-3
Hunterdon	16	20	24
Mercer	10	14	44
Middlesex	8	10	17
Monmouth	8	10	22
Morris	11	11	2
Ocean	4	8	85
Passaic	7	12	74
Salem	8	10	23
Somerset	12	9	-22
Sussex	6	13	111
Union	13	11	-19
Warren	8	12	52
New Jersey	10	13	29

*In 2013, the NJ Department of Children and Families added two possible findings of child abuse neglect investigations—established and not stable. Previously, investigators could only determine whether reported abuse/neglect was substantiated or unfounded. The 2014 statistics in this chart represent investigations in which the investigator determined that the reported abuse/neglect was "substantiated" or "established," meaning abuse or neglect did occur.

4 Child Protection

Number of Children Where Abuse/Neglect was Substantiated or Established*

	2010	2014	% Change
Atlantic	381	620	63
Bergen	631	626	-1
Burlington	345	811	135
Camden	1,205	1,259	4
Cape May	192	166	-14
Cumberland	341	588	72
Essex	1,080	1,305	21
Gloucester	405	608	50
Hudson	946	907	-4
Hunterdon	134	155	16
Mercer	390	571	46
Middlesex	527	586	11
Monmouth	438	581	33
Morris	389	329	-15
Ocean	301	509	69
Passaic	409	739	81
Salem	102	120	18
Somerset	293	229	-22
Sussex	100	187	87
Union	588	473	-20
Warren	117	173	48
New Jersey	9,326	11,556	24

*The total for counties may not equal state total due to a small number of children where the county of residence is unknown or other. 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 2014 statistics in this chart represent investigations in which the investigator determined that the reported abuse/neglect was "substantiated" or "established," meaning abuse or neglect did occur.

Number of Children in Out-of-Home Placements

	2011	2015	% Change
Atlantic	376	425	13
Bergen	333	285	-14
Burlington	370	416	12
Camden	672	611	-9
Cape May	150	168	12
Cumberland	223	246	10
Essex	1,211	1,131	-7
Gloucester	286	454	59
Hudson	631	524	-17
Hunterdon	56	40	-29
Mercer	279	367	32
Middlesex	319	332	4
Monmouth	304	307	1
Morris	188	155	-18
Ocean	319	436	37
Passaic	402	299	-26
Salem	96	77	-20
Somerset	142	151	6
Sussex	68	52	-24
Union	421	359	-15
Warren	143	96	-33
New Jersey	7,018	6,955	-1

*Please note that total for counties may not equal state total due to a small number of children where the county of residence is unknown or where children are assigned to adoption subsidy programs or on Area Office.

5 Early Care and Education

Children Enrolled in State-Funded Preschool

	2010-2011	2014-2015	% Change
Atlantic	1,546	1,515	-2
Bergen	1,301	1,400	8
Burlington	1,291	1,142	-12
Camden	3,113	3,208	3
Cape May	479	489	2
Cumberland	3,256	3,106	-5
Essex	9,678	9,850	2
Gloucester	661	636	-4
Hudson	9,299	9,726	5
Hunterdon	12	18	50
Mercer	2,101	2,082	-1
Middlesex	3,082	3,316	8
Monmouth	2,545	2,314	-9
Morris	263	236	-10
Ocean	678	617	-9
Passaic	5,279	5,198	-2
Salem	415	442	7
Somerset	533	448	-16
Sussex	0	0	0
Union	5,459	5,463	0
Warren	342	319	-7
New Jersey	51,333	51,525	0

Children Enrolled in Public School Kindergarten (Full Day and Half Day)

	2010-2011	2014-2015	% Change
Atlantic	3,152	3,055	-3
Bergen	8,217	8,965	9
Burlington	4,657	4,537	-3
Camden	5,814	5,793	0
Cape May	879	895	2
Cumberland	2,234	2,236	0
Essex	8,798	8,876	1
Gloucester	3,198	2,988	-7
Hudson	6,234	7,056	13
Hunterdon	1,194	1,142	-4
Mercer	3,124	4,171	34
Middlesex	7,996	8,181	2
Monmouth	6,349	6,134	-3
Morris	5,010	4,686	-6
Ocean	4,915	4,397	-11
Passaic	5,990	5,969	0
Salem	783	731	-7
Somerset	3,390	3,164	-7
Sussex	1,415	1,309	-7
Union	6,161	6,212	1
Warren	1,153	1,073	-7
New Jersey	90,663	91,570	1

5 Early Care and Education

Licensed Child Care Centers

	2011	2015	% Change
Atlantic	103	85	-17
Bergen	416	421	1
Burlington	153	137	-10
Camden	237	222	-6
Cape May	28	26	-7
Cumberland	69	57	-17
Essex	532	480	-10
Gloucester	129	124	-4
Hudson	302	317	5
Hunterdon	77	68	-12
Mercer	218	202	-7
Middlesex	317	309	-3
Monmouth	294	279	-5
Morris	269	244	-9
Ocean	162	145	-10
Passaic	239	233	-3
Salem	23	23	0
Somerset	181	170	-6
Sussex	75	67	-11
Union	286	278	-3
Warren	50	47	-6
New Jersey	4,160	3,934	-5

Capacity of Licensed Child Care Centers

	2011	2015	% Change
Atlantic	6,053	5,817	-4
Bergen	37,548	39,627	6
Burlington	13,261	12,655	-5
Camden	20,799	20,186	-3
Cape May	1,388	1,313	-5
Cumberland	7,541	6,806	-10
Essex	44,605	44,405	0
Gloucester	9,293	9,203	-1
Hudson	21,255	24,276	14
Hunterdon	6,959	6,353	-9
Mercer	19,707	19,052	-3
Middlesex	29,041	29,231	1
Monmouth	24,312	25,397	4
Morris	21,783	20,671	-5
Ocean	12,901	11,530	-11
Passaic	24,052	22,129	-8
Salem	1,479	1,537	4
Somerset	19,078	19,132	0
Sussex	4,396	3,805	-13
Union	24,169	24,228	0
Warren	2,893	2,732	-6
New Jersey	352,513	350,085	-1

5 Early Care and Education

Young Children with Working Parents — 2014

	# Children 0 - 5 w/All Parents Working	% of Children 0 - 5 w/All Parents Working
Atlantic	14,809	76
Bergen	36,758	63
Burlington	19,383	69
Camden	29,426	79
Cape May	3,791	75
Cumberland	8,079	71
Essex	49,724	78
Gloucester	13,736	76
Hudson	33,788	65
Hunterdon	N/A	N/A
Mercer	16,058	64
Middlesex	38,663	66
Monmouth	23,228	60
Morris	19,951	64
Ocean	25,408	54
Passaic	22,720	56
Salem	2,528	65
Somerset	12,824	60
Sussex	4,745	60
Union	28,814	69
Warren	4,721	77
New Jersey	412,031	66

*Includes children in families where both parents work and children in single parent households where that parent works. Data not available for Hunterdon County due to small sample size.

Licensed Child Care Annual Costs — 2014

Infant Care/Age 18 Months & Under			Preschooler Child Care		
	Avg. Full-Time Center-Based Annual Costs	As a % of Med. Income		Avg. Full-Time Center-Based Annual Costs	As a % Med. Income
Atlantic	\$9,776	18		\$8,666	16
Bergen	\$13,581	12		\$11,256	10
Burlington	\$12,471	12		\$9,935	10
Camden	\$10,357	14		\$8,719	12
Cape May	\$10,410	16		\$8,614	13
Cumberland	\$9,036	20		\$7,715	17
Essex	\$9,935	15		\$8,561	13
Gloucester	\$10,463	10		\$8,772	8
Hudson	\$9,142	17		\$7,874	15
Hunterdon	\$14,532	10		\$11,890	8
Mercer	\$14,162	15		\$11,361	12
Middlesex	\$12,841	13		\$10,357	11
Monmouth	\$12,418	10		\$9,882	8
Morris	\$15,377	11		\$11,573	8
Ocean	\$11,203	15		\$9,406	12
Passaic	\$11,309	20		\$9,300	16
Salem	\$9,459	12		\$8,138	11
Somerset	\$14,849	12		\$12,841	11
Sussex	\$11,520	11		\$9,723	10
Union	\$12,365	17		\$9,776	14
Warren	\$10,939	11		\$9,353	10
New Jersey	\$11,721	13		\$9,701	11

*Please note, 2014 figures are preliminary and are based upon 2013 cost of child care figures, adjusted for inflation using Bureau of Labor Statistics inflation calculator and 2014 median income US Census data.

5 Early Care and Education

Registered Family Child Care Costs — 2014

	Infant Care/Age 18 Months & Under		Preschooler Child Care	
	Avg. Full-Time Child Care Annual Costs	As a % of Med. Income	Avg. Full-Time Child Care Annual Costs	As a % of Med. Income
Atlantic	\$7,768	14	\$6,975	13
Bergen	\$9,987	9	\$8,825	8
Burlington	\$8,296	8	\$7,398	7
Camden	\$7,715	11	\$6,658	9
Cape May	\$8,772	14	\$8,244	13
Cumberland	\$8,614	19	\$7,345	16
Essex	\$7,715	12	\$7,345	11
Gloucester	\$8,349	8	\$7,292	7
Hudson	\$7,874	15	\$6,447	12
Hunterdon	\$12,154	8	\$11,837	8
Mercer	\$8,296	9	\$6,975	7
Middlesex	\$8,931	9	\$8,244	8
Monmouth	\$8,138	7	\$7,292	6
Morris	\$9,512	7	\$8,508	6
Ocean	\$10,252	13	\$8,983	12
Passaic	\$7,345	13	\$6,183	11
Salem	\$8,032	11	\$7,028	9
Somerset	\$11,784	10	\$11,467	10
Sussex	\$9,406	9	\$9,089	9
Union	\$8,349	12	\$7,134	10
Warren	\$8,349	9	\$6,975	7
New Jersey	\$8,840	10	\$7,916	9

*Please note, 2014 figures are preliminary and are based upon 2013 cost of child care figures and 2014 median income US Census data.

% of Family Income Spent on Licensed Child Care for a Family with One Infant and One Preschooler, 2014

Atlantic	33
Bergen	23
Burlington	22
Camden	27
Cape May	30
Cumberland	38
Essex	29
Gloucester	18
Hudson	31
Hunterdon	18
Mercer	27
Middlesex	24
Monmouth	19
Morris	20
Ocean	27
Passaic	36
Salem	23
Somerset	23
Sussex	21
Union	31
Warren	21
New Jersey	24

*Please note, 2014 figures are preliminary and are based upon 2013 cost of child care figures, adjusted for inflation using Bureau of Labor Statistics inflation calculator and 2014 median income US Census data.

6 School Children

Percentage of Students Enrolled in Special Education

	2010-2011	2014-2015	% Change
Atlantic	14	15	3
Bergen	14	15	4
Burlington	16	17	1
Camden	16	17	2
Cape May	19	19	0
Cumberland	16	17	4
Essex	14	14	2
Gloucester	16	16	6
Hudson	12	12	0
Hunterdon	16	16	5
Mercer	15	16	2
Middlesex	12	12	0
Monmouth	15	16	6
Morris	15	16	4
Ocean	16	17	5
Passaic	14	15	6
Salem	15	16	1
Somerset	15	15	3
Sussex	16	17	7
Union	12	13	3
Warren	16	16	0
New Jersey	14	15	3

3rd Grade English Language Arts PARCC Results (14-15)*

	% Met/Exceeded Expectations	# Valid Scores
Atlantic	38.63	2,896
Bergen	57.82	9,274
Burlington	42.26	4,680
Camden	37.16	5,621
Cape May	40.80	794
Cumberland	23.17	2,060
Essex	46.78	9,575
Gloucester	41.13	3,300
Hudson	40.28	6,064
Hunterdon	56.64	1,298
Mercer	48.17	4,107
Middlesex	49.35	8,931
Monmouth	49.69	6,683
Morris	58.64	5,134
Ocean	42.63	4,788
Passaic	40.50	6,157
Salem	40.18	688
Somerset	53.45	3,677
Sussex	44.17	1,310
Union	47.00	6,742
Warren	47.73	1,161
New Jersey	43.50	95,227

*Data from Beach Haven Boro, Roosevelt Boro, Avon Boro, Bloomsbury Boro, Califon Boro, Frenchtown Boro, Hampton Boro, Milford Boro, Slow Creek Twp, Greenwich Twp, West Cape May Boro, and Washington Twp suppressed to protect student confidentiality.

6 School Children

3rd Grade Math PARCC Results (14-15)*

	% Met/Exceeded Expectations	# Valid Scores
Atlantic	40.99	2,980
Bergen	57.98	9,349
Burlington	42.68	4,687
Camden	37.28	5,630
Cape May	39.09	797
Cumberland	23.93	2,076
Essex	49.81	9,655
Gloucester	43.00	3,300
Hudson	42.92	6,193
Hunterdon	52.86	1,298
Mercer	52.27	4,143
Middlesex	50.39	9,033
Monmouth	48.53	6,697
Morris	59.32	5,163
Ocean	41.70	4,796
Passaic	38.27	6,233
Salem	42.33	699
Somerset	56.25	3,701
Sussex	45.16	1,312
Union	48.95	6,828
Warren	43.06	1,163
New Jersey	44.90	95,932

*Data from Washington TWP, West Cape May Boro, Greenwich TWP, Stow Creek Twp, Bloomsbury Boro, Califon Boro, Frenchtown Boro, Hampton Boro, Milford Boro, Avon Boro, Beach Haven Boro suppressed to protect student confidentiality.

7th Grade English Language Arts PARCC Results (14-15)*

	% Met/Exceeded Expectations	# Valid Scores
Atlantic	47.78	3,030
Bergen	65.69	9,131
Burlington	46.73	4,579
Camden	42.60	4,867
Cape May	55.56	784
Cumberland	34.82	1,819
Essex	53.94	5,612
Gloucester	42.57	2,995
Hudson	46.60	5,336
Hunterdon	66.63	1,507
Mercer	54.12	3,914
Middlesex	48.68	4,772
Monmouth	58.27	6,735
Morris	70.05	2,872
Ocean	47.84	4,351
Passaic	52.57	5,565
Salem	49.41	763
Somerset	62.35	3,720
Sussex	57.90	1,396
Union	51.87	6,169
Warren	56.71	1,171
New Jersey	51.60	90,227

*Data for Port Republic City, Stow Creek Twp, Greenwich Twp, Hampton Boro, Bloomsbury Boro suppressed to protect student confidentiality.

6 School Children

7th Grade Math PARCC Results (14-15)*

	% Met/Exceeded Expectations	# Valid Scores
Atlantic	35.93	3,006
Bergen	49.53	8,794
Burlington	32.98	4,480
Camden	32.10	4,783
Cape May	35.69	781
Cumberland	20.58	1,798
Essex	37.02	8,212
Gloucester	29.49	2,861
Hudson	33.69	5,373
Hunterdon	46.32	1,392
Mercer	37.28	3,581
Middlesex	40.62	7,881
Monmouth	41.05	6,406
Morris	50.92	5,351
Ocean	37.26	4,223
Passaic	34.13	5,641
Salem	37.38	758
Somerset	46.05	1,671
Sussex	35.82	1,346
Union	34.89	5,913
Warren	38.31	1,175
New Jersey	36.80	87,300

*Data suppressed for Port Republic City, Stow Creek Twp, Greenwich Twp, Hampton Boro, Bloomsbury Boro suppressed to protect student confidentiality.

11th Grade English Language Arts PARCC Results (14-15)*

	% Met/Exceeded Expectations	# Valid Scores
Atlantic	31.38	3,085
Bergen	53.01	6,501
Burlington	33.51	3,255
Camden	31.43	2,730
Cape May	30.78	675
Cumberland	34.55	1,173
Essex	37.87	4,656
Gloucester	31.37	2,121
Hudson	38.76	3,758
Hunterdon	48.78	1,350
Mercer	51.35	2,539
Middlesex	41.08	5,499
Monmouth	40.72	4,512
Morris	52.18	3,407
Ocean	38.56	2,932
Passaic	32.59	4,220
Salem	51.50	495
Somerset	46.72	2,929
Sussex	34.66	1,213
Union	43.44	4,452
Warren	51.53	822
New Jersey	41.00	61,768

*Data for Cumberland County Vocational School District suppressed to protect student confidentiality.

6 School Children

Algebra I All Grades (14-15)*

	% Met/Exceeded Expectations	# Valid Scores
Atlantic	47.44	2,929
Bergen	56.48	8,912
Burlington	52.05	4,782
Camden	42.39	4,718
Cape May	38.86	770
Cumberland	43.26	1,784
Essex	36.20	7,408
Gloucester	37.18	3,237
Hudson	28.58	5,407
Hunterdon	75.00	1,864
Mercer	45.95	3,959
Middlesex	39.62	8,674
Monmouth	55.82	6,274
Morris	63.82	5,373
Ocean	28.03	4,298
Passaic	47.66	6,158
Salem	35.60	772
Somerset	50.44	3,894
Sussex	38.50	1,549
Union	36.31	7,076
Warren	49.91	1,141
New Jersey	36.00	91,740

*Data for Weymouth Twp, Mullica Twp, Margate City, Absecon City, South Hackensack Twp, Carlstadt Boro, Alpine Boro, Woodland Twp, Delanco Twp, Lawnside Boro, Stow Creek Twp, Greenwich Twp, Commercial Twp, Milford Boro, Frenchtown Boro, Bloomsbury Boro, Califon Boro, Red Bank Charter School, Sea Girt Boro, Farmingdale Boro, Deal Boro, Avon Boro, Unity Charter School, Lakehurst Boro, Bayhead Boro, Prospect Park Boro, Lafayette Twp, Hardystown Twp, and Harmony Twp suppressed to protect student confidentiality.

Geometry All Grades (14-15)*

	% Met/Exceeded Expectations	# Valid Scores
Atlantic	17.64	2,269
Bergen	33.44	7,106
Burlington	19.16	3,237
Camden	15.83	3,558
Cape May	24.00	632
Cumberland	10.90	1,204
Essex	22.64	5,122
Gloucester	16.28	2,231
Hudson	10.86	4,422
Hunterdon	34.45	1,364
Mercer	30.49	2,872
Middlesex	24.78	7,577
Monmouth	36.24	5,581
Morris	38.07	4,006
Ocean	19.36	3,247
Passaic	12.74	4,675
Salem	12.22	494
Somerset	45.76	3,532
Sussex	19.05	1,351
Union	26.05	5,458
Warren	18.28	825
New Jersey	22.40	71,137

*Data for Linwood City, Old Tappan Boro, Montvale Boro, Haworth Boro, Hillsdale Boro, Allendale Boro, Tabernacle Twp, Medford Twp, Lumberton Twp, Oaklyn Boro, City of Orange Twp, Woodbury City, Tewksbury Twp, Lebanon Twp, Kingwood Twp, Clinton Town, Bethlehem Twp, Academy Charter High School, Tinton Falls, Spring Lake Heights Boro, Little Silver Boro, Freehold Twp, Rockaway Boro, Mendham Twp, Denville Twp, Ringwood Boro, Watchung Boro suppressed to protect student confidentiality.

6 School Children

Algebra II All Grades (14-15)*

	% Met/Exceeded Expectations	# Valid Scores
Atlantic	13.66	2,087
Bergen	31.93	5,965
Burlington	16.55	3,008
Camden	16.54	2,690
Cape May	17.56	555
Cumberland	10.05	853
Essex	23.72	4,766
Gloucester	14.52	1,843
Hudson	11.43	3,469
Hunterdon	46.46	229
Mercer	35.04	2,414
Middlesex	25.07	5,402
Monmouth	20.53	4,174
Morris	32.65	3,370
Ocean	17.17	2,578
Passaic	14.19	3,747
Salem	9.47	512
Somerset	32.04	3,110
Sussex	26.13	927
Union	22.17	4,521
Warren	20.72	636
New Jersey	23.90	58,026

*Data for Wyckoff Twp, Montvale Boro, Franklin Lakes Boro, Woodbury City, Delaware Twp, Flemington-Raritan Regional, Colts Neck Twp, Mendham Twp, Branchburg Twp, Mountainside Boro suppressed to protect student confidentiality.

2013-2014 New Jersey Chronic Absenteeism

	Total # of Students Chronically Absent	% of Students Chronically Absent
Atlantic	5,742	13
Bergen	8,084	6
Burlington	6,036	9
Camden	9,556	12
Cape May	1,321	13
Cumberland	3,769	15
Essex	13,375	14
Gloucester	3,216	8
Hudson	9,310	12
Hunterdon	761	4
Mercer	6,845	12
Middlesex	8,775	7
Monmouth	9,206	9
Morris	4,266	6
Ocean	8,483	13
Passaic	10,576	13
Salem	1,231	12
Somerset	2,691	5
Sussex	2,150	10
Union	8,579	10
Warren	1,069	8
New Jersey	125,040	10

7 Teens and Young Adults

Percentage of Births to Females 10-19

	2008	2012	% Change
Atlantic	9.3	8.1	-14
Bergen	2.0	1.7	-18
Burlington	4.8	3.7	-22
Camden	9.4	7.8	-17
Cape May	10.3	7.0	-31
Cumberland	15.5	10.7	-31
Essex	9.1	6.8	-25
Gloucester	5.4	4.3	-20
Hudson	7.2	4.4	-39
Hunterdon	2.0	1.8	-9
Mercer	8.2	5.6	-32
Middlesex	4.4	3.8	-14
Monmouth	4.5	2.9	-36
Morris	2.0	1.5	-25
Ocean	4.1	2.9	-29
Passaic	9.6	7.3	-24
Salem	14.7	7.4	-50
Somerset	3.1	2.2	-28
Sussex	2.9	2.9	0
Union	6.2	4.7	-25
Warren	4.1	3.7	-9
New Jersey	6.2	4.6	-26

Juvenile Arrests

	2009	2013	% Change
Atlantic	2,156	1,036	-52
Bergen	3,581	1,982	-45
Burlington	2,143	1,449	-32
Camden	7,271	2,612	-64
Cape May	842	540	-36
Cumberland	1,457	865	-41
Essex	3,977	2,622	-34
Gloucester	1,492	775	-48
Hudson	2,413	1,318	-45
Hunterdon	344	173	-50
Mercer	3,601	1,621	-55
Middlesex	2,781	1,163	-58
Monmouth	3,921	1,519	-61
Morris	1,754	904	-48
Ocean	2,096	1,034	-51
Passaic	3,153	2,184	-31
Salem	578	370	-36
Somerset	1,695	735	-57
Sussex	566	199	-65
Union	2,439	1,232	-51
Warren	368	221	-40
New Jersey	48,628	24,554	-50

7 Teens and Young Adults

Juvenile Commitments to State Detention Centers

	2010	2014	% Change
Atlantic	28	20	-29
Bergen	15	7	-53
Burlington	6	11	83
Camden	116	69	-41
Cape May	1	7	600
Cumberland	20	9	-55
Essex	41	32	-22
Gloucester	11	6	-45
Hudson	54	11	-80
Hunterdon	1	0	-100
Mercer	28	27	-4
Middlesex	38	21	-45
Monmouth	26	4	-85
Morris	6	5	-17
Ocean	15	10	-33
Passaic	46	14	-70
Salem	1	0	-100
Somerset	4	2	-50
Sussex	0	1	n/a
Union	26	18	-31
Warren	2	0	-100
New Jersey	485	274	-44

Average Daily Juvenile Population in County Detention as % of Approved Capacity

	2010	2014	% Change
Atlantic	72	65	-9
Bergen	19	47	147
Burlington	68	64	-6
Camden	80	85	6
Cape May	0	0	N/A
Cumberland	72	27	-62
Essex	59	43	-27
Gloucester	0	0	N/A
Hudson	50	39	-23
Hunterdon	0	0	N/A
Mercer	39	0	N/A
Middlesex	56	55	-3
Monmouth	28	0	N/A
Morris	44	31	-30
Ocean	68	40	-41
Passaic	0	0	N/A
Salem	0	0	N/A
Somerset	0	0	N/A
Sussex	0	0	N/A
Union	50	41	-18
Warren	0	0	N/A
New Jersey	55	47	-14

Data Sources and Technical Notes

1 Demographics

Total Population, 2010, 2014. As reported by the US Census Bureau, Population Division, Population Estimates Program. Data are as of July 1 for each year.

Child Population, 2010, 2014. As reported by the US Census Bureau, Population Division, Population Estimates Program and are as of July 1.

2 Child and Family Economics

Children Living Below the Poverty Line, 2010, 2014. The percentage of children under 18 living in families earning below 100 percent of the federal poverty line, as reported by the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, chart C17001.

Median Income of Families with Children, 2010, 2014. Includes families with children, as reported by the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B19125.

Percentage Unemployed, 2011, 2015. As reported by the US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics. Data are not seasonally adjusted and are as of December for each year.

Percentage of Households Spending More Than 30% Percent of Income on Rent, 2010, 2014. As reported by the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B25070.

Children Receiving Welfare (TANF), 2011, 2015. As reported by the NJ Department of Human Services, Division of Family Development. The number of children living in families receiving Temporary Aid for Needy Families (TANF). Data are from June of each year.

Children Receiving NJ SNAP (formerly Food Stamps), 2011, 2015. As reported by the NJ Department of Human Services, Division of Family Development. Data are from June of each year.

Number of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price School Breakfast, 2010 11, 2015 16. As reported by the NJ Department of Agriculture. Includes children attending traditional public schools and charter schools. Data are as of October of each year.

Percentage of Eligible Children Receiving Free/Reduced Price School Breakfast, 2010 11, 2015 16. Rates calculated using eligibility data from the NJ Department of Education and participation data from the NJ Department of Agriculture. Includes children attending traditional public schools and charter schools. Please note that the 2015 16 percent of eligible students receiving free and reduced price meals are based upon the most recent eligibility data as of October 2014, while the number of students receiving free and reduced price meals is as of October 2015. Cumberland county eligibility data as of 2013 14 school year. Some variation in eligibility may occur.

Number of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price School Lunch, 2010 11, 2015 16. As reported by the NJ Department of Agriculture. Includes children attending traditional public schools and charter schools. Data are as of October of each year.

Data Sources and Technical Notes

Percentage of Eligible Children Receiving Free/Reduced Price School Lunch, 2010-11, 2015-16. Rates calculated using eligibility data from the NJ Department of Education and participation data from the NJ Department of Agriculture. Includes children attending traditional public schools and charter schools. Please note that the 2015-16 percent of eligible students receiving free and reduced price meals are based upon the most recent eligibility data as of October 2014, while the number of students receiving free and reduced price meals is as of October 2015. Cumberland county eligibility data as of 2013-14 school year. Some variation in eligibility may occur.

NJ Earned Income Tax Credits, Recipients with at Least 1 Dependent Under Age 19 - 2013, 2014. Number of New Jersey taxpayers with at least one dependent under the age of 19 receiving a state EITC credit, total amount of EITC credits issued and average credit amount, as reported by the NJ Department of Treasury. Data prior to 2012 are not available.

Federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) Claims, 2010, 2014. Number of New Jersey taxpayers claiming a federal EITC, as reported by the US Internal Revenue Service.

3 Child Health

Number of Infant Deaths, 2008, 2012. Counts infants who die within the first year of life. As reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data. For 2012, Salem County reported 0 infant deaths.

Percentage of Babies Born with Low Birth Weight, 2008, 2012. The percentage of babies weighing less than 2,500 grams, as reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data.

Percentage of Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care, 2008, 2012 Percentage of live births for which the mother received prenatal care during the first trimester, as reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data.

Children Receiving NJ FamilyCare/Medicaid, 2011, 2015. As reported by the NJ Department of Human Services as of March of each year. Includes children enrolled in Medicaid, which is available to children living in families earning below 133% of the federal poverty level and children enrolled in the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) portion of NJ FamilyCare, which is available to children living in families earning between 134% and 350% of the federal poverty level.

Children Under 18 Without Health Insurance, 2010, 2014. Number and percentage of uninsured children. As reported by the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B27001. Data prior to 2009 are not available by county.

Data Sources and Technical Notes

4 Child Protection

Child Abuse/Neglect Investigations, Number of Children, 2010, 2014. Children who were investigated for suspected abuse or neglect to the New Jersey Department of Children and Families.

Child Abuse/Neglect Substantiation/Established Number, Rate, 2010, 2014. As reported by the NJ Department of Children and Families. 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 2014 statistics in this chart represent investigations in which the investigator determined that the reported abuse/neglect was “substantiated” or “established, meaning abuse or neglect did occur.

Number of Children in Out of Home Placements, 2011, 2015. Includes children under age 18 in all placements, including foster care, relative care, group homes, residential treatment and institutions, as reported by the NJ Department of Children and Families. 2015 Data as of December 30.

5 Early Care and Education

Children Enrolled in Public Preschool, 2010 2011, 2014 2015. Number of students enrolled in half- and full-day NJ Department of Education programs, operated both in district and in community centers, as reported by the NJ Department of Education. Excludes children enrolled in Head Start or other federally funded programs that do not receive any state aid.

Children Enrolled in Public School Kindergarten (Full Day and Half Day), 2010 11, 2014 15. The number of students enrolled in half- and full-day public kindergarten, as reported by the NJ Department of Education, October enrollment counts of each year. Includes children enrolled in traditional public schools as well as charter schools.

Percentage of Public Kindergarten Children Enrolled in Full Day Program, 2010 11, 2014 15. The percentage of public kindergarten children enrolled in a full-day kindergarten program. Includes children attending traditional public schools as well as charter schools. As reported by the NJ Department of Education, October enrollment counts of each year.

Licensed Child Care Centers, 2011, 2015. The number of state licensed child care centers as reported by the NJ Department of Children and Families.

Capacity of Licensed Child Care Centers, 2011, 2015. The capacity of state licensed child care centers as reported by the NJ Department of Children and Families.

Young Children with Working Parents, 2014. Includes children in families where both parents work and children in single parent households where that parent works. Data not available for Hunterdon County due to small sample size. As reported by the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, chart b23008.

Data Sources and Technical Notes

Licensed Child Care Costs, 2014. Median income data are as reported by the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, chart B19125, and are as of 2014. Cost data are as reported by the NJ Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies (NJACCRRRA), *The State of Child Care in New Jersey: A Profile of Key Child Care Indicators 2013* and are adjusted for inflation using BLS inflation calculator. Percentage data are preliminary.

Registered Family Child Care Costs, 2014. Median income data are as reported by the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, chart B19125, and are as of 2014. Cost data are as reported by the NJ Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies (NJACCRRRA), *The State of Child Care in New Jersey: A Profile of Key Child Care Indicators 2013* and are adjusted for inflation using BLS inflation calculator. Percentage data are preliminary.

Percentage of Family Income Spent on Licensed Child Care for a Family with One Infant and One Preschooler, 2014. Median income data are as reported by the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, chart B19125, and are as of 2014. Cost data are as reported by the NJ Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies (NJACCRRRA), *The State of Child Care in New Jersey: A Profile of Key Child Care Indicators 2013* and are adjusted for inflation using BLS inflation calculator. Percentage calculated based upon the average annual cost for a family with both an infant and a preschooler in licensed child care, and the median income for families for each county. Percentage data are preliminary.

6 School Children

Percentage of Students Enrolled in Special Education, 2010 11, 2014 15. The percentage of students ages 6–21 enrolled in special education. Includes traditional public schools as well as charter schools. As reported by the NJ Department of Education, Special Education Data.

Percentage of Children Passing 3rd Grade PARCC Tests, 2014 15. As reported by the NJ Department of Education. Includes children enrolled in traditional public schools as well as charter schools. Scores for 2014 15 incomparable to previous test years due to inaugural year of PARCC exams.

Percentage of Children Passing 4th Grade PARCC Tests, 2014 15. As reported by the NJ Department of Education. Includes children enrolled in traditional public schools as well as charter schools. Scores for 2014 15 incomparable to previous test years due to inaugural year of PARCC exams.

Percentage of Children Passing 7th Grade PARCC Tests, 2014 15. As reported by the NJ Department of Education. Includes children enrolled in traditional public schools as well as charter schools. Scores for 2014 15 incomparable to previous test years due to inaugural year of PARCC exams.

Percentage of Children Passing 11th Grade English Language Arts PARCC Tests, 2014 15. As reported by the NJ Department of Education. Includes children enrolled in traditional public schools as well as charter schools. Scores for 2014 15 incomparable to previous test years due to inaugural year of PARCC exams.

Data Sources and Technical Notes

Percentage of Children Passing Algebra 1, Geometry, and Algebra 2 PARCC Tests, 2014-15. As reported by the NJ Department of Education. Includes children enrolled in traditional public schools as well as charter schools. Scores for 2014-15 incomparable to previous test years due to inaugural year of PARCC exams.

Number and Percentage of Chronically Absent Students, 2013-14. As reported by the New Jersey Department of Education. Data as of October 2014 and include students K-12. Data for certain districts incomplete or unavailable.

7 Teens and Young Adults

Percentage of Births to Girls 10-19, 2008, 2012. The percentage of babies born to girls ages 10-19 as a percentage of all births in each county, as reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data.

Juvenile Arrests, 2009, 2013. Number of juveniles under 18 arrested, as reported by the NJ Department of Law and Public Safety, Division of State Police, Uniform Crime Reports. Please note that updated 2013 data were not available at the time of release of this report.

Juvenile Commitments, 2010, 2014. Children committed to Juvenile Justice Facilities. As reported by the NJ Juvenile Justice Commission.

Average Daily Population in Detention as % of Approved Capacity, 2010, 2014. As reported by the NJ Juvenile Justice Commission, Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative Report for each year.

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Union County Youth Services Commission 2017 Survey

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CURRENT VIEW

[+ FILTER](#)[+ COMPARE](#)[+ SHOW](#)**MAXIMUM RESPONSE LIMIT** You have reached your limit of 100 survey responses. To see all 101 responses, upgrade to a paid plan.[UPGRADE](#)

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RESPONDENTS: 100 of 101

[Export All](#)[QUESTION SUMMARIES](#)[DATA TRENDS](#)[INDIVIDUAL RESPONSES](#)

SAVED VIEWS (1)

Original View (No rules applied)

Q1

[Customize](#)

What organization or entity do you represent?

Answered: 100 Skipped: 0

EXPORTS

SHARED DATA (1)

[Shared Data 1: Anyone with the Link](#)

Community Agency

29.00%

County/State Agency

26.00%

Police

16.00%

School

27.00%

Parent/Guardian

2.00%

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%

ANSWER CHOICES

- Community Agency
- County/State Agency
- Police
- School
- Parent/Guardian

TOTAL

[Comments \(4\)](#)

RESPONSES

29.00%

26.00%

16.00%

27.00%

2.00%

Q2

[Customize](#)

What town is your organization located in/if family member where do reside?

Answered: 100 Skipped: 0

Berkely Heights

ANSWER CHOICES

- ▼ Berkely Heights
- ▼ Clark
- ▼ Cranford
- ▼ Elizabeth
- ▼ Fanwood
- ▼ Garwood
- ▼ Hillside
- ▼ Kenilworth
- ▼ Linden
- ▼ Mountainside
- ▼ New Providence
- ▼ Plainfield
- ▼ Rahway
- ▼ Roselle

TOTAL

▼ RESPONSES

2.00%

3.00%

3.00%

42.00%

0.00%

0.00%

1.00%

2.00%

10.00%

2.00%

1.00%

4.00%

3.00%

6.00%

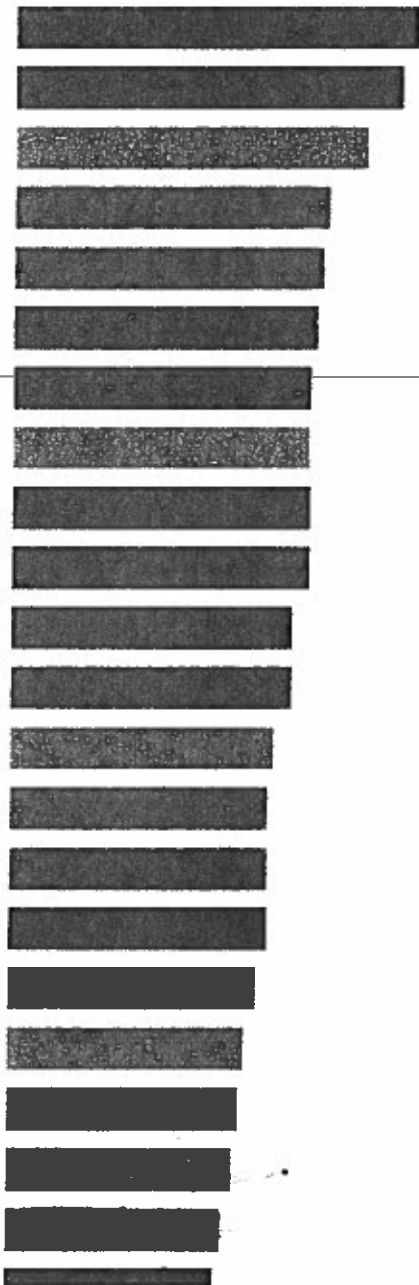
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
▼ Roselle Park	2.00%
▼ Scotch Plains	1.00%
▼ Springfield	3.00%
▼ Summit	1.00%
▼ Union	8.00%
▼ Westfield	6.00%
▼ Winfield	0.00%
TOTAL	

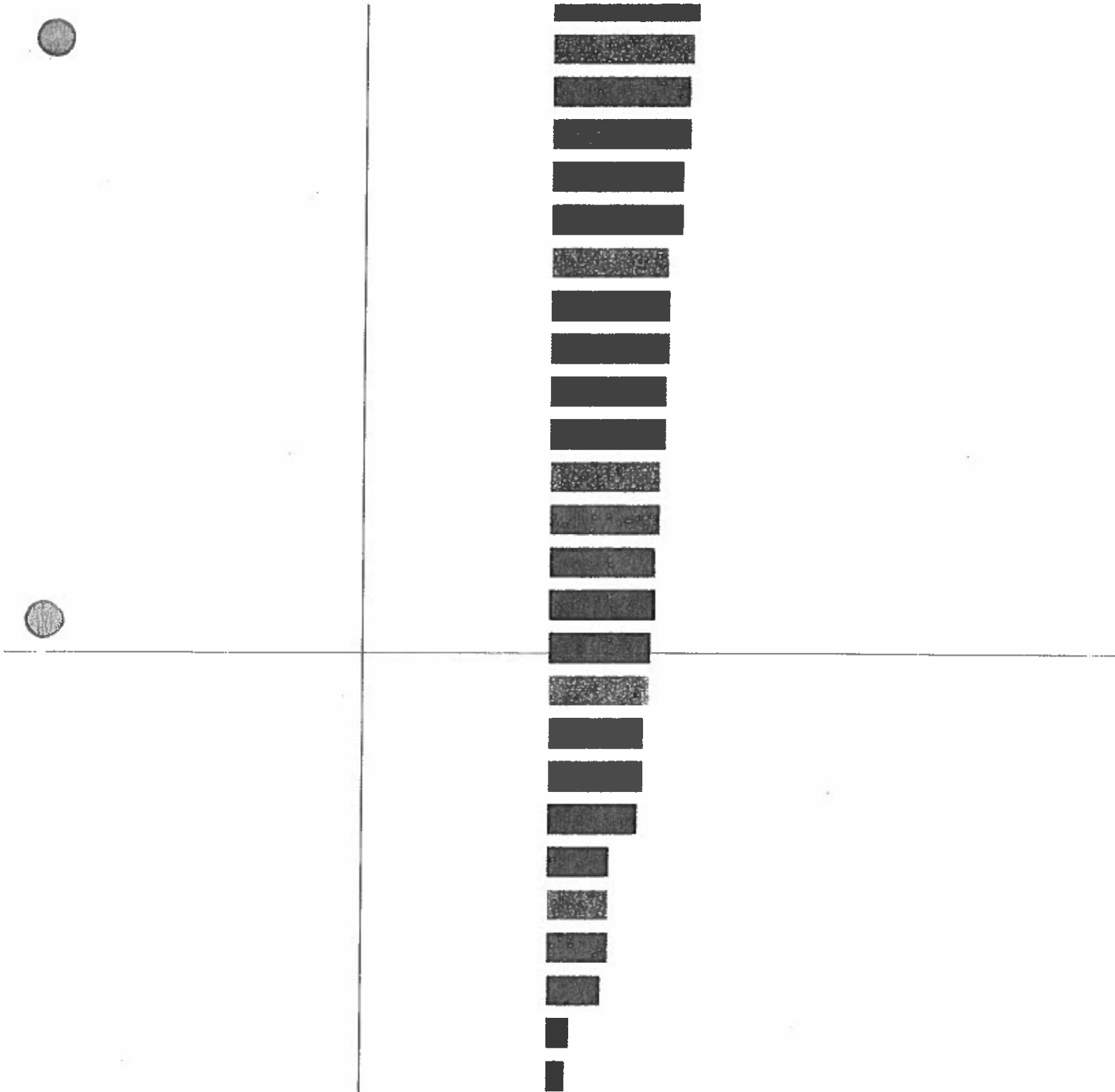
Q3

Customize

Please select areas you feel are problematic for Youth in Union Coun

Answered: 100 Skipped: 0





ANSWER CHOICES

- ▼ Poor decision making
- ▼ Substance Abuse
- ▼ Anger Management
- ▼ Alcohol Use

Total Respondents: 100

RESPONSES

- 72.00%
- 69.00%
- 63.00%
- 56.00%

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
▼ Cyberbullying	55.00%
▼ Mental illness	54.00%
▼ Gang Involvement	53.00%
▼ Lack of Positive Mentors	53.00%
▼ Life Skills	53.00%
▼ Parenting Skills	53.00%
▼ Social Media Misuse	50.00%
▼ Exposure to Violence	50.00%
▼ Poor School Performance	47.00%
▼ Family Instability	46.00%
▼ School Attendance Problems/Truancy	46.00%
▼ Substance Abuse in the home	46.00%
▼ Violence in the community	44.00%
▼ Family Counseling	42.00%
▼ Poverty	41.00%
▼ Wellness and Well-being	40.00%
▼ Abuse/Neglect	38.00%
▼ Lack of job skills	37.00%
▼ Legal Issues	36.00%
▼ School dropout	35.00%
▼ Difficulty finding employment	35.00%
▼ Suicidal Ideation/Gestures	33.00%
▼ Individual Counseling	33.00%
▼ Unemployment	30.00%
▼ Homeless/Housing Issues	30.00%
▼ Employment Services	30.00%
▼ Domestic Violence in the home	29.00%
▼ Parent Incarceration	29.00%
▼ Weapons	28.00%
▼ Transportation Problems	28.00%
▼ Runaway Behavior	27.00%
▼ Gender Identity/Sexual identity issues	27.00%
▼ Self-harm	26.00%
▼ Post-Traumatic Stress	26.00%
▼ Dating Violence	24.00%
▼ Illiteracy	24.00%
▼ Teen Pregnancy/Parenting	23.00%
▼ Sex Offender	16.00%
▼ SAT Prep	16.00%
▼ Trade Schools	16.00%
▼ Physical Health Issues	14.00%
▼ Fire-setting	6.00%
▼ Other (please specify)	Responses 5.00%
Total Respondents: 100	

ENGLISH

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Innovation Brief

Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Pennsylvania

Across the United States, youth of color are disproportionately represented at every stage of the juvenile justice system, with the greatest disparities at the deepest end of the system. Although every state is required to address racial and ethnic disparities as a condition of receiving federal juvenile justice funds, few places have gotten beyond studying the problem. In Pennsylvania, with support from the Models for Change initiative, several jurisdictions took the next steps and implemented effective, data-driven reforms to reduce disparities. These reforms included improved data gathering and analysis, increased cultural competence, implementation of objective screening instruments, development of alternatives to detention and out-of-home placement, improved probation practices, work with the faith-based community, and training and collaboration with law enforcement. State agencies played an important role in improving data collection and replicating innovations in other jurisdictions. Pennsylvania and other states also participated in the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Action Network, a peer learning and support network funded through Models for Change and operated by the Center for Children's Law and Policy.

The Issue

Racial disparities in juvenile justice are stark: from 2002 to 2004, African-Americans constituted 16 percent of the nation's youth, 28 percent of juvenile arrests, 37 percent of detained youth, 38 percent of youth in residential placement, and 58 percent of youth admitted to state adult prisons. Latino youth are 50 percent more likely than white youth to receive an out-of-home placement in the juvenile justice system or to be charged and tried in the adult system. These disparities have many causes, some that can be addressed within the juvenile justice system and others—like differences in poverty, housing, and societal racism—that cannot.

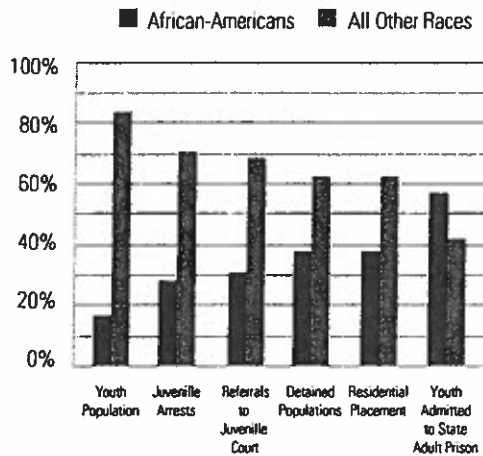
Efforts to reduce disparities can address three goals: reduce over-representation of minority youth in the justice system,

reduce differential treatment at each decision-making point, and prevent minority youth from entering and moving deeper into the system. All require data-driven strategies, and many jurisdictions collect data about the problem. But they often find it hard to interpret the data, to understand which reforms can be effective at specific decision points, and to implement reforms successfully.

Innovations

Expanding collaboration. When Models for Change began in Pennsylvania, the groundwork for collaboration was already under way. Judges, prosecutors, defenders, probation staff, and others were working to reduce racial and ethnic disparities, largely through the DMC Subcommittee of the state's Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Accumulated Disadvantage for African-Americans 2002-2004



Committee. The Subcommittee was able to identify jurisdictions that were ready for reform, serve as a sounding board throughout the process, and help disseminate strategies and lessons learned from projects in the counties.

Recognizing that community members could bring new energy and urgency to the work, sites brought in youth and families formerly involved in the system, clergy, police, schools, members of community organizations, mental health service providers, and mentoring groups to work alongside other stakeholders. The new voices have helped court-related agencies create more culturally competent services, attract new service providers to work with juvenile justice-involved youth, coordinate more closely with other agencies serving children, and work collaboratively on longstanding challenges. For example, in one jurisdiction, agencies had been unsuccessful in getting a federal grant to start a YouthBuild program, which helps at-risk youth gain practical skills and experience in building trades along with academic studies. With the right players at the table and the support of technical assistance, the community finally won a federal YouthBuild grant.

Incorporating Data into Decision-Making.

Effective systems change requires an understanding of the characteristics and circumstances of youth involved in the system. This means collecting information such as the race,

ethnicity, gender, offenses, ages, and home locations of youth at key stages in the juvenile justice system. The committees and stakeholder agencies learned to use these data to guide their work to reduce racial and ethnic disparities.

Some information is not readily available through aggregate data sources, but can be extracted through individual file reviews. For example, one large jurisdiction was concerned that too many youth returned unsuccessfully from placements. With assistance from national experts funded by Models for Change, the jurisdiction conducted an in-depth study of the youth and circumstances surrounding their returns, and created an agenda for improvements in choosing placements and working with providers.

Data Improvements. Pennsylvania wanted more accurate information about race and ethnicity. Previously, there was no uniform method for collecting this information, no standard categories, and a mixture of data on race and ethnicity: a youth could not be recorded as both Black and Latino in the database, even though several Pennsylvania counties have many youth who are both. By separating race and ethnicity questions, the state has improved the accuracy of its data and become a nationwide model.

Objective Screening Tools. Several jurisdictions in Pennsylvania developed and adopted tools to help probation officers make structured decisions about when to detain newly arrested youth and those who violate probation. These assessment tools provide risk scores based on standard, objective criteria such as current charges, previous failures to appear in court, and previous violations of the conditions of release. Because they reduce the impact of individual discretion and unconscious bias, they are key tools in reducing racial and ethnic disparities.

Alternatives to Detention and Out-of-Home Placement. Because disproportionate numbers of minority youth are detained and sent to out-of-home placement, several jurisdictions addressed racial and ethnic disparities by developing alternatives. These included non-secure shelters for youth who can't safely return home but don't require locked detention, evening reporting centers for youth awaiting

hearings, use of electronic monitoring for youth whose families don't have telephone lines at home, and expanded use of evidence-based treatment programs in the community. Reducing the use of placement also means that fewer youth are held in detention awaiting their placements.

Graduated Responses for Youth on Probation.

Some jurisdictions found that a significant percentage of placements for youth of color were the result of probation violations: youth whose primary offenses were minor enough to warrant probation ended up in placements because of technical violations such as drug use, truancy, or missed appointments. By increasing the range of incentives and sanctions for youth on probation, they were able to reduce placements and serve youth close to home without jeopardizing public safety.

Linguistic and Cultural Competence. Jurisdictions with growing Latino populations recognized the value of increasing the cultural competence of court personnel. Some engaged community stakeholders to help translate court forms and information, ensuring that the translations were understandable in their communities. Some invested money and time in building the Spanish-language proficiency of their staff. Others focused on current practices. For example, where officials realized that probation officers with special language or cultural competence skills were ending up with higher caseloads and extra translation responsibilities, they adjusted assignments to distribute responsibilities more equitably.

Work with the Faith-Based Community. Many religious organizations were already working with young people and shared goals of fairness and equity, but they hadn't connected with the juvenile justice system. To bridge that gap, one jurisdiction surveyed every religious and secular youth-serving organization in the county to understand the opportunities available and help build connections. Another community is working with faith leaders to create an agenda for change in the juvenile justice system, and engaging them as partners to create new youth-serving programs.

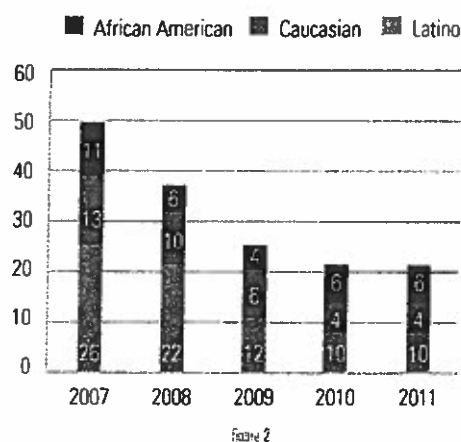
Youth-Police Relationships. Many jurisdictions have a history of bringing youth and police together in annual discussion forums. More recently, leaders in Philadelphia developed a training curriculum for new law enforcement cadets. The Philadelphia Minority Youth Law Enforcement Curriculum addresses adolescent development, youth culture, and youth coping strategies, and brings youth-police dialogue into the training experience. The training helps officers distinguish between normal adolescent behavior and criminal conduct, and helps them understand the environmental and developmental bases for adolescent behavior. The curriculum is now being expanded for use with other police departments.

Results and Lessons

Measurable Change. Where detention and placement populations have high concentrations of minority youth, reducing these populations overall especially benefits youth of color. That makes these results particularly significant:

- Berks County reduced the use of detention 60 percent from 2007 to 2011. This meant that that, on average, 16 fewer Latino youth and 5 fewer African-American youth were in detention on any given day.

Berks County Average Daily Detention Population 2007-2011



- Finding new ways to handle probation violations and increasing the use of community-based and evidence-based practices helped Berks County reduce its use of out-of-home placement by 67 percent between 2007 and 2012—from 339 placements per year to 111. By

serving 228 more youth in their homes rather than costly placement facilities far from their families, the county also saved about \$2 million per year.

- At any given time, the graduated sanctions court in Philadelphia serves about 75 youth, all of whom were about to be sent to placement when they entered the program. About half have avoided long-term placement and were discharged from probation.
- Lancaster County, which implemented a detention assessment instrument and an evening reporting center, saw a 12 percent drop in its detention population and has also reduced the percentage of minority youth being detained—a difficult thing to accomplish even as the overall population is dropping.

Disseminating Success. Pennsylvania state leadership has helped expand successful innovations across jurisdictions. For example:

- The Minority Youth Law Enforcement Curriculum has been used to train approximately 700 officers in Philadelphia, 30 in Lancaster, and 40 in Pittsburgh. Other states now using the program include Florida, where staff from Philadelphia have prepared new trainers.
- Building on the success in Berks County, the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency has funded detention risk assessment and evening reporting centers in five other Pennsylvania jurisdictions, and is supporting case processing reforms and other innovations that can reduce unnecessary detentions.

Lessons Learned. Pennsylvania's work to reduce racial and ethnic disparities has been successful in part because it provided local reformers the opportunity and support to build on their own ideas and turn them into models. Along the way, some important lessons have emerged:

- Creating measurable reductions in racial and ethnic disparities requires regular data collection and analysis.

- Jurisdictions can also collect important data about the youth in their system by looking at individual files.
- Involving diverse members of the community enriches the work and enhances its energy and urgency.
- Aligning state funding to support replication of innovations helps disseminate successes.
- Change takes time, courage, leadership, and sustained commitment.

Looking Forward

Pennsylvania's next reform initiative, the Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES), is a compilation of lessons learned from Models for Change and other reform efforts. State judicial and probation leaders are using this strategy to set the structure and pace for reform in Pennsylvania. Reducing racial and ethnic disparities, improving availability of data, and using data to inform policy and practice changes are all part of the JJSES, and more Pennsylvania counties have now made reducing disparities a key goal. In jurisdictions that have successfully instituted policy and practice changes, fairness and equity are now a lasting part of agency and court culture.

Resources

Guidelines for Collecting and Recording the Race and Ethnicity of Juveniles

<http://modelsforchange.net/publications/138>

Monograph: *Pennsylvania's Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy* <http://www.modelsforchange.net/publications/342>

Video: *Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Berks County* <http://www.modelsforchange.net/reform-progress/79?src=home.txt>

Center for Children's Law and Policy DMC e-News Reports <http://www.cclp.org/DMC.php>

Writer: Dana Shoenberg, Deputy Director, Center for Children's Law and Policy. Editor: Giudi Weiss.

For more information, contact Autumn Dickman, Models for Change-PA Project Manager, Juvenile Law Center. adickman@jlc.org.

This brief is one in a series describing new knowledge and innovations emerging from Models for Change, a multi-state juvenile justice reform initiative. Models for Change is accelerating movement toward a more effective, fair, and developmentally sound juvenile justice system by creating replicable models that protect community safety, use resources wisely, and improve outcomes for youth. The briefs are intended to inform professionals in juvenile justice and related fields, and to contribute to a new national wave of juvenile justice reform.



Disproportionate Minority Contact

Addressing disproportionate minority contact in juvenile justice



September 2009

Jeff Slowikowski, Acting Administrator

Reducing Disproportionate Minority Contact: Preparation at the Local Level

Mark Soler and Lisa M. Garry

Disproportionate minority contact (DMC) refers to the disproportionate representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system. DMC first came to national attention in 1988, when the Coalition for Juvenile Justice (formerly the National Coalition of State Juvenile Justice Advisory Groups) focused on the problem in its annual report to Congress. In response to the report, Congress required that all States receiving formula grant funds address disproportionality among detained and confined youth. In 1992, Congress elevated DMC to a core requirement for States. Under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002, if a State fails to address the overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) may withhold 20 percent of the State's formula grant allocation for the subsequent year. The Act expanded the requirement to include disproportionality at all points in the juvenile justice system.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention has long been a leader in DMC-reduction efforts, offering a wide range of training, technical assistance, and other resources for States and localities. Recently, OJJDP added the *Disproportionate Minority Contact Technical Assistance Manual, 4th Edition* (see sidebar, page 8) to its Web site. The manual provides detailed guidance on all aspects of DMC reduction.

This Bulletin was written by the authors of the manual's chapter on local preparation. In addition to useful "how to" information (including a six-step preparation process) drawn from the manual, the Bulletin presents important background on the context in which local preparation takes place—media coverage and public attitudes about crime, race, and youth.

A Message From OJJDP

Addressing disproportionate minority contact (DMC) with the juvenile justice system is a core requirement of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act. More important, it is a fundamental matter of justice and fair play.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) works proactively with States to ensure that they comply with the JJDP Act's requirements, including DMC. This goal is pursued through a variety of means, including onsite visits, technical assistance, and national and regional training conferences.

OJJDP has trained a large number of juvenile justice professionals in the core requirements. This training provides them with information to address DMC and other significant challenges facing the juvenile justice system.

The key focus of OJJDP's efforts to combat DMC is prevention. By preventing disproportionate minority contact with the juvenile justice system, we also will lower the rate of disproportionate minority confinement and enhance the administration of justice.

A companion to the latest edition of OJJDP's *Disproportionate Minority Contact Technical Assistance Manual*, this Bulletin describes strategies that States and communities can use to reduce DMC.

It is OJJDP's hope and conviction that the information provided in this Bulletin, as well as the ongoing efforts described above, will advance that worthy end.



Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp

Why Preparation Is Important

Preparation before launching a DMC-reduction effort has several benefits. Major benefits include—

- Establishing relationships with and among key stakeholders.
- Determining the key goals of DMC-reduction efforts.
- Identifying available data and research on DMC in the jurisdiction.

In addition, preparing locally for a DMC-reduction effort has a number of specific advantages. For example, planning at the local level is less susceptible to bureaucratic and political intervention than planning at the State level. Further, local stakeholders are likely to invest in viable solutions aimed at particular issues in the community. From a practical perspective, local DMC efforts place the issue closer to the direct work of agency staff and community leaders who either (1) closely resemble the population of youth most represented in the juvenile justice system in terms of race and ethnicity or (2) are experienced in planning and problem-solving for a specific population of youth and families in a way that is responsive to culture and context.

Preparation at the local level is critical to understanding the roles, values, priorities, and joint missions of local stakeholders as they begin to reduce DMC.

Talking About DMC

Critical to any DMC-reduction effort is an understanding of the context in which the effort takes place. Negative public attitudes about the association between race (particularly minority races) and crime are an important part of that context. These issues form a volatile combination: they are sensitive and controversial, stereotypes are common, and opinions are strong. However, the reality may not correspond with public attitudes.

The most important influence on public attitudes about these issues is the media, especially local television news, which is the way most people receive information about crime in their community (ABC News, 2000; Merkle, 2000). The depiction of crime, race, and youth in the media can have a significant impact on the level of motivation for and commitment to DMC intervention strategies (Braxton, 1997; McCombs and Shaw, 1993). Reports that perpetuate racial and ethnic stereotypes can raise difficult barriers to DMC efforts (Martindale, 1996).

Public opinion research demonstrates the impact that this media coverage can have (Bell, 2006). At the same time, opinion research indicates that the public has mixed views on justice system responses to juvenile crime: a desire to hold young offenders

accountable, frustration at perceived ineffectiveness of the current system, and a belief that young people in trouble can change for the better. Perhaps most important, the public is concerned about the fairness of a justice system that may treat youth differently based on their race or ethnicity.

Public opinion polls should certainly not control policy changes and DMC efforts. However, research on these issues may help a community prepare to launch a DMC-reduction effort (Dorfman and Schiraldi, 2001a, 2001b; Soler, 2001).

Crime, Race, and Youth in the Media

Dorfman and Schiraldi (2001a, 2001b) examined 77 studies on how the media report crime. The studies covered stories in local and network television news programs, newspapers, and broadcast and print news magazines between 1910 and 2001. Their finding was clear:

"Overall, the studies taken together indicate that depictions of crime in the media are not reflective of the rate of crime generally, the proportion of crime which is violent, the proportion of crime committed by people of color, or the proportion of crime committed by young people."

The problem is not inaccuracy of individual stories. The problem is that the cumulative effect of what is included in the news—and

what is not included—makes it seem as though crime is more frequent and more severe than is actually the case.

It is not surprising that newspapers and television emphasize and report extensively on violent crime, particularly on local television news, where "if it bleeds, it leads" is an unspoken but well understood journalistic mantra. However, this creates a problem for DMC-reduction efforts because it contributes to the public's erroneous impression that violent crime is a common and increasingly frequent occurrence. In fact, the opposite is true. As Dorfman and Schiraldi report, three different studies of television news in the 1990s¹ all found that homicides made up more than a quarter of the crimes reported on the evening news (27 to 29 percent) during the periods studied, while homicides accounted for only 0.1 to 0.2 percent of all arrests during the same periods. From 1990 to 1998, homicide coverage on network news increased 473 percent (Center for Media and Public Affairs, 2000), while the incidence of homicides decreased more than 30 percent (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2000).

Another problem for DMC-reduction efforts is that media coverage, particularly television news, disproportionately connects crime with race and ethnicity. The studies noted above found that

Preparation at the local level is critical to understanding the roles, values, priorities, and joint missions of local stakeholders as they begin to reduce DMC.

African Americans and Hispanics were overrepresented as perpetrators in news reports, especially those involving violent crimes, and underrepresented as victims (Dorfman and Schiraldi, 2001b, table 1). Articles about homicides with African American suspects were longer than those about homicides with white suspects (Weiss and Chermak, 1998). More articles were written about white victims of homicide than about black victims (Sorenson, Manz, and Berk, 1998), and the articles about white victims were longer (Weiss and Chermak, 1998). In local television news coverage, black suspects were less likely to be identified by name than white suspects, were not as well dressed as white suspects, and were more likely to be shown being physically restrained. Thus, African American suspects were regularly depicted as poor, dangerous, and indistinct from other noncriminal members of the black community (Entman, 1992).

The third problem for DMC-reduction efforts is that media coverage disproportionately connects violent crime with young people, particularly minority youth. As Dorfman and Schiraldi note, an analysis of 840 newspaper stories and 109 network news segments in 1993 showed that 40 percent of all newspaper stories on children and 48 percent of network television news stories on children were about violence (Kunkel, 1994). A study of 3,172 youth-related stories appearing in 3 California newspapers² in 1 year found that 25 percent were about youth violence, although only 3 percent of young people are either violent offenders or victims of violence (McManus and Dorfman, 2000).

Minority youth may fare badly in the media. For example, as Dorfman and Schiraldi report, a study of cover stories in *Time* and *Newsweek* between 1946 and 1995 found that the term "young black male" became synonymous with the word "criminal" in the late 1960s. In later stories in the 1970s, both magazines portrayed crime as "largely perpetrated by young Black males" (Barlow, 1998). Research covering reports from 1990 to 1995 found that minority youth were also more likely than white youth to appear in television news stories about crime (Dorfman and Woodruff, 1998).

The combination of a focus on violent crime, disproportionate linking of crime with people of color, and overrepresentation of young people (especially minority youth) in stories of criminal violence may have a significant effect on public attitudes toward crime, race, and youth. Because these attitudes are an important part of the context in which DMC-reduction efforts take place, those working on DMC preparation at the local level should be aware of local media coverage of crime, race, young people, and related topics.

¹ Rocky Mountain Media Watch's 1-day snapshot of local television news in 55 markets around the country on February 26, 1997 (Klite, 1995); the Kaiser Family Foundation (1998) analyses of national television news in 1996; and Gilliam et al.'s (1996) and Gilliam and Iyenger's (2000) studies of the evening news on KABC-TV in Los Angeles from 1993 to 1994.

² The stories were randomly selected from the *Los Angeles Times*, *Sacramento Bee*, and *San Francisco Chronicle*.

Several types of stories may convey messages or receive coverage that perpetuates racial or ethnic stereotypes. These include stories on violent crimes (especially in white neighborhoods) (Brown, 2006; Fischer, 2006); police crackdowns (Stewart and Klein, 2006); statements by political candidates; aggressive efforts by community activists; and new studies of issues such as poverty, race, crime, "urban decay," and "the plight of the poor" (Gans, 1995). To the extent that juvenile justice stakeholders, public officials, or other members of the community accept racial/ethnic stereotypes conveyed in the media, these stereotypes present barriers to DMC-reduction efforts.

Public Attitudes About Crime, Race, and Youth

Of course, the media do not dictate the attitudes of individuals, and, as mentioned earlier, research indicates that members of the public have complex views on the juvenile justice system. Some of these attitudes present additional barriers to DMC-reduction efforts, but others provide important support. Opinion polls consistently show that the public is very fearful about juvenile crime (Soler, 2001). In fact, although arrests of juveniles for violent crime decreased 33 percent from 1994 to 2003 (National Center for Juvenile Justice, 2006), the public believes that juvenile crime is increasing (S and Sickmund, 1999; Gray, 2003; Wagner, 2003). The public believes that young people who break the law will commit other crimes in the future and that the juvenile justice system is ineffective in dealing with young offenders (Butts, 1999). There is widespread belief that the system does not hold youth accountable for their actions but instead lets delinquent youth back on the streets without effective interventions or rehabilitation. Moreover, the public is unsympathetic to arguments that delinquent behavior is a result of immaturity (the "youth excuse") (Soler, 2001). All of these opinions present challenges for DMC-reduction efforts.

On the other hand, the public has great concern about what happens to young people in the justice system. It overwhelmingly supports a focus on prevention and rehabilitation rather than imprisonment and strongly endorses a variety of rehabilitation programs (Steinhart, 1988; Ladd, 1997; Hart Research, 2002). The public is concerned about dangerous conditions in juvenile facilities (Amnesty International, 1998) and does not want delinquent youth incarcerated with adult inmates (Schiraldi and Ziedenberg, 2000; Coalition for Juvenile Justice, 2005). Instead, it supports programs that emphasize responsibility and accountability (e.g., victim



reconciliation and restitution) and programs that provide adult models (e.g., mentoring) (Marcus, 2005; Sherman et al., 1998).

Public attitudes about race and juvenile crime are complex. Many people subscribe to racial stereotypes. In a national poll conducted for Building Blocks for Youth, when asked direct questions, more than one-third of respondents agreed with statements that African American youth are more likely to commit crimes than white youth. Black respondents were less likely to agree with the statements, but only slightly: at least one-quarter of black respondents agreed with the statements (Soler, 2001). Nevertheless, the public is concerned that the justice system may treat minority youth unfairly. "Fairness" is the critical issue (Dunnville, 2000). In the Building Blocks poll, large majorities considered the issue to be serious and supported measures to remedy unequal treatment of minority youth, such as diversity training and new guidelines for arrest, prosecution, and sentencing.

Taking Public Attitudes Into Account: Suggestions for Local DMC Efforts

These findings about public attitudes may help a jurisdiction develop its approaches to enlisting support for DMC-reduction efforts. They suggest that strongly held beliefs may present challenges to DMC interventions but that approaches may be successful if they emphasize some basic principles of juvenile justice reform:

- Young people should be held accountable for their behavior.
- Holding young people accountable does not necessarily mean incarcerating them.
- Alternatives to incarceration are desirable, but interventions for delinquent youth should be proven to be effective.
- Having a race-neutral justice system is a matter of basic fairness.

Thus, local preparation should include research on media coverage of crime, race, youth, and related sensitive issues to determine whether the community may have attitudes (in general or related to a particular, highly publicized incident) that DMC-reduction efforts must overcome.

With these findings in mind, people working on local DMC-reduction efforts should consider how the public may receive their efforts in view of widespread attitudes about DMC-related issues (Schwartz, 2001; DeMuro, 1999). For example, it probably will not be effective to argue that DMC-reduction efforts are important because many minority youth come from poor homes in which parents have many difficulties. The argument that DMC is a matter of basic fairness—minority youth should not be treated differently in the justice system because of their race or ethnic background—is more likely to find support. Similarly, DMC-reduction efforts should avoid any suggestion of excusing delinquent behavior or calling for a slap on the wrist of young people

who commit crimes. A better approach is to agree that young people should be held accountable for their misbehavior—after all, everyone must learn from their mistakes, and everyone makes mistakes when they are young—and then discuss whether incarceration is the most effective way of holding youth accountable. Stakeholders, public officials, and members of the community may be receptive to proposals for effective alternatives to incarceration, such as evidence-based intervention programs (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2001).

Funding Sources for Local DMC Efforts

An initial issue in preparation for local DMC-reduction efforts is how to support them financially. OJJDP awards Title II Formula Grant funds to States for system improvement and programmatic efforts as well as technical assistance and other support for DMC-reduction and other reforms. OJJDP's Juvenile Accountability Block Grant and Title V Community Prevention Grant Program funds provide additional financial support to States for juvenile justice reform, intervention, and prevention services in the area of juvenile delinquency. Title II Formula Grant funds passed from States to communities support the work of the Burns Institute, described below, in many communities. State and county agencies may also support DMC-reduction efforts with State or local dollars. Local foundations, particularly community foundations, may be a source of funds. The Council on Foundations and other organizations provide information on locating and contacting community foundations. Several national foundations, such as the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, support juvenile justice reform initiatives—e.g., the Casey Foundation's Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative and the MacArthur Foundation's Models for Change—that have DMC-reduction components.

Steps in Local Preparation

Establishing a Steering Committee

Local preparation should begin with the establishment of a steering committee. The committee should include key stakeholders in the juvenile justice system, such as the chief judge in the juvenile court, chief juvenile probation officer, senior prosecutor in the juvenile court, senior public defender, and police captain or lieutenant in charge of juvenile cases. It is important to have chiefs or senior officials on the committee to ensure that committee decisions are implemented.

The committee should also include nontraditional stakeholders (i.e., persons with an interest in DMC from the perspective of program services rather than system policies and practices). These representatives are identified from community-level leadership, such as directors of community groups, civil rights organizations, child advocates, parent advocates, and others in the community who are concerned with DMC issues. The committee should also include young people

or representatives of young people who are or have been in the system to anchor the work to the population most affected. For example, the composition of DMC workgroup members in Cook County, IL (South Suburbs), is exemplary in its engagement of nontraditional stakeholders, such as community-based service providers, grass-roots leaders, and community residents. Community representatives often understand the program and service delivery needs of youth, families, and communities in greater context. Reductions in overrepresentation cannot be sustained without an infrastructure of effective community-based detention alternatives, diversion, and other programs to address and prevent youth involvement in the criminal justice system.

Identifying Leadership

DMC is a difficult issue to address, so it is critical to identify strong leadership for the steering committee. This usually means the chief judge in the juvenile court or chief juvenile probation officer, since they will most likely control policy changes that may be necessary to implement DMC reduction. Leadership by high-level administrators of the judicial and/or probation system also conveys and lends validity to the message that DMC reduction is an important issue within system agencies.

Reaching Consensus

The first task of the steering committee is to reach consensus on the goals of the DMC-reduction effort and the responsibilities of participants in the effort. If the local effort will conduct its activities in conjunction with a State DMC-reduction effort, State leaders should use the preparatory phase to introduce DMC as a shared vision and responsibility of both State and local entities. This approach will incorporate the concerns, insights, and innovations of local communities in the broader context of statewide DMC-reduction activities.

At the early stage, this foundational step in preparation at the local level will be based more on dialog than on data research. Dialog among all participants on the committee will help establish consensus, prioritize problematic decision points, and create a sense of urgency among local leaders and stakeholder groups.

Members of the steering committee may come to the effort with different expectations and understandings of the goals. The preparatory dialog will reveal the shared agendas and differences of position among stakeholders concerning variables contributing most to DMC. Leadership of the steering committee should anticipate and plan for differences among stakeholders in goals, priorities, or strategies. Creative tension helps the collaborative build consensus and trust.

Conveying a Sense of Urgency

DMC reduction will not occur as an afterthought or a by-product of other initiatives. The leadership of the steering committee must



convey a sense of urgency about the issue. The members of the committee should address the following questions:

- Do the stakeholders consider DMC to be an important issue?
- Do they believe that fair and equitable treatment of minority youth will improve their outcomes and, therefore, reduce concerns about public safety?
- What changes in policy are they prepared to consider to reduce DMC?
- What resources can they bring to the effort?

Conveying a sense of urgency reflects the committee's determination to search for active solutions to racial and ethnic disparities.

Setting Priorities

DMC may occur at any decision point in the system—arrest, referral to juvenile court, diversion, secure detention, petition (charges filed), delinquent findings, probation placement, secure confinement, and transfer to adult court. The steering committee should lead an effort to gather available data—broken down by race, ethnicity, gender, geography (ZIP code or census tract), and offense—at all or selected decision points (e.g., secure detention). The committee should then oversee an analysis of the data in order

to develop interventions to reduce racial and ethnic disparities. Collecting and assessing data, creating interventions, and analyzing the efforts can be challenging and time-consuming. In order to simplify the process, a committee may want to address one decision point at a time. Although committees should set priorities based on data, other factors—such as the level of collaboration among stakeholders, the community's readiness for change, and availability of resources—may drive local efforts.

Consensus, urgency, and priority are keystones of DMC preparation and planning. The process may take months, or even longer, to accomplish. Local communities should not move forward until they meet these prerequisites. By the same token, when they meet these prerequisites, the community should acknowledge and celebrate them as notable successes in the DMC planning process.

Organizing the Work by Defining Success

The next step in local-level DMC-reduction preparation is defining success. How do local stakeholders define success based on their own perspective of need and their collective experience in local juvenile justice work? Although the goal is to reduce disproportionate representation at particular points in the system, there are many ways to move toward that goal, such as adopting an objective risk assessment instrument to control detention admissions, developing new community-based programs and services as alternatives to secure detention, modifying police procedures to better track contacts with minority youth, adopting policies to reduce transfer to adult criminal court, and reducing postdispositional placements in secure confinement. As with the consensus-building process, reaching agreement among stakeholders on the definition of success may be a struggle, but it is an important step.

Basic Tasks for the Steering Committee

The lessons learned from the Baltimore City DMC Reduction Initiative's planning and preparation activities have identified the following basic tasks for the steering committee.

Articulating Local Goals and Objectives

The core goals and objectives of the DMC reduction initiative in Baltimore City, MD, are to reduce overrepresentation of youth of color at the secure detention decision point by altering conditions, policies, and practices that contribute to their overrepresentation in the system and by influencing the culture and values of the system and community toward least-restrictive and community-based sanctions. The steering committee has clearly articulated a set of objectives, identified specific tasks, made assignments, and developed timelines for activities. The result is a tangible workplan to which the steering committee, its staff, and consultants hold themselves accountable and by which they measure progress toward policy and practice reforms and, ultimately, DMC

reductions. Additionally, routine dissemination of the workplan to partners and community stakeholders helps to communicate the steering committee's work, findings, and progress.

Mediating Discussions

Initial discussions about the system decision points at which disproportionality was greatest unveiled differences of opinion and perspectives among key stakeholders within the steering committee. Although some stakeholders believed that disparate law enforcement practices resulted in the high numbers of juveniles being presented at intake, others were convinced that disparate system policies and practices following juvenile arrest were the issue and priority. Opinions differed even more when the jurisdiction experienced an increase in the number of difficult-to-place, postadjudicated juveniles who were in confinement, and thereby increased disproportionality even further. Through its mediation of the DMC discussions and debates, the steering committee facilitated a shift from disagreements on the extent of disproportionality at various decision points to a mutually agreeable focus on decision points where DMC-reduction victories could be gained more readily and rapidly. City stakeholders agreed that the steering committee's influence over policies and practices at the doors of detention was greater than its influence over the public attitudes and perceptions that were driving law enforcement practices. Ultimately, DMC-reduction activities in Baltimore City were better served by this focus on detention rather than law enforcement.

Keeping DMC at the Forefront of Juvenile Justice Activities

The task of keeping the issue of DMC front and center in all juvenile justice discussions and activities in the jurisdiction is strongly tied to the principle of creating and maintaining a sense of local urgency on the issue. Early in the planning process, Baltimore City's DMC steering group identified all other local planning and strategy initiatives that shaped and drove outcomes for youth of color who were either involved, or at risk for involvement, in the juvenile justice system. The intention was to establish racial disparity as an agenda item for the other initiatives. This was accomplished through the active involvement of DMC group members in the other initiatives to apply a "racial lens" to their planning and strategies. For example, the DMC steering committee and the other committees within Baltimore City's detention reform initiative formed working partnerships to assess and redevelop detention alternatives, expedite case processing, and study the nexus between the juvenile justice and child welfare systems. Through a full-time DMC coordinator in Baltimore City, the DMC steering committee has taken the lead on detention utilization studies and community capacity building to increase community-based resources that serve juveniles in less restrictive settings.

Moving Ahead With Intervention Strategies

Jurisdictions must be careful not to allow extended dialog and analyses of assessments to immobilize them so that they fail to move forward with active reduction strategies and interventions. This “analysis paralysis” is a common experience in jurisdictions that lack measurable goals and objectives and a detailed workplan to accomplish them. While the State of Maryland had been examining the issue of DMC through various data analyses, reports, and conferences for several years, communities lacked viable strategies toward attainable goals. The development of its DMC workplan and the decision to hire a full-time DMC coordinator enabled the Baltimore City DMC Reduction Initiative to move beyond abstract discussion and to finally focus on the development and implementation of intervention strategies that address day-to-day agency practices and increase community-based resources and detention alternatives.

The Burns Institute Process: Building Community Momentum

The W. Haywood Burns Institute is a national organization working with local jurisdictions to reduce the disproportionate representation of minority youth in their juvenile justice systems using a data-driven, consensus-based process model that engages both traditional and nontraditional stakeholders. The Institute has a range of services to assist jurisdictions in reducing racial disparities in the juvenile justice system, from consulting to intensive engagement.

The Institute model requires the active commitment and participation of the key traditional and nontraditional stakeholders in the juvenile justice system in each site. This includes judges, prosecutors, public defenders, police, probation, school officials, political leaders, service providers, and community groups. The Institute leads these stakeholders through a process that focuses specifically and intentionally on reducing DMC.

Without a committed and intentional approach to reducing DMC, jurisdictions often lose momentum because of changes in stakeholders, inconsistent approaches, and short attention spans. To ensure that sites stay focused, the Institute has developed a manual and workbook to guide them through the process. The Institute’s model of Intensive Site Engagement calls for stakeholders to develop a workplan and to meet monthly to move it forward. The model requires each site to hire a full-time local coordinator to

lead the process. In addition, an Institute staff member is assigned to each site, attends all local meetings, and is available for the local site coordinator and stakeholders to contact for technical assistance and guidance. Site coordinators from each of the Institute sites meet twice yearly to compare best practices and are available year-round for consultation with one another. The Institute also provides a Readiness Assessment Consultation to enable a site to assess its readiness to address DMC. In 2006, the Institute worked in Baltimore, MD; Louisville, KY; Pima County, AZ; Cook County (Lawndale and South Suburbs), IL; St. Clair County, IL; Peoria County, IL; San Francisco, CA; San Jose, CA; and Seattle, WA.

The Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative: Changing the System

To demonstrate that jurisdictions can establish more effective and efficient systems to accomplish the purposes of juvenile detention, the Annie E. Casey Foundation established the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) in 1992. The objectives of JDAI are to reduce the number of children unnecessarily or inappropriately detained, to minimize the number of youth who fail to appear in court or reoffend pending adjudication, to redirect public funds toward successful reform strategies, and to improve conditions of confinement. As minority youth are consistently overrepresented in juvenile detention facilities, the elimination of disparate treatment and decisionmaking for these youth is a core JDAI strategy. Other core strategies include collaboration, reliance on data, objective admissions screening, alternatives to secure detention, expedited case processing, interventions for special detention cases (e.g., probation violations), and rigorous facility inspections.

In May 2005, the Foundation began developing system assessment frameworks for sites participating in JDAI. The frameworks provide a structured, content-specific way for local jurisdictions to examine their detention policies, practices, and programs and to gauge progress in JDAI’s eight core strategies for detention reform.

As part of this process, the Foundation and the Burns Institute developed a framework for viewing the JDAI core strategies “through a racial lens.” This JDAI Core Strategies Matrix can help jurisdictions to examine detention policies, practices, and programs and can also serve as a workplan to help jurisdictions accomplish the following:

- Structure a diverse DMC-reduction collaborative that has authority, common agendas, shared responsibilities, and community representation.



- Rely on both quantitative and qualitative data to assess and reform detention utilization and to determine the most effective allocation and placement of community resources.
- Eliminate intentional and unintentional biases in detention admission screening.
- Develop culturally and racially competent detention alternatives.
- Equalize case processing at all system decision points to minimize delay and ensure equity in the judicial process.
- Address disparate handling of special detention cases (e.g., writs, warrants, violations of probation).
- Ensure that confinement conditions are acceptable and competent.

The JDAI Core Strategies Matrix supports the more than 80 JDAI sites around the country when they examine system practices. The matrix is also useful to non-JDAI jurisdictions that are planning or expanding DMC-reduction initiatives and developing workplans for racially equitable juvenile justice systems.

This Bulletin includes a draft section from the JDAI Core Strategies Matrix (see pages 10–11). The full matrix is included in chapter 3 of OJJDP's online *Disproportionate Minority Contact Technical Assistance Manual, 4th Edition* (see sidebar).

Conclusion

This Bulletin outlines minimum core steps for local jurisdictions to prepare to engage in DMC-reduction activities. Additional preparatory steps will be unique to the specific climate for system reform in each particular site. Public attitudes and beliefs about race, crime, and youth, and key decisions by key juvenile justice system stakeholders reflect that climate. Engaging in preparatory activities presents an important opportunity for local leaders to develop concrete strategies toward measurable DMC-reduction results.

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Disproportionate Minority Contact Technical Assistance Manual, 4th Edition

OJJDP's online *Disproportionate Minority Contact Technical Assistance Manual, 4th Edition*, provides detailed guidance on DMC identification and monitoring, assessment, intervention, and evaluation. Its intended audience is juvenile justice specialists, members of State planning agencies and State advisory groups, DMC researchers and consultants, and policymakers and practitioners involved in the juvenile justice system at the State and local levels.

The manual incorporates lessons learned in DMC efforts over the years. It brings States and localities the latest information and tools for understanding and effectively addressing disproportionate minority representation in the juvenile justice system. Electronic publication of the manual offers important benefits, including:

- Wide distribution.
- Hyperlinks for instant access to related materials.
- Annual updates: new information, resources, and examples of effective DMC-reduction strategies.

Access the manual at www.ncjrs.gov/html/ojjdp/dmc_ta_manual/index.html.

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Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative Core Strategies Matrix

Collaboration

Issue	What We're Looking For, Why This Is Important	Review, Observe, and Interview	Major Findings	Best Practices, Recommendations
Authority	Is there an official imprimatur that reducing racial disparities is an explicit responsibility of the JDAI collaborative?			
Composition	- Does the collaborative reflect the diversity of the kids and families involved in your juvenile justice system? - Do we have the decisionmakers sitting at the table with the appropriate community representatives? - Does the collaborative effort include representatives of the impacted neighborhoods of color? - Are civil rights advocates at the table? - Are community-based service providers at the table?			
Organizing the work	- The intentionality and infusion of the racial lens needs to be driven in unison with decisionmakers and communities of color. - Is the current configuration (e.g., work group, ad hoc committee) working? - Is each subcommittee held accountable for contributions to reducing racial disparities? - Common challenges are: "work groups" working in a silo, which are expected to "fix" the problem.			
Creating a safe place	- Are discussions regarding disproportionality undertaken with respect and tolerance? - Are the discussions mainly finger-pointing sessions? - Are deliberations based on facts and supported by data or impressions? - Have efforts been made to ensure equal and full participation in the discussions and deliberations?			

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative Core Strategies Matrix (continued)

Collaboration

Issue	What We're Looking For, Why This Is Important	Review, Observe, and Interview	Major Findings	Best Practices, Recommendations
Forging a common agenda	- Do members of the collaborative, including work group members if relevant, have a common understanding of, and embrace, the same agenda: detention as the entry point to the reduction of racial disparities? - Members of the collaborative understand that the work entails changing policies and practices under the control of their juvenile justice system. - Members of the collaborative reach a consensus on the use of detention in their jurisdiction. - A shared value that pretrial detention should not be used as either punishment or treatment.			
Disaggregating data by race and ethnicity	- Baseline data of youth ages 10–17, disaggregated by race, ethnicity, gender, and geography, should be collected as a foundation to identify the disproportionality and to commence the discussion. - Has the collaborative compared the percentage of youth of color in the juvenile justice system with the percentage of minorities in the general youth population? All ensuing data collection—e.g., admissions by reason, risk assessment instrument (RAI) screening, RAI overrides, length of stay (LOS), average daily population (ADP), use of alternatives to detention—should be disaggregated by race/ethnicity/gender/geography. - Routine management reports present basic utilization statistics by race/ethnicity/gender to enable stakeholders to identify disparities and to assess trends and change policies and practices.			
Detention utilization study	One of the first steps in planning for reform is to document how detention is currently used through careful data collection and analysis. A thorough description of recent trends and current practices in detention utilization provides the foundation for the problem identification and analysis, as well as the subsequent development of change strategies. The detention utilization study should provide the collaborative with a quantitative picture of how detention use varies for different categories of youth.			
Geocoding and community mapping	- Identify the target area(s), i.e., the geographic area(s) contributing the highest number of kids in detention. - Map the community assets, including community-based organizations currently providing services to youth and their families in the target neighborhoods. - Identifying the target neighborhoods and mapping community-based services will assist in informing strategies for effective and efficient alternatives to detention.			
Routine management reports	Using data to monitor progress toward reducing racial disparities and disproportionate minority confinement. The JDAI quarterly reports are an example of fundamental management reports. As the data from the reports raise questions, further data queries should be developed to dig deeper and acquire clarity.			
Qualitative analysis	- Digging deeper generally leads to going “behind the data” to look at individual policies and practices to clarify reasons behind the statistics. - What are the practices or policies contributing to the statistical disproportionality?			
Comprehensive annual analysis of racial disparities	- Is the community informed of the state of racial disparities/DMC on an annual basis in your jurisdiction? - Annual reports developed by the system partners help keep eyes on the prize and promote accountability and transparency.			



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Coalition for Juvenile Justice | SOS Project

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Safety, Opportunity & Success Project

The CJJ "Safety, Opportunity & Success (SOS): Standards of Care for Non-Delinquent Youth," ("SOS Project") is a multi-year partnership that engages State Advisory Group (SAG) members, judicial leaders, practitioners, service providers, policymakers, and advocates. The SOS Project aims to guide states in implementing policy and practices that divert status offenders from the courts to family- and community-based systems of care that more effectively meet their needs. The SOS Project also seeks to eliminate the use of locked confinement for status offenders and other non-delinquent youth.

To accomplish this goal, the SOS Project develops tools, resources, and peer leadership to help key stakeholders reform the treatment of youth at risk for and charged with status offenses in their juvenile justice systems. The project builds on more than two decades of CJJ leadership to advance detention reform and promote detention alternatives that better serve court-involved youth, including youth charged with status offenses.

The SOS Project is made possible with the generous support of CJJ's more than 1,800 members nationwide and the [Public Welfare Foundation](http://www.publicwelfare.org) (<http://www.publicwelfare.org>). For more information, please contact CJJ at 202-467-0864 or info@juvjustice.org (<mailto:info@juvjustice.org>).

Learn more about the SOS Project (<http://juvjustice.org/our-work/safety-opportunity-and-success-project/about-sos-project>), as well as information about [trainings and media coverage](http://juvjustice.org/our-work/safety-opportunity-and-success-project/trainings-media-coverage) (<http://juvjustice.org/our-work/safety-opportunity-and-success-project/trainings-media-coverage>) of the SOS Project.

National Standards for the Care of Youth Charged with Status Offenses

As part of the SOS Project, CJJ has created the [National Standards for the Care of Youth Charged with Status Offenses](http://juvjustice.org/our-work/safety-opportunity-and-success-project/national-standards-care-youth-charged-status) (<http://juvjustice.org/our-work/safety-opportunity-and-success-project/national-standards-care-youth-charged-status>). The *National Standards* aim to promote best practices for this population, based in research and social service approaches, to better engage and support youth and families in need of assistance. Given what we know, the *National Standards* call for an absolute prohibition on detention of status offenders and seek to divert them entirely from the delinquency system by promoting the most appropriate services for families and the least restrictive placement options for status offending youth. You can find the full text of the *Standards*, a list of endorsements, additional content about the issues covered in the *Standards*, and information about requesting training in the [National Standards section](http://juvjustice.org/our-work/safety-opportunity-and-success-project/national-standards-care-youth-charged-status) (<http://juvjustice.org/our-work/safety-opportunity-and-success-project/national-standards-care-youth-charged-status>) of this website. You can read an overview of the *National Standards* [here](https://sites/default/files/ckfinder/files/Standards%20Overview%20FINAL(1).pdf) ([https://sites/default/files/ckfinder/files/Standards%20Overview%20FINAL\(1\).pdf](https://sites/default/files/ckfinder/files/Standards%20Overview%20FINAL(1).pdf)).

CJJ National Chair Alfred Martin on Status O...



Judicial Leadership

A growing number of judges in jurisdictions where the VCO exception is allowable are choosing not to securely detain youth alleged to have committed status offenses. Instead, they are leveraging their access and influence to convene practitioners, providers, parents, and other stakeholders to divert youth from the courts and locked confinement and into community-based and family-centered responses that better meet youth and family needs. Like their colleagues in states and jurisdictions that long ago stopped incarcerating youth charged with status offenses, these judges recognize that courts are ill-equipped to independently identify and address the unmet needs that may lead to status-offending behaviors. Building this growing consensus, and the unique influence and access judges have with system actors and policymakers, CJJ identifies and elevates examples of judicial leadership on the use of alternatives to court involvement and detention to address behaviors defined as status offenses. This involves, among other activities, developing profiles of judges who have broken ground in this arena, and distilling the core principles and lessons based on their experiences. Learn more about [judicial leadership](http://juvjustice.org/our-work/safety-opportunity-and-success-project/judicial-leadership) (<http://juvjustice.org/our-work/safety-opportunity-and-success-project/judicial-leadership>).

Improving Responses to Youth Charged with Status Offenses: A Training Curriculum


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Introduction; modules on the Out-of-Court Diversion and Intervention, Status Offenses, and Court-Related Diversion; and a glossary of common terms used when discussing status offenses.

Model Policy Development

[NEWS & RESOURCES \(/NEWS-RESOURCES\)](#)

CJJ is also focusing on the identification and development of model state statutes that effectively divert youth and families away from court and confinement, and toward supportive and family- and community-based services. As part of the SOS Project, CJJ released "[Status Offense Laws](#) (http://www.juvjustice.org/sites/default/files/resource-files/Model%20Policy%20Guide_0.pdf)," a model policy guide. It outlines key areas of consideration for states that are attempting to craft new legislation related to status offenses. It also helps policymakers ensure that they have addressed all relevant issues, from pre-court diversion, to provision of programs and services, and a child's right to counsel.

Our Mission

The Coalition for Juvenile Justice (CJJ) envisions a nation where fewer children are at risk of delinquency, and if they are at risk or involved with the justice system, they and their families receive every possible opportunity to live safe, healthy and fulfilling lives.

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Disproportionate Minority Contact in the Juvenile Justice System

Racial and ethnic disparities weaken the credibility of a justice system that purports to treat everyone equitably. Across the country, juvenile justice systems are marked by disparate racial outcomes at every stage of the process, starting with more frequent arrests for youth of color and ending with more frequent secure placement.

The landmark 1988 report to Congress, *A Delicate Balance*,¹ highlighted concerns regarding disparate *confinement* (those juveniles confined either pre- or post-adjudication), and led to an amendment to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) of 1974 to track those differences through the Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC) core requirement. Later amendments, passed in 2002, expanded the concept of DMC, seeking to measure disproportionate *contact* beyond the point of *confinement*.² The publicly reported data (required

ethnic disparities has been exhaustively studied. A 2002 literature review found that two-thirds of studies on minority overrepresentation in the criminal justice system showed negative race effects at one or more steps of the process.⁴ Differences in arrest rates and processing of juvenile offenders are the residue of policies and practices that have disparate impact on communities of color. A litany of studies clarify the reasons DMC exists: selective enforcement, differential opportunities for treatment, institutional racism, indirect effects of socioeconomic factors, differential offending, biased risk assessment instruments, and differential administrative practices.⁵ The U.S. Justice Department's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) reports that disproportionate juvenile minority representation "is evident at nearly all contact points on the juvenile justice system continuum."⁶

What is "contact"?

Federal law requires data be collected at multiple points of contact within the juvenile justice system, including arrest, referral to court, diversion, secure detention, petition (i.e., charges filed), delinquent findings (i.e., guilt), probation, confinement in secure correctional facilities, and/or transfer to criminal/adult jurisdiction.³

under the JJDP) only measure the extent of the differences; they do not identify causes. DMC reflects both racial biases woven into the justice system ("differential selection") and differences in the actual offending patterns among racial and ethnic groups ("differential involvement").

What is not in dispute is that the differences exist. The extent to which jurisdictions experience racial and

THE EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM

Understanding how contact with the juvenile justice system is disproportionate first requires understanding the racial and ethnic makeup of the juvenile population. In 2010, African Americans comprised 17 percent of all juveniles, but 31 percent of all arrests.⁷ This rate is little changed from prior decades. Similar disparities may exist among Latino youth, but data on ethnic disparities are limited. Racial disparities have remained durable even as juvenile crime rates (and other related statistics, such as detentions) have fallen.⁸

The discrepancies do not stop with arrests. Among those juveniles who are arrested, black juveniles are more likely to be referred to a juvenile court than are white juveniles. They are more likely to be processed (and less likely to be diverted). Among those adjudicated delinquent, they are more likely to be sent to secure confinement. Among those detained, black youth are more likely to be transferred to adult facilities. The disparities grow at almost every step.

MEASURING DMC: THE RELATIVE RATE INDEX

The Relative Rate Index (RRI) is a measure of the rate of racial disparity between white youth and youth of color at a particular stage in the system.⁹ Data are available for African-American youth; for American Indians or Alaskan Natives (AIAN) youth; for Asian, Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander (AHPI) youth; and for minorities, defined as African-Americans, AIAN, and AHPI together. There are no RRI data on Latinos' contact with the juvenile justice system. Thus, because "minority" RRI does not encompass ethnicities, this paper generally considers RRI data that compare treatment of white youth to that of African-American youth.

States are required to submit analyses to OJJDP when their RRI exceeds 1.0 for any of the racial minorities tracked with RRI. Most commonly, that requirement comes into play for African-American youth; in some states, other minority groups are overrepresented. An RRI of 2.0 among African Americans at the point of arrest means that arrest is twice as common for black youth as for white youth. Because populations and demographics vary widely by state, local jurisdiction, and over time, comparing ratios instead of absolute numbers is essential to understanding DMC.

The RRI consistently demonstrates that youth of color are overrepresented at many stages of the juvenile justice system as compared with their presence in the general population. Data show this overrepresentation persists across jurisdictions and time.¹⁰

LIMITATIONS OF RRI

While the relative rate index is a federal response to a nationwide problem, it is not intended to be the only tool to measure progress toward eliminating disproportionate minority contact with the juvenile justice system. Some jurisdictions have made progress with their own initiatives, as will be discussed, and 34 states have implemented DMC systems improvement and delinquency prevention strategies.¹¹ The data themselves, however, are not comprehensive:

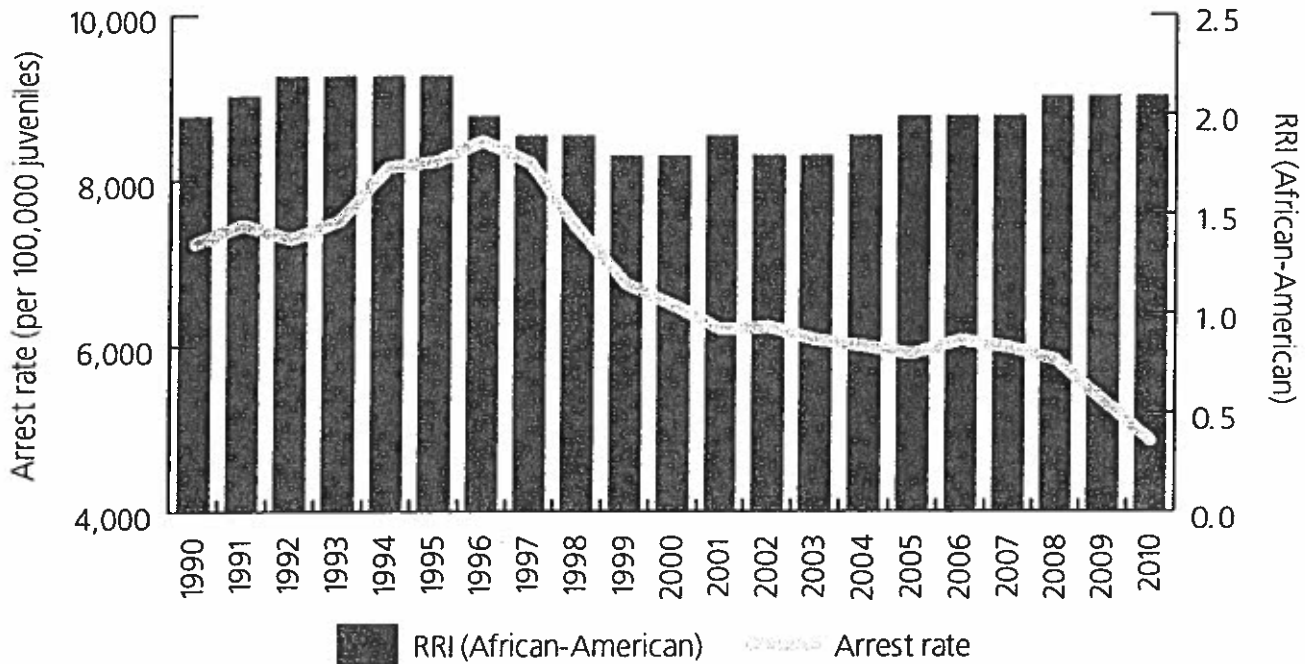
- An RRI is not available to compare the treatment of Latino youth with non-Latino youth.
- Only 29 states have produced data for the nine points of contact.
- Lastly, while this briefing paper cites nationwide RRI data, policymakers and practitioners need to examine state and county data to better understand the meaning of RRI and the prevalence of DMC in a given jurisdiction. For instance, national data can blur differences between New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and statewide data can blur the differences between Scranton's Lackawanna County and Philadelphia.

ENCOUNTERS WITH THE JUSTICE SYSTEM: DISPROPORTIONATE ARREST RATES

As shown in Figure 1 (next page), arrest rates for juveniles have dropped by half since peaking in 1996.¹² While the overall arrest rates for both black youth and white youth have dropped over this time, the relative rate (which compares them) has remained the same. This means that there has not been a sizable impact on DMC despite an impressive drop in youth arrests.

Despite a drop in overall arrest rates nationally, black youth are still **twice as likely to be arrested** as white youth.

Figure 1. Juvenile Arrest Rates and RRI, 1990-2010



Note: The RRI has been consistently at or near 2.0 for all reported years. This means that black juveniles are twice as likely to be arrested as white juveniles. This ratio has persisted as overall juvenile arrest rates have fallen.

Nationally, African-American youth are still twice as likely to be arrested as white youth.¹³

Are youth of color committing more crime, thus resulting in a higher arrest rate? Comparing arrest rates to self-report data for the most common offenses committed by juveniles, Janet L. Lauritsen concluded that there were few group differences between youth of color and white youth. Differences exist regarding violent crimes, which were more prevalent among African-American and Latino youth.¹⁴ However, youth arrests for the most violent crimes are rare, accounting for roughly 5 percent of all juveniles' arrests.¹⁵ Far more common reasons for arrest are non-violent, low-level or even non-criminal acts.¹⁶ Arrests for property crimes – burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson – comprise one in four arrests of juveniles.

STATUS OFFENSES

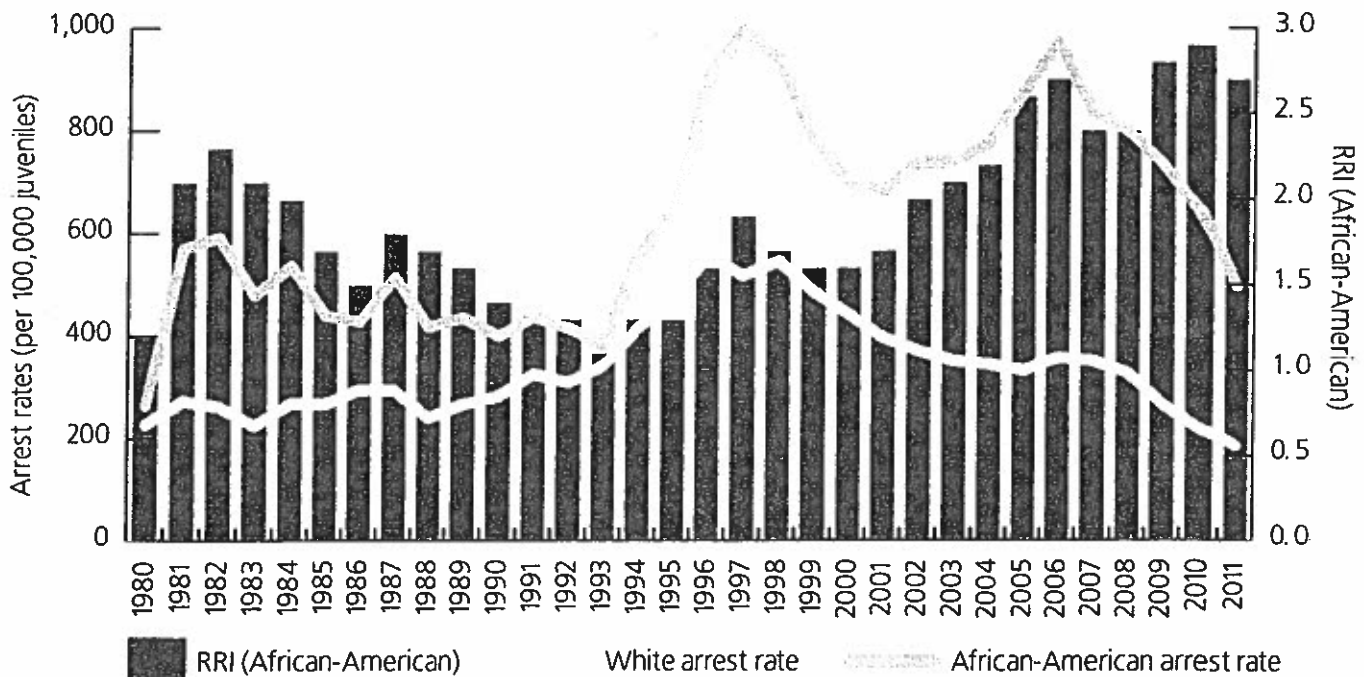
Status offenses are a category of behaviors that are illegal based solely on the age of the offender. The FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program currently collects data on arrests for two status offenses:

curfew violations (including loitering) and liquor law violations.¹⁷ Truancy is the most common status offense, but the UCR does not state its prevalence. As with overall arrest rates, the arrest rates for status offenses have declined. Liquor law violation arrests have declined 37 percent since 2006 and curfew violation arrests have declined 50 percent.¹⁸

Despite these promising declines, gaps remain. In 2011, African American youth were 269 percent more likely to be arrested for violating curfew laws than white juveniles were (see Figure 2, next page). Unless one believes teenagers' desire to stay out past curfew changes year to year, the fluctuations in arrest rates for black and white youth alike strongly suggest that policy changes, not actual behaviors, are driving the gaps.

In 2011, black youth were 269 percent more likely to be arrested for violating curfew laws than white youth.

Figure 2. Curfew and Loitering: Arrest Rates and RRI, 1980-2011



Note: RRI calculated by author.

Because they are low-level offenses, status offense arrests are not typically handled in court, but they occasionally are. In 2010, courts handled 137,000 cases in which the highest offense was a status offense – a 29 percent decline from 2001.¹⁹ More than a third of the 88,000 liquor law arrests were petitioned in 2010, as were 20 percent of that year's 77,000 curfew violations.

Occasionally, status offenders are even detained, despite the fact that they do not pose a threat to their communities. A one-day count of detained and committed juveniles, taken in 2011, found more than 2,000 juveniles – half of them white, one-third of them black – whose most serious offense was a status offense.²⁰

There are a plethora of explanations for why youth of color are arrested more frequently for the same behaviors than their white counterparts, some of which derive from geographic patterns of segregation. Curfew laws are more common in cities than in suburbs. Given the realities of residential patterns by race, these differences may be reflected in higher arrest rates of minority youth than white youth for

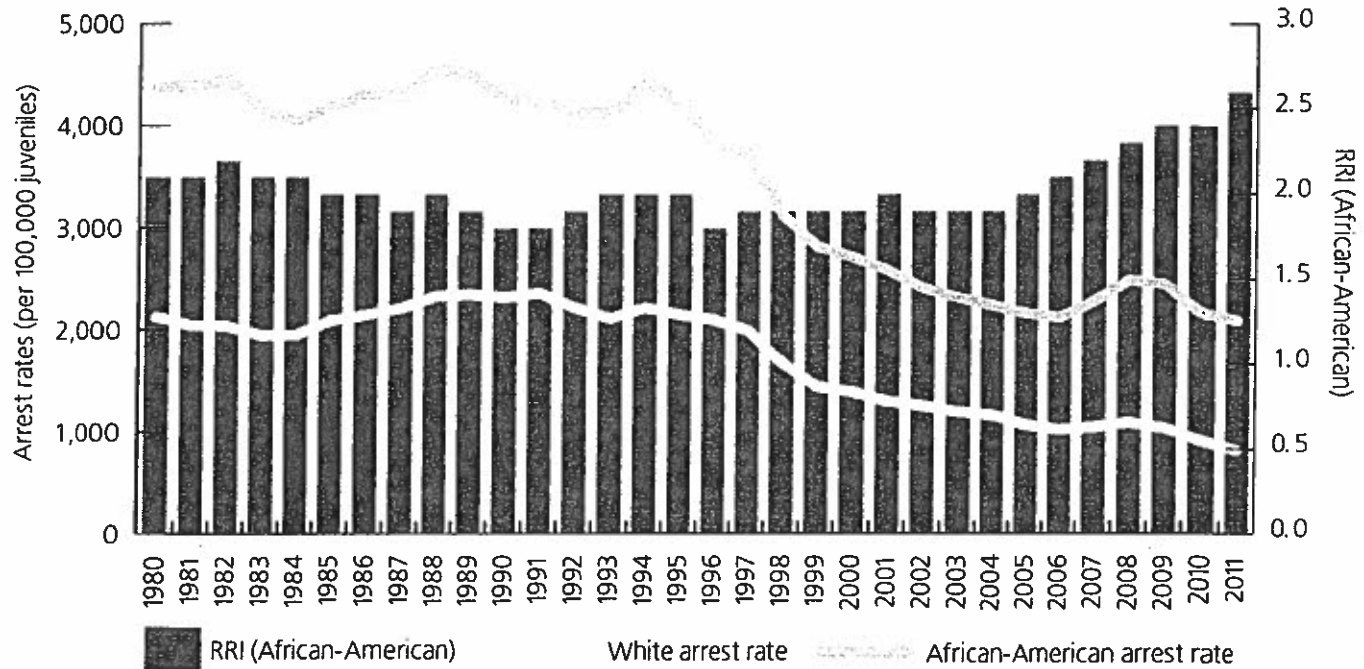
some offenses. As a result, juveniles behaving in the same way – for example, hanging out late at night – will be treated differently based on where they live, not on how they behave.

PROPERTY CRIME ARRESTS

Property crimes are the most common offenses for which juveniles are arrested, including larceny (76 percent of property crimes), burglary (18 percent), motor vehicle theft (4 percent), and arson (1 percent). As shown in Figure 3 (next page), arrest rates for black juveniles have consistently been double that for white juveniles. This ratio held steady from the mid-1990s through the middle of the 2000s. However, in recent years, the ratio increased. In 2011, black juveniles were more than two-and-a-half times as likely to be arrested for property crimes as whites.

In 2011, black youth were more than 2.5 times as likely as white youth to be arrested for a property offense.

Figure 3. Property Crimes: Arrest Rates and RRI, 1980-2011



Note: Official RRI data are published for 1990-2010. Other years calculated by author.

DRUG OFFENSES

Some of the most substantial disparities are found in arrest rates for drug offenses (See Figure 4, next page) despite little evidence that drug use is more prevalent for different races. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's 2011 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) found 23 percent of all high school students report using marijuana in the past 30 days, including 25 percent of black students and 22 percent of white students. Thirty-two percent of high school students reported that they were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property in the past 12 months, including 33 percent for black and white students alike.²¹ However, geographic segregation probably plays a role among many other factors. Suburban youth who use or sell drugs are more likely to do so within their homes, while urban youth are more likely to use or sell in public spaces, where they are likely to be seen and be caught.²²

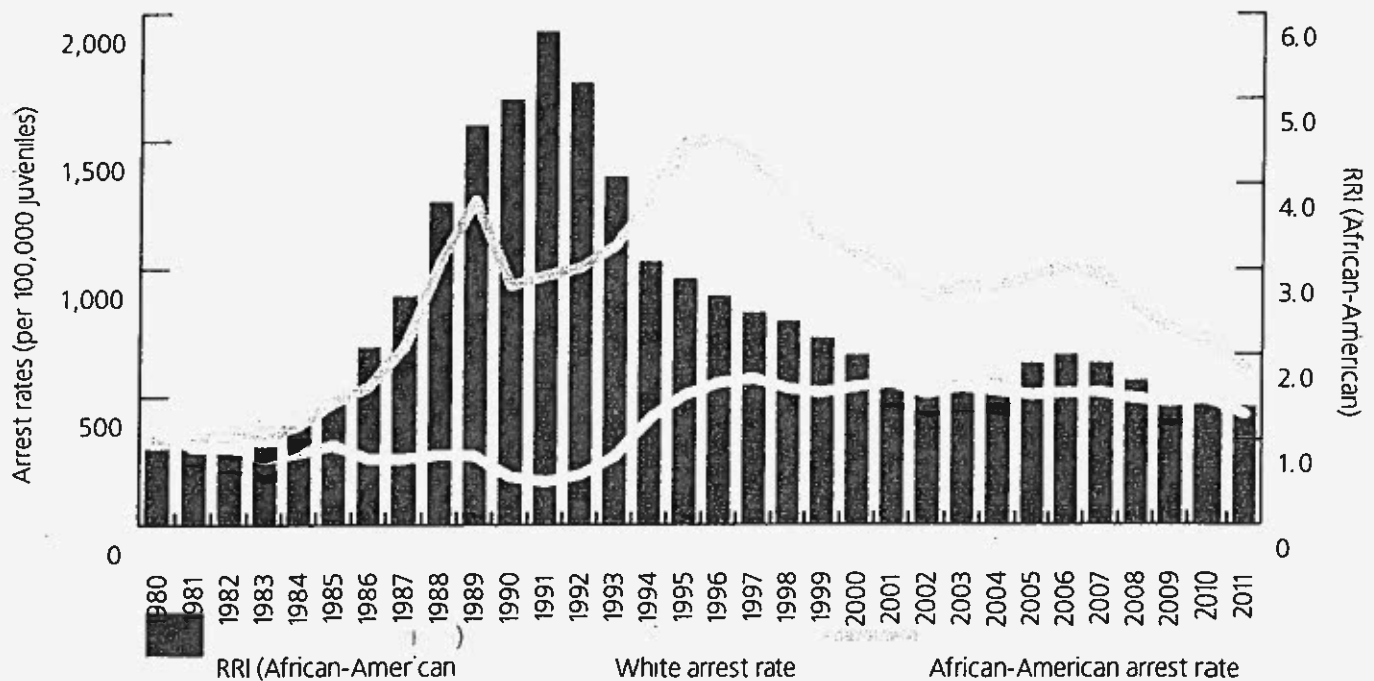
At the beginning of the 1980s, black and white youth were arrested at roughly equivalent rates, approximately one in 300. The War on Drugs changed that. Through the 1980s, the arrest rate for black youth increased more than 350 percent even as the

arrest rate for white juveniles declined. By 1991, a black juvenile was 579 percent more likely to be arrested for a drug offense than a white teenager.

Figure 4 also demonstrates the limitations of DMC data as a lens to define success. Policymakers and practitioners should look at both relative and individual rates. RRI for drug arrests halved from 5.8 in 1991 to 2.9 in 1995; that drop was driven by increases in arrests for white juveniles that outpaced the increase of arrests of black juveniles. Since 1996, a 60 percent drop in black juveniles' arrests for drug offenses gradually reduced the RRI. Comparing YRBS data for 1997 and 2011 shows a decline in drug use, but not on a scale that aligns with the decline in arrest rates. For example, in 1997, 26 percent of high school students reported using marijuana in the past 30 days versus 23 percent in 2011.²³ Law enforcement choices warrant further study.

Since the late nineties, drug arrest rates for black juveniles have declined, tempering the RRI for drug arrests. As of 2011, black juveniles were still 44 percent more likely to be arrested for drug offenses than were white juveniles.

Figure 4. Drug Offenses: Arrest Rates and RRI, 1980-2011



Note: Official RRI data are published for 1990-2010. Other years calculated by author.

HOW POLICY CHOICES WORSEN DISPARITIES

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE AS A LAW ENFORCEMENT ISSUE

While there is a troubling amount of real violence among some juveniles, police presence in schools has led to the criminalization of ordinary adolescent misbehavior. The presence of school resource officers can make a schoolyard fight into a simple assault; playing catch with a teacher's hat becomes robbery.²⁴ Numerous empirical studies document this. A 2000 study found sharp racial disparities in the criminalization of misbehavior; black students in the study "appear[ed] to be referred to the office for infractions that are both less serious and more subjective in their interpretation than white students."²⁵ In recognition of the problem, the Departments of Justice and Education jointly released guidance to school districts in 2014 describing how to administer school discipline practices without discriminating on the basis of race, color, or national origin.²⁶

According to data from the Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights, the discrepancies that appear throughout the juvenile justice system are also prevalent at school. Black students are 16 percent of all public school students and 31 percent of all arrests. As with overall arrest rates, the interaction of student behavior and school policies is at the root of these differences. Some school personnel lack the cultural competency to deal with misbehaviors on campus, and schools often lack the resources to address misbehavior outside the justice system. Sadly, the problem begins early. Black children make up 18 percent of preschool enrollment and 48 percent of suspended preschoolers.²⁷

Federal agencies designed to aid youth sometimes work at cross-purposes to the disadvantage of youth of color. Although strong partnerships between the Department of Education and the Department of

Black students make up 16 percent of all public school students and 31 percent of all arrests.

Justice strive to eliminate racial disparities in school discipline policies and practices, the Department of Justice's Community Oriented Policing (COPS) program recently received large increases in funds despite growing awareness that increases in police presence are associated with worse outcomes for youth of color.²⁸

VALID COURT ORDERS

Using typical misbehavior as a gateway into the juvenile justice system is also done via valid court orders. The valid court order (VCO) amendment, part of 1980 amendments to the JJDP, allowed secure detention of status offenders who violated a judicial order by the juvenile court. A student who is frequently truant from school may be ordered by a judge to attend school, but if truancy continues for this student, it can lead to detention; the teenager is now in violation of a valid court order. The student may fail a drug test, thus violating the court order. How often this occurs is hard to determine, but the Texas Public Policy Foundation found that for 2007 VCO violations led as many as 12,000 juveniles into secure detention pursuant to a status offense; that number had declined by a third by 2011.²⁹

GEOGRAPHY AND POPULATION DENSITY

For drug offenses, enhanced penalties for conduct within a set distance of a school, park, or public housing system are more likely than similar conduct in other locations. These penalties come into force more frequently in densely packed urban areas than in suburban ones.³⁰ As such, segregated housing patterns can impact DMC.

DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONFINEMENT

The OJJDP's one-day census of confined juveniles finds sharp disparities among white, black, and Latino juveniles (See Table 1). Unlike RRI, the one-day census does categorize by ethnicity (for Latinos).

Data on totals (as opposed to rates) demonstrate the cumulative impact of DMC at each stage of the process. While non-Hispanic whites comprise 53

percent of the juvenile population, they comprise 33 percent of incarcerated youth. Black youth are 14 percent of all youth, but 40 percent of incarcerated youth. Hispanic youth are 24 percent of all youth and 23 percent of incarcerated youth.

Table 1. Frequency of Detention by Race

Race	Population ³¹	Secure Placement ³²
White (Non-Hispanic)	53%	33%
African-American (Non-Hispanic)	14%	40%
Hispanic	24%	23%

RRI FOR PRE- AND POST-ADJUDICATION DETENTION AND PLACEMENT

National-level RRI data show that African American youth are detained at rates 1.4 times that of their white counterparts. These detention rates already encompass differences in arrest rates. Thus the RRI of 1.4 means that for black juveniles, more than 25 out of 100 cases referred to juvenile courts were detained. For white juveniles, that rate was under 19 out of 100.

National-level RRI data show that African American youth are placed out-of-home at rates 1.2 times that of their white counterparts. RRI data for placement already encompass differences in the rates at which their cases are referred to juvenile courts. Thus the RRI of 1.2 means that for black juveniles, nearly 30 out of 100 cases referred to juvenile courts were detained. For white juveniles, that rate was under 25 out of 100.

Though each stage of the justice process can hamper youth development, it is secure placement that is most significant for the prospects for the rest of a young person's life. An adolescent who has spent time in secure detention is far less likely to attain a high school diploma or consistently participate in the labor force in the future.³³ (Two-thirds of juveniles are committed for nonviolent offenses (mostly property crimes, public order offenses, status offenses, and technical violations),³⁴ leading many to question the value of secure confinement for so many youth.

● An adolescent who has spent time in secure detention is **far less likely to attain a high school diploma** or consistently participate in the labor force in the future.

Holman and Ziedenberg³⁵ looked comprehensively at the impact of secure placement on youth, finding that it is more likely that detained youth will continue to engage in delinquent behavior upon release. The authors also found a "...profoundly negative impact on young people's mental and physical health and physical well-being, their education, and their employment." As such, unequal treatment in secure placement is the most troubling because the impact of that unequal treatment is most severe.

● ELIMINATING DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT

There are examples of jurisdictions that have successfully addressed DMC. Among juveniles, California's Ventura County is 47 percent Latino and 43 percent white. Data reveal ethnic disparities throughout its juvenile justice system. While there are roughly as many Latino youth as white youth, Ventura County arrested two-and-a-half times as many Latino youth as white youth in 2011.³⁶ The County contracted with the W. Haywood Burns Institute to address two points of disparity: ensuring that youth appeared in court and reducing the attendant detentions from bench warrants for failure to appear. Subsequently, Latino admissions for probation violations fell 50 percent.³⁷

● The JJDPA, enacted in 1974, is long overdue for reauthorization. As noted above, prior amendments have highlighted the racial disparities that plague juvenile justice, first at confinement and then at other points of contact. To be eligible for funding under the JJDPA, the law requires states to "address" DMC, though there is no guidance as to what exactly that means, and regulations have not been issued to

specify this mandate. A strengthened JJDPA would require states to report the steps they have taken to reduce DMC at each point of contact with the system. Some jurisdictions have, indeed, made progress on this.

Under a strengthened JJDPA, states should be required to:

1. Establish coordinating bodies to oversee efforts to reduce disparities;
2. Identify key decision points in the system to determine which points create disparities;
3. Create systems to collect local data at every point of contact youth have with the juvenile justice system (disaggregated by descriptors such as race, ethnicity and offense) to identify where disparities exist and the causes of those disparities;
4. Develop and implement plans to address disparities that include measurable objectives for policy or practice change that are based on data; and
5. Publicly report findings and progress in efforts to reduce disparities on an annual basis.

That ample racial juvenile justice data exist is a promising and necessary first step toward remedying the disparities. The multiple points of contact measured by RRI allow jurisdictions to review their treatment of minority youth vis-à-vis white youth at each stage and take steps to eliminate both overt racial bias and unintentional racial bias in the process.

The disproportionate criminalization of common misbehavior for adolescents, combined with differential enforcement of illegal behaviors (such as discussed in regard to status offenses and drug crimes) has led to sharply different arrest rates that do not correlate with differences in self-reported behavior between white and black adolescents. Those differences highlight the need to de-criminalize status offenses and eliminate the use of valid court orders that derive from non-criminal behaviors. The negative outcomes that follow arrest and detention

show that arresting youth for being youth – and acting youthfully – is counterproductive. Urban jurisdictions need to measure whether enforcing drug laws differently than is done in the suburbs has had any measurable impact on drug use.

For states and localities, inclusion of racial impact statements is a pro-active way to address DMC. Much like an environmental impact statement can alert a zoning board to a threat to clean drinking water, a racial impact statement – studying how enforcement

of a new law will impact various communities – can alert legislatures to how criminal justice bills may have a disproportionate impact and, if necessary, to seek a more just alternative.

Lastly, policymakers need to change their perspective on the best ways to reduce juvenile delinquency while providing meaningful alternatives for arrested juveniles. Low-level offenses can often be better dealt with through non-justice systems such as mental health and behavioral health systems.

ENDNOTES

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Stationhouse Adjustment Quarterly Report

County

Union

Name of Person Completing Report

Assistant Prosecutor Susan J. Gleason

Reporting Year

2015

Reporting Quarter

1

Contact Phone Number

908-527-4631

Agency	Age	Ethnicity	Sex	Prior Contacts	Statutory Citation	Outcome	None this quarter
Berkeley Heights							x
Clark							x
Cranford	11	Caucasion	M	N	2C:20-3	Successfully completed	
Cranford	13	Caucasion	M	N	2C:17-3	Successfully completed	
Cranford	13	Caucasion	M	N	2C:17-3	Successfully completed	
Cranford	13	Caucasion	M	N	2C:17-3	Successfully completed	
Elizabeth	16	Hispanic	M	N	2C:20-11	Victim insisted on formal complaint	
Elizabeth	15	Hispanic	F	N	2C:20-11	Victim insisted on formal complaint	
Fanwood							x
Garwood							x
Hillside	13	Black	M	N	2C:20-11	Successfully completed	
Hillside	12	Black	F	N	2C:20-11	Successfully completed	
Hillside	10	Black	M	N	2C:20-11	Successfully completed	
Kenilworth							x
Linden							x
Mountainside	17	Caucasion	M	N	2C:33-15	Successfully completed	
Mountainside	16	Caucasion	F	N	2C:33-15	Successfully completed	
Mountainside	16	Caucasion	M	N	2C:33-15	Successfully completed	
Mountainside	16	Caucasion	F	N	2C:33-15	Successfully completed	
Mountainside	16	Caucasion	M	N	2C:33-15	Successfully completed	
Mountainside	16	Caucasion	M	N	2C:33-15	Successfully completed	
Mountainside	15	Caucasion	M	N	2C:33-15	Successfully completed	
Mountainside	17	Caucasion	M	N	2C:33-15	Successfully completed	
Mountainside	17	Caucasion	M	N	2C:33-15	Successfully completed	
New Providence	16	Caucasion	M	N	2C:20-11	Successfully completed	
Plainfield	14	Black	M	N	2C:20-3	Successfully completed	
Plainfield	16	Hispanic	M	N	2C:35-10	Successfully completed	
Plainfield	12	Black	M	N	2C:12-1(a)	Successfully completed	
Plainfield	16	Black	M	Y	2C:33-2	Successfully completed	

Rahway	15	Hispanic	M	N	2C:17-3	Juvenile refused	
Rahway	14	Black	M	N	2C:17-3	Juvenile refused	
Roselle							x
Roselle Park							x
Scotch Plains							x
Springfield	17	Black	F	N	2C:33-4c	Successfully completed	
Springfield	17	Caucasion	M	N	2C:33-4c	Successfully completed	
Springfield	17	Caucasion	M	N	2C:33-4c	Successfully completed	
Springfield	17	Caucasion	M	N	2C:33-4c	Successfully completed	
Springfield	16	Caucasion	M	N	2C:33-4c	Successfully completed	
Springfield	14	Caucasion	F	N	2C:33-4c	Successfully completed	
Springfield	12	Caucasion	M	N	2C:33-4a	Successfully completed	
State Police							
Summit	15	Caucasion	M	N	2C:24-4b	Successfully completed	x
Summit	13	Hispanic	M	N	2C:18-2	Successfully completed	
Union County Police							
Union							x
Westfield							x
Winfield							x
							x

Stationhouse Adjustment Quarterly Report

County

Union

Name of Person Completing Report

Assistant Prosecutor Susan J. Gleason

Reporting Year

2015

Reporting Quarter

2

Contact Phone Number

908-527-4631

Agency	Age	Ethnicity	Sex	Prior Contacts	Statutory Citation	Outcome	None this quarter
Berkeley Heights	17	Caucasian	M	N	2C:20-11	Successfully completed	.
Berkeley Heights	16	Caucasian	M	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed	.
Berkeley Heights	15	Caucasian	M	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed	.
Berkeley Heights	15	Caucasian	M	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed	.
Berkeley Heights	16	Caucasian	F	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed	.
Berkeley Heights	15	Caucasian	M	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed	.
Clark	16	Caucasian	M	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed	.
Clark	17	Caucasian	M	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed	.
Clark	14	Hispanic	M	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed	.
Clark	16	Caucasian	F	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed	.
Clark	12	Caucasian	F	N	2C:12-1A	Successfully completed	.
Cranford	16	Black	M	N	2C:33-4	Successfully completed	.
Cranford	14	Black	M	N	2C:33-4	Successfully completed	.
Cranford	17	Caucasian	M	N	2C:17-3	Successfully completed	.
Elizabeth	17	Hispanic	M	N	2C:20-11	Successfully completed	.
Elizabeth	16	Hispanic	F	N	2C:12-1A	Successfully completed	.
Elizabeth	15	Hispanic	M	N	2C:18-2	Successfully completed	.
Elizabeth	15	Black	M	N	2C:18-2	Successfully completed	.
Elizabeth	15	Hispanic	F	N	2C:12-1	Victim insisted on formal complaint	.
Elizabeth	16	Black	M	N	2C:12-1	Victim insisted on formal complaint	.
Fanwood							x
Garwood	11	Caucasian	M	N	2C:33-2(A)1	Successfully completed	.
Garwood	11	Caucasian	M	N	2C:33-2(A)1	Successfully completed	.
Garwood	14	Caucasian	F	N	2C:33-15A	Successfully completed	.
Garwood	14	Caucasian	F	N	2C:33-15A	Successfully completed	.
Garwood	16	Caucasian	M	N	2C:33-15A	Successfully completed	.
Garwood	17	Caucasian	M	N	2C:33-15A	Successfully completed	.
Hillside							x
Kenilworth	13	Hispanic	M	N	2C:33-4	Successfully completed	.

Linden	12	Caucasian	F	N	2C:20-11b	Successfully completed	.
Mountainside	15	Caucasian	M	N	2C:17-3	Successfully completed	.
Mountainside	17	Southern Asian	F	N	2C:33-15A	Successfully completed	.
Mountainside	13	Southern Asian	M	N	2C:18-3	Successfully completed	.
Mountainside	14	Caucasian	F	N	2C:12-1A1	Successfully completed	.
New Providence	16	Caucasian	M	Y	2C:20-3	Successfully completed	.
Plainfield							
Rahway							x
Roselle							x
Roselle Park	13	Caucasian	M	N	2C:17-3	Successfully completed	.
Roselle Park	13	Caucasian	F	N	2C:17-3	Successfully completed	.
Roselle Park	14	Caucasian	F	N	2C:17-3	Successfully completed	.
Roselle Park	14	Caucasian	F	N	2C:17-3	Successfully completed	.
Roselle Park	14	Caucasian	M	N	2C:17-3	Successfully completed	.
Scotch Plains							x
Springfield	14	Caucasian	F	N	2C:33-4C	Successfully completed	.
Springfield	12	Hispanic	M	N	2C:33-4C	Successfully completed	.
State Police							x
Summit							x
Union County Police							x
Union	11	Black	M	N	2C:18-3a	Successfully completed	.
Union	11	Black	M	N	2C:18-3b	Successfully completed	.
Union	15	Black	M	N	2C:18-3b	Successfully completed	.
Union	15	Black	F	N	2C:18-3a	Successfully completed	.
Westfield							x
Winfield							x

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Stationhouse Adjustment Quarterly Report

County

Union

Name of Person Completing Report

Assistant Prosecutor Susan J. Gleason

Reporting Year

2015

Reporting Quarter

3

Contact Phone Number

908-527-4631

Agency	Age	Ethnicity	Sex	Prior Contacts	Statutory Citation	Outcome	None this quarter
Berkeley Heights	15	Caucasian	M	N	Ordinance	Juvenile refused	
Clark	15	Caucasian	F	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed	
Cranford	17	Caucasian	M	N	2C:17-3	Successfully completed	
Cranford	17	Caucasian	M	N	2C:17-3	Successfully completed	
Cranford	17	Caucasian	F	N	2C:18-3	Successfully completed	
Cranford	17	Caucasian	F	N	2C:18-3	Successfully completed	
Cranford	17	Caucasian	F	N	2C:18-3	Successfully completed	
Elizabeth	15	Black	M	N	2C:20-11	Victim insisted on formal complaint	
Elizabeth	15	Black	F	N	2C:20-11	Victim insisted on formal complaint	
Elizabeth	16	Black	F	N	2C:20-11	Victim insisted on formal complaint	
Fanwood							x
Garwood							x
Hillside							x
Kenilworth							x
Linden	13	Black	M	N	2C:12-14A	Successfully completed	
Mountainside	16	Caucasian	F	N	2C:33-15	Successfully completed	
Mountainside	15	Caucasian	M	N	2C:18-3	Successfully completed	
New Providence							
Plainfield	15	Black	F	N	2C:20-11	Successfully completed	x
Plainfield	15	Black	M	N	2C:35-10A(4)	Successfully completed	
Plainfield	16	Black	M	N	2C:35-10A(4)	Successfully completed	
Plainfield	12	Hispanic	M	N	2C:12-1	Successfully completed	
Plainfield	15	Black	F	Y	2C:12-1	Successfully completed	
Rahway	14	Black	M	Y	29:29-1	Juvenile refused	
Rahway	12	Hispanic	M	N	2C:20-3	Successfully completed	
Roselle	10	Black	M	N	2C:12-1b(7)	Successfully completed	
Roselle Park							x
Scotch Plains							x
Springfield	16	Black	M	N	2C:20-11B(1)	Successfully completed	

Stationhouse Adjustment Quarterly Report

County

Union

Assistant Prosecutor Susan J. Gleason

Reporting Year

2015

Name of Person Completing Report

Reporting Quarter

4

Contact Phone Number

908-527-4631

Agency	Age	Ethnicity	Sex	Prior Contacts	Statutory Citation	Outcome
Berkeley Heights		Caucasian				
Clark	16	Caucasian	M	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed
Clark	16	Caucasian	M	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed
Clark	16	Caucasian	M	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed
Clark	14	Caucasian	M	N	2C:17-3	Successfully completed
Cranford						
Elizabeth	17	Black	M	Y	2C:20-3	Victim insisted on formal complaint
Elizabeth	8	Hispanic	M	N	2C:17-3	Successfully completed
Elizabeth	14	Black	F	N	2C:12-1	Victim insisted on formal complaint
Fanwood						
Garwood						
Hillside						
Kenilworth	16	Black	M	N	2C:20-3	Successfully completed
Linden	13	Black	M	N	2C:20-3	Successfully completed
Linden	17	Black	M	N	2C:17-30	Successfully completed
Mountainside	15	Caucasian	M	N	2C:33-15	Successfully completed
Mountainside	15	Caucasian	M	N	2C:33-15	Successfully completed
Mountainside	15	Caucasian	M	N	2C:33-15	Successfully completed
Mountainside	15	Caucasian	M	N	2C:33-15	Successfully completed
Mountainside	15	Caucasian	M	N	2C:33-15	Successfully completed
New Providence	13	Southern Asian	M	Y	2C:20-3, 2C:17-3	Successfully completed
New Providence	13	Southern Asian	M	Y	2C:20-3, 2C:17-3	Successfully completed
Plainfield	15	Black	M	N	2C:20-3(a)	Successfully completed
Plainfield	15	Black	M	N	2C:18-3	Successfully completed
Plainfield	17	Black	M	N	2C:18-3	Successfully completed
Plainfield	13	Black	M	N	2C:20-3	Successfully completed
Rahway	12	Hispanic	M	N	2C:20-3	Successfully completed
Rahway	14	Black	M	Y	2C:29-1	Juvenile refused
Rahway	13	Caucasian	M	Y	2C:12-1	Juvenile refused

Roselle								
Roselle Park	17	Caucasian	M	N	2C:17-3			Successfully completed •
Roselle Park	17	Caucasian	M	N	2C:17-3			Successfully completed •
Roselle Park	16	Caucasian	M	N	2C:17-3			Successfully completed •
Scotch Plains								
Springfield	15	Black	M	N	2C:33-2			Successfully completed •
State Police								
Summit								
Union County								
Union								
Westfield	15	Caucasian	M	N	2C:39-4a, 2C:12-1a(2)			Successfully completed •
Winfield								

[illegible]



x					x		x	x	x	x		x
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Name of Person Completing Report

Assistant Prosecutor Susan J. Gleason

Reporting Year

2016

Reporting Quarter

1

Contact Phone Number

908-527-4631

Agency	Age	Ethnicity	Sex	Prior Contacts	Statutory Citation	Outcome
Berkeley Heights						
Clark	15	Caucasian	M	N	2C:20-3	Successfully completed
Clark	15	Caucasian	M	N	2C:20-3	Successfully completed
Clark	12	Caucasian	M	N	2C:33-4	Successfully completed
Clark	15	Caucasian	F	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed
Clark	17	Caucasian	M	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed
Clark	15	Caucasian	F	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed
Clark	15	Caucasian	F	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed
Clark	17	Caucasian	F	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed
Clark	16	Caucasian	F	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed
Clark	17	Caucasian	F	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed
Clark	17	Caucasian	M	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed •
Clark	15	Caucasian	F	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed •
Clark	17	Caucasian	F	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed •
Cranford	16	Caucasian	M	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed •
Cranford	17	Caucasian	M	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed •
Cranford	16	Caucasian	M	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed •
Cranford	16	Caucasian	F	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed •
Cranford	16	Caucasian	M	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed •
Cranford	16	Caucasian	F	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed •
Cranford	16	Caucasian	M	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed •
Cranford	16	Caucasian	M	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed •
Cranford	16	Caucasian	M	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed •
Cranford	13	Asian/Pacific Islander	M	N	2C:33-3	Successfully completed •
Elizabeth	14	Black	F	N	2C:20-11	Victim insisted on formal complaint
Fanwood						
Garwood						
Hillside	17	Black	M	N	2C:17-3	Successfully completed •
Kenilworth						

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Stationhouse Adjustment Quarterly Report

County

Union

Reporting Year

2016

Name of Person Completing Report

Assistant Prosecutor Susan J. Gleason

Reporting Quarter

2

Contact Phone Number

908-527-4631

Agency	Age	Ethnicity	Sex	Prior Contacts	Statutory Citation	Outcome	None this quarter
Berkley Heights	15	Caucasian	F	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed .	x
Clark	16	Caucasian	M	Y	Ordinance	Successfully completed .	
Clark	13	Caucasian	M	N	2C:17-3	Successfully completed .	
Clark	16	Caucasian	M	N	2C:35-10A(4)	Victim insisted on formal complaint .	
Clark	17	Caucasian	F	Y	Ordinance	Successfully completed .	
Clark	17	Caucasian	M	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed .	
Clark	16	Caucasian	M	Y	Ordinance	Successfully completed .	
Clark	16	Caucasian	F	Y	Ordinance	Successfully completed .	
Clark	15	Black	M	N	2C:35-10A(4)	Victim insisted on formal complaint	
Cranford	13	Caucasian	M	N	2C:20-7a	Successfully completed .	
Elizabeth	14	Hispanic	M	N	2C:14-4	Successfully completed .	
Fanwood							
Garwood							X
Hillside	14	Black	M	N	2C:20-11B(1)	Successfully completed .	X
Hillside	16	Black	M	N	2C:20-11B	Successfully completed .	
Kenilworth	16	Black	M	Y	2C:20-3	Successfully completed .	
Linden	14	Black	M	N	2C:20-3	Successfully completed .	
Mountainside	17	Black	M	N	2C:33-15	Successfully completed .	
New Providence							
Plainfield	17	Black	F	N	2C:18-3	Successfully completed .	X
Plainfield	16	Black	M	N	2C:18-3	Successfully completed .	
Plainfield	16	Black	M	N	2C:18-3	Successfully completed .	
Plainfield	10	Black	M	N	2C:33-2	Successfully completed .	
Plainfield	17	Black	M	N	2C:39-4	Successfully completed .	
Plainfield	17	Black	M	N	2C:39-4	Successfully completed	

Rahway	13	Black	M	N	2C:17-1B(5)	New offense/did not complete	
Rahway	16	Black	M	Y	2C:17-3	Successfully completed	
Rahway	15	Black	M	N	2C:20-3	Successfully completed	
Roselle							
Roselle Park	13	Caucasian	M	N	2C:39-4, 2C:39-5	Successfully completed	X
Scotch Plains	13	Caucasian	M	N	2C:20-3	Successfully completed	
Springfield	11	Asian/Pacific Islander	M	N	2C:33-4	Successfully completed	
State Police							
Summit	13	Caucasian	M	N	2C:20-3	Successfully completed	X
Summit	15	Hispanic	F	N	2C:20-3	Successfully completed	
Summit	14	Caucasian	F	N	2C:20-3	Successfully completed	
Summit	14	Caucasian	M	N	2C:20-3	Successfully completed	
Summit	14	Black	F	N	2C:33-4.1	Successfully completed	
Union County Police	13	Black	F	N	2C:20-3, 2C:12-1	Successfully completed	
Union County Police	13	Caucasian	M	N	2C:17-3	Successfully completed	
Union							
Winfield							X
Westfield							X
							X

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Stationhouse Adjustment Quarterly Report

County

Union

Assistant Prosecutor Susan J. Gleason

Reporting Year

2016

Name of Person Completing Report

Reporting Quarter

3

Contact Phone Number

908-527-4631

Agency	Age	Ethnicity	Sex	Prior Contacts	Statutory Citation	Outcome
Berkeley Heights	17	Caucasian	M	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed
Clark	16	Caucasian	M	Y	Ordinance	Successfully completed
Clark	13	Caucasian	M	N	2C:17-3	Successfully completed
Cranford	13	Caucasian	M	N	2C:32-2a	Successfully completed
Cranford	13	Caucasian	M	N	2C:17-3	Successfully completed
Cranford	13	Caucasian	M	N	2C:17-3	Successfully completed
Cranford	11	Caucasian	M	N	2C:17-3	Successfully completed
Cranford	11	Caucasian	M	N	2C:17-3	Successfully completed
Elizabeth	16	Caucasian	M	N	2C:20-11	Victim insisted on formal complaint
Elizabeth	17	Black	F	N	2C:20-11	Victim insisted on formal complaint
Fanwood						
Garwood						
Kenilworth						
Hillside						
Linden						
New Providence						
Plainfield	15	Black	F	N	2C:12-1a	Successfully completed
Rahway	16	Black	F	N	2C:33-3a	Juvenile refused
Rahway	14	Black	M	N	2C:33-16	Successfully completed
Roselle						Successfully completed
Roselle Park						
Scotch Plains	16	Caucasian	M	N	2C:33-4C	
Springfield						
State Police						
Summit	14	Black	F	Y	2C:12-1(a)/2C:33-4	New offense/did not complete
Summit	14	Caucasian	M	N	2C:17-3a(1)	Successfully completed
Summit	17	Black	M	Y	2C:33-2a(1)/2C:33-4.1	Successfully completed
Summit	15	Black	M	N	2C:33-2a(1)	New offense/did not complete
Summit	14	Hispanic	F	Y	2C:33-4.1	Successfully completed

Summit	17	Black	M	N	2C:33-4.1	Successfully completed
Summit	17	Black	M	N	2C:33-4.1	Successfully completed
Summit	14	Black	M	N	2C:17-3	Successfully completed
Summit	14	Hispanic	F	N	2C:20-3	Successfully completed
Union County Police						
Union						
Westfield						
Winfield						

n

None this quarter

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X



				x	x	x	x

Stationhouse Adjustment Quarterly Report

County

Union

Name of Person Completing Report

Assistant Prosecutor Susan J. Gleason

Reporting Year

2016

Reporting Quarter

4

Contact Phone Number

908-527-4631

Agency	Age	Ethnicity	Sex	Prior Contacts	Statutory Citation	Outcome	None this quarter
Berkeley Heights							
Clark	16	Caucasian	M	Y	Ordinance	Successfully completed	x
Clark	13	Caucasian	M	N	2C:17-3	Successfully completed	
Cranford							
Elizabeth	17	Caucasian	M	N	2C:20-11	Victim insisted on formal complaint	x
Elizabeth	17	Caucasian	F	N	2C:20-11	Successfully completed	
Elizabeth	14	Black	M	N	2C:20-11	Victim insisted on formal complaint	
Elizabeth	14	Black	M	N	2C:20-11	Victim insisted on formal complaint	
Fanwood							
Garwood	16	Hispanic	M	Y	2C:33-15a	Successfully completed	x
Garwood	17	Caucasian	M	N	2C:33-15a	Successfully completed	
Garwood	16	Hispanic	M	N	2C:33-15a	Successfully completed	
Hillside	14	Black	M	N	2C:20-11	Successfully completed	
Hillside	14	Black	M	N	2C:20-3	Successfully completed	
Linden	12	Black	M	N	2C:33-4	Successfully completed	
Kenilworth							x
New Providence							
Mountainside	17	Caucasian	M	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed	x
Mountainside	17	Caucasian	M	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed	
Mountainside	17	Caucasian	M	N	Ordinance	Successfully completed	
Mountainside	14	Caucasian	M	N	2C:17-3	Successfully completed	
Mountainside	14	Caucasian	M	N	2C:17-3	Successfully completed	
Mountainside	14	Caucasian	M	N	2C:17-3	Successfully completed	
Mountainside	12	Caucasian	M	N	2C:33-4	Successfully completed	
Mountainside	12	Caucasian	M	N	2C:33-4	Successfully completed	
Mountainside	12	Caucasian	M	N	2C:33-4	Successfully completed	
Plainfield	14	Caucasian	M	N	2C:33-4	Successfully completed	
Plainfield	14	Black	F	N	2C:33-2	Successfully completed	
Plainfield	13	Hispanic	F	N	2C:33-2	Successfully completed	

Plainfield	16	Caucasian	M	Y	2C:12-1a	Successfully completed	
Plainfield	13	Black	F	N	2C:17-3	Successfully completed	
Rahway	13	Caucasian	M	N	2C:39-5d	Successfully completed	
Roselle							x
Roselle Park	14	Hispanic	M	N	2C:12-1	Successfully completed	
Roselle Park	11	Hispanic	M	N	2C:33-4	Successfully completed	
Springfield	14	Black	M	Y	2C:33-4.1	Successfully completed	
Springfield	14	Caucasian	M	N	2C:33-4.1	Successfully completed	
Springfield	14	Caucasian	M	N	2C:33-4.1	Successfully completed	
State Police							x
Summit							x
Scotch Plains	16	Caucasian	M	N	2C:33-4c	Successfully completed	
Union							x
Union County Police	17	Caucasian	M	N	2C:17-3	Successfully completed	
Union County Police	17	Caucasian	M	N	2C:17-3	Successfully completed	
Union County Police	17	Caucasian	M	N	2C:17-3	Successfully completed	
Westfield	14	Caucasian	M	N	2C:33-4	Successfully completed	
Westfield	14	Caucasian	M	N	2C:33-4	Successfully completed	
Westfield	14	Caucasian	M	N	2C:33-4	Successfully completed	
Westfield	14	Caucasian	M	N	2C:33-4	Successfully completed	
Westfield	14	Caucasian	M	N	2C:33-4	Successfully completed	
Westfield	17	Caucasian	M	N	2C:21-2.1d	Successfully completed	
Westfield	16	Caucasian	M	N	2C:33-15	Successfully completed	
Winfield							x

JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION

**COMPREHENSIVE COUNTY
FUNDING APPLICATION
FOR CY 2018**

**STATE/COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP
GRANT PROGRAM**

FAMILY COURT SERVICES PROGRAM

**APPLICATION
GENERAL INFORMATION**

JANUARY 1, 2018 - DECEMBER 31, 2018

Administrator and Supervisor of the County Youth Services Commission Administrator.

Attachment A – CY 2018 Programs and/or Type of Services To Be Funded

On this form, counties must list the Name, Profile Number, and Funding Source of each Program and/or Service To Be Funded that will be implemented under each point of the continuum for all JJC funding sources for calendar year 2018.

Note: If the county's Request For Proposal (RFP) results in changes to the information submitted on the Programs and/or Services To Be Funded chart, a revised *Attachment A* must be submitted no later than 30 days after the County Freeholder has approved the contract/award.

Attachment B-1 - Allocation of Funds per Program Category & Funding Source

This form will advise the Juvenile Justice Commission on how much each county is targeting for each category and funding source. The funding amounts identified on *Attachment B-1* should indicate the monies allocated to implement the programs and/or types of services identified, at each point of the continuum, on the Programs and/or Services To Be Funded chart (*Attachment A*).

A detailed explanation of *each* program to be funded *must* be provided in *Attachment C*.

Note: If the county's RFP results in a change in how the dollars are allocated, a revised *Attachment B-1* must be submitted no later than 30 days after the County Freeholder has approved the contract/award.

Note: The Commission will not allow funds to be used toward capital expenditures.

Attachment B-2 – CY 2018 Line Item Budget, Program Management/Administrative Cost

Complete Page 1 by listing the name, title, salary and fringe benefits of each employee paid with JJC Management/Administrative funds. Also, indicate whether this is a new or existing employee.

Complete Page 2 by providing a line-item budget for management/administrative funds that will be used for non-personnel items that are allocated under each funding source. Budget Categories include:

- *Travel:* Management/Administrative funds used for travel.
- *Consumable Supplies:* Management/Administrative funds used for office supplies.
- *Equipment:* Management/Administrative funds used for communicative and office equipment.
- *Purchase of Services:* Management/Administrative funds used for fees paid to individuals or organizations for direct services.

Attachment C – Program Profile

Program Profiles **are required** at the time of Application submission for *each* program/service. All programs/services listed on the CY 2018 Programs and/or Services To Be Funded chart (*Attachment A*) must have a corresponding profile.

These profiles provide a detailed explanation for each program and allocation, in *Attachments A and B-1*. Program Profiles include Funding, Program Description, Target Population, Level of Service, Geographic Area, Goal, Outcome and Justification.

Note: If the county's RFP or open competitive process results in changes to the information submitted on a Program Profile, a revised *Attachment C* must be submitted no later than 30 days after the County Freeholder has approved the contract/award.

Attachment D – Youth Services Commission Membership

Provide a current list of members and their designees. Select the race/ethnicity of each member. Identify each Chair/Co-Chairs of the Youth Services Commission with an asterisk and new members or members filling vacancies with two asterisks. If a position is vacant, submit a copy of the letter sent to the individual requesting their representation.

State/Community Partnership Grant Program

General Instructions:

Counties are required to follow the Juvenile Justice Commission Guidelines for Purchase of Client Specific Services issued August 1, 1996.

Request for Proposal

With each triennial comprehensive plan the Youth Services Commission is required to follow the request for proposal process as stated in N.J.A.C.13:90-3.12. In accordance with applicable law, all counties are required to follow their Local Public Contracts Law with regard to requests for proposals.

In the years when a Plan Update is due, the JJC does not require the county to go through an open competitive process for contracts originally selected through an open competitive process. These contracts may be renewed based on continued county need, outcomes achieved and positive monitoring results. The county may continue to fund a program until the next Comprehensive County Plan is submitted.

If an RFP or open competitive process is not implemented, as a part of the justification, describe why this program was not sought through an RFP. Also indicate the outcomes that have been achieved, monitoring results and any data used that would warrant funding of that program and/or service.

If a request for proposal process is implemented, every effort must be made to involve community-based organizations and agencies, including minority service providers, in the implementation of the Partnership Programs through the RFP process.

State/Community Partnership Grant Program Application Attachments:

Attachment E: Partnership 1/3 Set-Aside Justification

If a county intends to set aside 1/3 of its Partnership Program Services funds for county-operated sanctions and services, this attachment must be completed. This justification must be approved and endorsed by a 2/3 vote of the eligible members County Youth Services Commission. The following information and documentation is required and must be completed and/or attached: Justification to support this determination, corresponding program profiles, total amount to be set-aside, line-item budget and YSC meeting minutes stating that the set aside has been approved.

Family Court Services Program

General Instructions:

Since 2003, the Application for Family Court Services Program funds has been coordinated with the application for the State/Community Partnership Grant Program. These funds are administered in coordination with the guidelines of the State Community Partnership Program established pursuant to N.J.S.A. 52:17B-179.

Request for Proposal

With each comprehensive plan the Youth Services Commission is required to follow the request for proposal process as stated in N.J.A.C.13:90-3.12 and Local Public Contracts Law.

In the years when a Plan Update is due, the JJC does not require the county to go through an open competitive process for contracts originally selected through an open competitive process. Contracts may be renewed based on continued county need, outcomes achieved and positive monitoring results. The county may continue to fund a program until the next Comprehensive County Plan is submitted.

If a request for proposal process is implemented then every effort must be made to involve community-based organizations and agencies, including minority services providers, in the implementation of the Family Court Services Program through the RFP process. An exception to the requirement for the Request for Proposal process will be the award of Family Court Services funds for a contract which continues the funding of an existing Juvenile Family Crisis Intervention Unit which has been funded since 1996 with Family Court Services Funds.

Through the request for proposal process a county may choose to utilize the Mobile Response and Stabilization Services (MRSS) as a resource to the Family Court Intervention Unit (FCIU) or they may choose to integrate FCIU with MRSS by selecting the current MRSS provider. If a county should choose to maintain separate MRSS and FCIU programs, the two programs will be responsible for working together to confirm role definition and coordination of responsibilities. Entities selected by each county's planning process to serve as the Family Crisis Intervention Unit must execute an agreement with the Administrative Office of the Courts pursuant to N.J.S.A. 2A: 4A- 76. The entity must agree to provide services consistent with the Family Crisis Intervention Unit manual approved by Judicial Council of the New Jersey Judiciary.

NOTE: The County must provide the Juvenile Justice Commission with written notification at least one hundred five (105) calendar days in advance of the county's decision to renew or terminate a contract, the amount of funds available, and any changes in the contract terms and conditions. In the

absence of such notification, the JJC will notify the Division of Children's System of Care to renew the contract with funding at least at the prior year's allocation. Also written notification of a county's intent to merge its FCIU and MRSS services must be submitted to the JJC.

Section III. ADMINISTRATION

General Statement:

The following grants provide a portion of the funds for administration at the county level.

State/Community Partnership Grant Program

Partnership Program Management funds may be used only for administering services and activities of the County Youth Services Commission. Program management funds are used for persons who will manage the Partnership funds received by the county and other juvenile justice programs, services and sanctions undertaken by a county in implementing its Comprehensive County Youth Services Plan. A line-item budget (Attachment B-2) for all Program Management costs must be submitted for the State/Community Partnership Grant Program. In accordance with N.J.A.C. 13:90-3.6, Program Management funds are applied to salaries and/or the reasonable administrative costs that support staff to administer Partnership funds and other sanctions and services undertaken by the county in implementing the County Comprehensive Plan.

Upon the approval of the JJC Executive Director, Program Management funds may be directed into sanctions and services for juveniles adjudicated or charged as delinquent and/or delinquency prevention programs. Approval is conditioned upon the demonstration by a county that adequate program management, monitoring and administration funds are available from sources other than Partnership. State/Community Partnership Grant Program Services funds may not be used for program management, monitoring and/or administration.

Family Court Services Program

Counties that have been using a portion of Family Court Services funds for program administration may continue to do so at the same level of funding as used in the 2003 Comprehensive County Funding Application. No additional Program Administration funds will be approved from Family Court Services Program Funds. All persons hired with these funds will manage the Family Court Services Program funds received by the county and other juvenile justice programs, services and sanctions undertaken by a county implementing its Comprehensive County Youth Services Plan. A line-item budget (Attachment B-2) for all administration costs must be submitted for the Family Court Services Program.

Section IV. DEFINITION & RATIONALE

General Statement:

Defines and describes each Point of Intervention on the Continuum

PREVENTION

Delinquency Prevention Programs are strategies and services designed to increase the likelihood that youth will remain free from initial involvement with the formal or informal juvenile justice system. The goal of delinquency prevention is to prevent youth from engaging in anti-social and delinquent behavior and from taking part in other problem behaviors that are pathways to delinquency. For the purposes of this Plan, Primary Delinquency Prevention programs are those directed at the entire juvenile population in a targeted area like a specific school, neighborhood or town/community where delinquency risk factors are prevalent. Secondary Delinquency Prevention programs are those directed at specific youth who are at higher risk of involvement in the juvenile justice system than the general population based on exhibited behaviors associated with delinquency. Given this goal, Delinquency Prevention programs that are developed annually through the comprehensive planning process must serve a clearly identified target population of at-risk youth and services must address the known causes and correlates of delinquency.

Delinquency Prevention data describe trends in juvenile delinquency and in factors that reflect the causes and correlates of delinquent activity. By understanding the nature and extent of delinquent behavior and the factors associated with involvement in delinquency, Counties can better identify the content and scope of prevention programs needed. This information will help Counties make informed decisions regarding the allocation of resources to delinquency prevention, including those disseminated by the Juvenile Justice Commission (e.g., Title II, State/Community Partnership, and Family Court Services).

The Delinquency Prevention data required for this Comprehensive Plan is meant to become the foundation for prevention program planning. However, it should be noted that the typical prevention planning process requires an in-depth analysis of community, family, peer, and education factors that identify problem areas in a specific school, neighborhood or town/community in the County.

This Comprehensive Plan requires only a small portion of the data that could potentially be collected at the County or municipal level. Counties are encouraged to examine all other data not provided by the JJC in its planning process.

DIVERSION

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

Diversion Process

In New Jersey, juveniles are dealt with informally through one or more of the following: Law Enforcement Station House Adjustments, Family Crisis Intervention Units (FCIU), Family Court Juvenile Conference Committees, or Family Court Intake Service Conferences.

Law enforcement officers might divert a youth suspected of a delinquent act if, in lieu of making an arrest, the officer chooses to dismiss the youth with a warning and reprimand, or to refer the youth to a social service agency. This process is known as a station house adjustment.

Youth who are accused of committing a delinquent act directly tied to family dysfunction may be diverted, with their families, to the Family Crisis Intervention Unit. The FCIU can provide services to youth and their families to resolve the immediate crisis leading to delinquency, thereby preventing the juvenile and his or her family from entering the formal court system.

Diversions within Family Court occur after a complaint has been filed, but prior to the case being formally heard by a judge. At this point, youth may be diverted to either a Juvenile Conference Committee (JCC) or to an Intake Services Conference (ISC). First and second time offenders charged with low level delinquent offenses may be diverted first to the JCC - a committee of volunteers from the community who attempt to settle the complaint. Complaints not resolved at the JCC level are referred to an Intake Service Conference. An ISC is a meeting between the youth and an intake officer who attempts to settle the case. Complaints not resolved at the ISC may be referred to a judge for formal processing.

Diversion Programs

Diversion programs are the structured services and sanctions typically provided to youth and/or their families at any point in the Diversion process. A law enforcement agency or the court might operate a Diversion program directly or the youth might participate in a program operated by a contracted service provider.

Diversion data describe trends in the extent and nature of cases diverted in your county that reflect the causes and correlates of delinquent activity. By understanding the volume of the existing types of diversion cases and the factors associated with involvement in delinquency, counties can more effectively plan the content and scope of Diversion programs. This information will help counties make informed decisions regarding the allocation of resources to Diversion programming, including those disseminated by the Juvenile Justice Commission (e.g., State/Community Partnership, Family Court Services and Title II).

DETENTION

The Detention phase/component of juvenile justice includes detention, the temporary care of juveniles and the provision of Detention Alternative Programs.

Detention

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

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

Detention Alternatives

Detention Alternative Programs provide supervision to juveniles who would otherwise be placed in a secure detention facility while awaiting final disposition of their case, expanding the array of pre-disposition placement options available to the judiciary. Detention Alternative Programs/Services are not to be provided in the detention center. These programs are designed to provide short-term (30 – 60 days) supervision sufficient to safely maintain appropriate youth in the community while awaiting the final disposition of their case. As such, these programs help to reduce the overall detention population and relieve detention overcrowding and its related problems where it exists.

Detention data describe the number of juveniles placed in detention, the characteristics of those juveniles, and the types of offenses for which they are detained. By understanding the nature and extent of the detained population and the extent to which detention is used and the characteristics of the youth, planners can better identify the content and scope of Detention Alternative Programs needed in their counties. As such, counties will be better equipped to make informed decisions regarding the allocation of resources to Detention Alternative Programs, including those disseminated by the Juvenile Justice Commission (State/Community Partnership, Family Court Services, Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiatives, and Title II).

DISPOSITION

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

When determining the appropriate disposition in a given case, the court faces the complex task of considering multiple goals, including promoting public safety, ensuring offender accountability, and providing juveniles with opportunities for personal growth and skill development through rehabilitative efforts. By developing and enhancing local Dispositional Option Programs, counties can facilitate the achievement of these goals by providing the court with the range of options that matches best the supervision and service needs of youth in their communities. Research and experience indicate that well developed community-based Dispositional Option Programs can effectively reduce the likelihood of continued delinquency, improving the lives of the youth they

serve, and the quality and safety of the local community and its citizens.

Disposition data describe the number of youth adjudicated delinquent and disposed by the court, as well as the characteristics of these juveniles that reflect the causes and correlates of delinquent activity. By understanding the nature and extent of the juvenile population facing disposition and the factors associated with involvement in delinquency, planners can better identify the content and scope of Dispositional Option Programs needed in their counties. As such, counties will be better equipped to make informed decisions regarding the allocation of resources to Dispositional Option Programs, including those resources disseminated by the Juvenile Justice Commission (State/Community Partnership, Family Court Services, Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiatives and Title II).

REENTRY

In the juvenile justice system Reentry generally refers to the period of community-based supervision and services that follows a juvenile's release from a secure facility, residential program, or other structured dispositional placement.

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

By developing Reentry services that compliment the supervision provided by the JJC and Probation, Counties can increase the likelihood that juveniles returning to their communities will reintegrate successfully. This type of cooperative effort in the delivery of Reentry services and supervision improves each youth's chance of becoming productive, law-abiding citizens, which in turn enhances the safety and quality of the local communities in which these juveniles reside.

Reentry data describe the number of committed youth and probationers returning to the community from JJC facilities and programs, as well as the demographic and offense characteristics of these juveniles that reflect the causes and correlates of delinquent activity. By understanding the nature and extent of the population released to Reentry and the factors associated with involvement in delinquency, planners can better identify the content and scope of Reentry services and programs needed in their counties. As such, counties will be better equipped to make informed decisions regarding the allocation of resources to Reentry services, including those resources disseminated by the Juvenile Justice Commission (State/Community Partnership, Family Court Services, and Title II).

**STATE OF NEW JERSEY
JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION
COMPREHENSIVE COUNTY FUNDING APPLICATION
JANUARY 1, 2018- DECEMBER 31, 2018**

County: Union

Chief Executive Officer: Alfred J. Faella

Title: ☐ Freeholder Director ☒ County Executive

Mailing Address: UC Administration Bldg., 10 Elizabethtown Plaza, 6th Fl., Elizabeth, NJ 07207

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Chief Financial Officer: Cathy Campanella

Title: Reimbursement Director

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Federal Identification #: 22-6002481

County Youth Services Commission Administrator:

Name: Barbara Ziobro

Title: Youth Services Commission Administrator

Mailing Address: 10 Elizabethtown Plaza 4th Floor Administration Building Elizabeth, NJ 07207

Telephone: (908) 558-2381 **Fax:** (908) 527-4212

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Supervisor of the County Youth Services Commission Administrator:

Name: Hawa Bonds

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County Youth Services Commission Chairperson:

Name: Candido Rodriguez, J.S.C.

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County Youth Services Commission Chairperson:

Name: Hawa Bonds

Title: Director, Division of Youth Services

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Telephone: (908) 558-2522 Fax: (908) 558-2520

Email Address: hbonds@ucnj.org

2018 PROGRAMS AND/OR TYPE OF SERVICES TO BE FUNDED

County: UnionOriginal Date: July 3, 2017Revision Date: January 26, 2018

Delinquency Prevention Programs

Name/Profile Number/Funding Source

1. Education Development, Early Intervention Life Skills and Mentoring Services/#1/P
2. Specialized Performing Arts & Music Enrichment Services/#2/P*
3. Outpatient Early Intervention and Sex Offender Treatment Services/#6P*
4. _____

Law Enforcement Diversion Programs

Name/Profile Number/Funding Source

1. Outpatient Early Intervention and Sex Offender Treatment Services/#6P*
2. Specialized Performing Arts & Music Enrichment Services/#2/P*
3. Mental Health & Behavioral Counseling Services/#7/P*
4. _____

Family Crisis Intervention Unit

Name/Profile Number/Funding Source

1. Family Crisis Intervention Unit Services/#3/FC*
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Family Court Diversion Programs

Name/Profile Number/Funding Source

1. Family Crisis Intervention Unit Services/#3/FC*
2. Specialized Performing Arts & Music Enrichment Services/#2/P*
3. Electronic Monitoring Case Management Supportive Services/#11/P
4. _____

Detention Alternative Programs

(Pre-Adjudicated Youth)

Name/Profile Number/Funding Source

1. Detention Alternative Electronic Monitoring Program Services Units only/#4 P
2. Detention Alternative Electronic Monitoring Program Case Management Services /#10 P/FC
3. _____
4. _____

Community Based Disposition Options (Post-Adjudicated Youth)

Name/Profile Number/Funding Source

1. Outpatient Early Intervention and Sex Offender Treatment Services/#6P*
2. Mental Health & Behavioral Counseling Services/#7/P*
3. Education Achievement Center Services/#5/P*
4. Adolescent Outpatient Substance Abuse Services/#8/P*
5. Reentry Wellness, Mentoring, Case Management, Family Engagement & Educational Supportive Services/#9/P/FC
6. Specialized Performing Arts & Music Enrichment Services/#2/P*
- 7.

Re-Entry Programs

Name/Profile Number/Funding Source

1. Outpatient Early Intervention and Sex Offender Treatment Services/#6/P*
2. Mental Health & Behavioral Counseling Services/#7/P*
3. Education Achievement Center Services/#5/FC
4. Adolescent Outpatient Substance Abuse Services/#8/P
5. Reentry Wellness, Mentoring, Case Management, Family Engagement & Educational Supportive Services/#9/P/FC

Other (Client Specific Funds), _____

Name/Profile Number/Funding Source

1. N/A
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Comments (Identify "Other"): Programs may operate in more than one section or part of the Juvenile Justice Commission Points of Continuum based on service needs of youth in prevention, diversion, detention, disposition and/or reentry services and program capacity.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS PER PROGRAM CATEGORY & FUNDING SOURCE **JANUARY 1, 2018 TO MARCH 31, 2018**

County: Union

Original Date: 8/21/17

Revision Date: 2/6/19

PROGRAM CATEGORY/BUDGET SUMMARY		PARTNERSHIP		FAMILY COURT		TOTAL ALLOCATION PER PROGRAM AREA
1) DELINQUENCY PREVENTION		\$89,124.00		\$	-	\$ 89,124.00
2) DIVERSION (Law Enforcement, FCIU and Family Court)	\$	-		\$	90,000.00	\$ 90,000.00
3) DETENTION *	\$	29,452.00		\$	10,328.00	\$ 39,780.00
4) DISPOSITION	\$	212,600.00		\$	-	\$ 212,600.00
5) REENTRY	\$	53,700.00		\$	26,452.00	\$ 80,152.00
6) ADMINISTRATION	\$	55,550.00			\$121,957.00	\$ 177,507.00
7) OTHER (Client Specific Funds):	\$	-		\$	-	\$ -
TOTAL	\$	440,426.00		\$	248,737.00	\$ 689,163.00

Comments: *Reducing EM EQ. by \$1,856.00 increasing EM Case Management by \$1,856.00 to include administrative costs for equipment.

*Reducing EM CM. by \$161.49 increasing EM Case Management by \$161.49 (2/6/19)

- All funds must be represented on this form.
- Information should correspond with Attachment A: Programs and/or Type of Services to be Funded chart and Attachment C: Program Profile(s).
- A detailed explanation for *each program* in each category is to be provided in Attachment C: Program Profile.
- If the County's RFP results in a change in how the dollars are allocated above, then a revised Attachment B-1 must be submitted after the RFP process.

PROGRAM PROFILE
CY 2018

A Program Profile must be completed for *each* proposed program and/or service to be funded with State/Community Partnership and Family Court. **Note: If the County's RFP results in changes to the information submitted on this Program Profile, a revised *Attachment C* must be submitted no later than 30 days after the County Freeholder has approved the contract/award.**

County: UnionOriginal Date: August 7, 2017Revision Date: December 5,
2018

Allocation by Funding Source: ☒ Partnership \$43,700 ☐ Family Court \$

Total Allocation: \$43,700

PROGRAM GOAL

- ☒ **Prevention:** To prevent at-risk youth from engaging in anti-social and delinquent behavior and from taking part in other problem behaviors that are pathways to delinquency.

☒ Primary ☐ Secondary**Funding Allocation and Source:** \$43,700/Partnership \$ /

- ☐ **Diversion:** To provide services and/or informal sanctions to youth who have begun to engage in low level delinquent behavior in an effort to prevent youth from continuing on a delinquent pathway.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$ / \$ /

- ☐ **Detention/Detention Alternatives:** To insure the youth's presence at the next court hearing and to provide short-term (30-60 days) supervision sufficient to safely maintain appropriate youth in the community while awaiting the final disposition of their case.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$ / \$ /

- ☐ **Disposition:** To provide the court with a range of options that match the supervision and service needs of youth in their communities in an effort to reduce recidivism.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$ / \$ /

- ☐ **Re-entry:** To provide youth transitioning from a JJC residential or day program with additional support for successful reintegration into their communities in an effort to reduce recidivism.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$ / \$ /

PROGRAM & PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Program Name or service to be requested (RFP'd): Educational Development, Early Intervention Life Skills and Mentoring

Implementing Agency (if known): Communities in Cooperation, Inc.

Program/Services Description *(When providing the information below, please limit your description to how the allocated funds will be implemented, not the agency's full range of services.)*

- **Program Components/Services** *(The description must minimally include the program components and the referral source):* To provide mentoring, life skills training and utilization of family engagement activities in the form of seminars and symposium events that will address high risk and anti-social behaviors among high risk youth in Union County. Program services will help combat negative risk factors by teaching pro-social behaviors as an alternative to anti-social behaviors that impact daily lives of participants, especially those who reside in high risk areas and areas with higher propensity for increased violence in their communities. Potential referrals may come from local faith-based and community-based organizations, schools, and/or parents/guardians.

- **Target Population:** *Must reflect the Program Category selected above based on its Definition and Rationale*
The description must include age, gender (admission criteria): The description must include age, gender (admission criteria): Union County youth who are at risk of entering the juvenile justice system between the ages 8-16 years (male/female): Points of Continuum-Prevention

If funding a Prevention or Diversion program or service, list the targeted area to be served (i.e. school, neighborhood or town/community). For example, Area Type: School – High School #1.

Area Type: Town/Community - Faith & Community Based Organizations # 1

Area Type: School - Grammar, Middle & High School # 2

Area Type: Neighborhood - Libraries # 3

- **Level of Service Type** *(Beds, Classes Days, Evaluations, Group Sessions Hours, Individual Sessions or Youth Slots):*

Service Type: Youth/Slots

Number of Youth/Slots in program at any given time: 40

Number of unduplicated Youth/Slots served during contract period: 100

Comments: In 2016, CIC successfully mentored/coached 100 youth with no one becoming involved with the Juvenile Justice System while participating, plus all program goals were exceeded.

Service Type: _____

Number of _____ in program at any given time: _____

Number of unduplicated _____ served during contract period: _____

Comments: _____

Service Type: _____

Number of _____ in program at any given time: _____

Number of unduplicated _____ served during contract period: _____

Comments: _____

Service Type: _____

Number of _____ in program at any given time: _____

Number of unduplicated _____ served during contract period: _____

Comments: _____

PROGRAM OUTCOME

List the anticipated impact of this program or service and provide corresponding outcome. For example: Decrease the number of youth engaging in anti-social and delinquent behavior. Eighty (80%) of the twenty-youth involved in the program will not have a formal complaint signed against them for the time that they are in the program.

Anticipated impact: The mentoring sessions increase positive behavior patterns in youth.
Outcome #1: <u>A minimum of 70 out of 100 youth (70%) will successfully complete scheduled mentoring sessions.</u>
Anticipated impact: Youth will be exposed to positive activities using ARISE evidence based Get Smart Life Skills Lessons, which will increase positive behavior patterns and decrease negative behavior.
Outcome #2: <u>A minimum of 70 out of 100 youth (70%) will successfully complete the life skills training.</u>
Anticipated impact: Each successful participant will participate in the closing ceremony and will receive a certificate of completion and incentives.
Outcome #3: <u>A minimum of 70 youth or 70% ages 8 to 16 will successfully complete the program.</u>

Describe how each of the outcomes will be measured: Intake forms, sign-in-sheets, program journals, monthly outcome reports, milestone celebration logs, attendance records and pre& post survey.

JUSTIFICATION

1. Refer to the Recommendation section of the Comprehensive Plan, provide the specific data that supports the need for this program or service: The 2018-2010 Comprehensive Plan & Application supports funding this program or service for prevention programs. There continues to be an exceeding demand for youth who wanted to participate in the program, especially in the summer months when school is not in session. With limited summer enrichment/youth development services, parent/caregivers were seeking options for their children in their communities and there were not enough youth/family engagement activities in high risk communities.
2. Describe what competitive process was used for selecting this agency or service: Request for Proposal
3. Complete this section if the agency listed above was funded to provide this program or service at any time during the previous or current comprehensive planning cycle.
 - a. Refer back to the most recent approved program profile, describe outcomes achieved: As of 5/26/17, 75 or (75%) out of 100 youth admitted to the Youth Development Program did not reoffend while in the program. The program improved participant social and educational development by teaching and reinforcing the intuitive philosophy to be resilient and to increase positive pro social behaviors. The program included weekly mentoring/coaching group sessions utilizing an evidenced-based ARISE curriculum model at each mentoring site. Youth positive behavior patterns were improved via weekly group mentoring sessions aimed at decreasing negative behaviors. Thirty-six weeks of group mentoring life skills training, including the additional 16 weeks staff training in preparation for summer and related activities were part of the recruitment process.

- b. Provide the date and results of the last monitoring: On May 26, 2017 program monitoring was conducted in Linden, NJ. During that time the program had reached 75% of their level of service i.e., served 75 out of 100 youth in high risk communities in the county. Of the youth served, youth remained in the community and were not involved in any type of delinquency or anti-social behavior while in the program. There is ongoing recruitment in the community and the program anticipates exceeding the level of service by the end of the contract period for fiscal year 2017. Monitoring of this program was satisfactory.

c.

Comments: Family nights, which brings families together for dinner, fun and games are held at the Family Success Center in Linden. This is the second year since they started their community garden and have community dinners for youth and their families. They also had a Mother's Day fundraiser, a car drive at Shoprite and Buffalo Wild Wings agreed to donated part of the money, spent at their restaurant, to the program. The fundraising that takes place tries to make up for the deficit in funding each year. Executive Director runs a very successful program. Every year there are more youth that are eager to enter this program and no one gets turn away, so funding is always an ongoing issue. Each success participant will participate in the closing ceremony at the end of the program and will receive a certificate of completion.

PROGRAM PROFILE
CY 2018

A Program Profile must be completed for *each* proposed program and/or service to be funded with State/Community Partnership and Family Court. **Note: If the County's RFP results in changes to the information submitted on this Program Profile, a revised *Attachment C* must be submitted no later than 30 days after the County Freeholder has approved the contract/award.**

County: UnionOriginal Date: August 7, 2017Revision Date: November 1,
2017

Allocation by Funding Source: ☒ Partnership \$45,424 ☐ Family Court \$

Total Allocation: \$45,424

PROGRAM GOAL

☒ **Prevention:** To prevent at-risk youth from engaging in anti-social and delinquent behavior and from taking part in other problem behaviors that are pathways to delinquency.

☒ Primary ☐ Secondary

Funding Allocation and Source: \$45,424/Partnership \$ /

☒ **Diversion:** To provide services and/or informal sanctions to youth who have begun to engage in low level delinquent behavior in an effort to prevent youth from continuing on a delinquent pathway.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$ / \$ /

☐ **Detention/Detention Alternatives:** To insure the youth's presence at the next court hearing and to provide short-term (30-60 days) supervision sufficient to safely maintain appropriate youth in the community while awaiting the final disposition of their case.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$ / \$ /

☒ **Disposition:** To provide the court with a range of options that match the supervision and service needs of youth in their communities in an effort to reduce recidivism.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$ / \$ /

☐ **Re-entry:** To provide youth transitioning from a JJC residential or day program with additional support for successful reintegration into their communities in an effort to reduce recidivism.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$ / \$ /

PROGRAM & PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Program Name or service to be requested (RFP'd): Specialized Performing Arts & Music Enrichment Services

Implementing Agency (if known): Institute of Music for Children, Inc.

Program/Services Description *(When providing the information below, please limit your description to how the allocated funds will be implemented, not the agency's full range of services.)*

- **Program Components/Services** *(The description must minimally include the program components and the referral source):* To prevent and divert a maximum of 45 (45) at-risk youth from the formal juvenile justice system by providing performing arts, instrumental music, and multi-media production classes also to include several youth on probation who can benefit from the performing arts. Program participants should be able to display their talents and abilities to the community; activities should include but not limited to public performances and show improvement in self-discipline as well as behavior amongst their peers through the administration of pre and post surveys. Referrals can be made by schools, parents/caregivers, juvenile conference committee, family crisis intervention unit, law enforcement as a part of stationhouse adjustment, community and community-based organizations to deter negative habits and motivate participants to increase their personal motivation to succeed academically, self-discipline and build resiliency.

- **Target Population:** *Must reflect the Program Category selected above based on its Definition and Rationale. The description must include age, gender (admission criteria):* Forty-five, low-to-moderate income students (male/female) who are at risk of entering the juvenile justice system between the ages of 8-18 years with an emphasis on targeted communities, to include but not limited to Elizabeth, Linden, Hillside, Roselle and Union. Point of Continuum: Prevention and Diversion and Disposition (youth on Probation).

If funding a Prevention or Diversion program or service, list the targeted area to be served (i.e. school, neighborhood or town/community). For example, Area Type: School – High School #1.

Area Type: Town/Community - Targeted Communities - Elizabeth, Linden, Hillside, Roselle, Rahway & Union - # 1

Area Type: School - Grammar, Middle & High # 2

Area Type: Neighborhood - UC Youth

- **Level of Service Type** *(Beds, Classes Days, Evaluations, Group Sessions Hours, Individual Sessions or Youth Slots):*

Service Type: Youth/Slots

Number of Youth/Slots in program at any given time: 45

Number of unduplicated Youth/Slots served during contract period: 45

Comments: There is no maximum number of youth slots in the program at any given time; an activity report will be a mandatory submission each month in order for the county to track the amount of youth that enters the program as well as program capacity. In 2016, the unduplicated youth slots and the level of service exceeded the number of 45 program slot allocations, which was due to increased demand for arts/drama/music for youth and parent/caregivers.

Service Type: _____

Number of _____ in program at any given time: _____

Number of unduplicated _____ served during contract period: _____

Comments: _____

Service Type: _____

Number of _____ in program at any given time: _____

Number of unduplicated _____ served during contract period: _____

Comments: _____

Service Type: _____
Number of _____ in program at any given time: _____
Number of unduplicated _____ served during contract period: _____
Comments: _____

PROGRAM OUTCOME

List the anticipated impact of this program or service and provide corresponding outcome. For example: Decrease the number of youth engaging in anti-social and delinquent behavior. Eighty (80%) of the twenty-youth involved in the program will not have a formal complaint signed against them for the time that they are in the program.

Anticipated impact: Decrease in anti-social behavior and delinquent activities by engaging youth and families/caregivers in performing arts.
Outcome #1: <u>A minimum of 45 out of 45 (100%) students will register for courses.</u>
Anticipated impact: Ninety percent 90% (40/45) students will successfully complete the course
Outcome #2: <u>Sixty-nine percent (69 %) (31/45) students will attend over 65% of classes.</u>
Anticipated impact: Prevent participants who have been engaged in the program from entering the Juvenile Justice System.
Outcome #3: <u>A minimum 60% (27/45) of students will remain out of the Juvenile Justice System for a period of one year.</u>

Describe how each of the outcomes will be measured: Phone/email records, marketing records, enrollment forms, class attendance sheets, teacher preparation notes & performance records, membership applications, sign-in-sheets, communication with families, local law enforcement records if contact with the student /family is unavailable.

JUSTIFICATION

1. Refer to the Recommendation section of the Comprehensive Plan, provide the specific data that supports the need for this program or service: The 2018-2020 Comprehensive Plan & Application supports funding this type of program or service in the prevention, diversion and disposition categories. Over the years, this type of program has achieved successful outcomes. The level of service has expanded each year, from 35 to 40 to 45 clients. Data from the National Endowment of the Arts stated that there has been a drastic reduction in student's ability to access arts programs, i.e., the State of new Jersey when compared to the State's average (New Jersey Arts Education Census), the index scores for arts education show that Union County falls below the State average i.e., 0.3544 versus the State average of 0.5278. The demographic breakdown and target population is 98% minority and 82% have low-moderate income, ranging from the ages from 8-18 years who are being served by the agency.
2. Describe what competitive process was used for selecting this agency or service: Request for Proposal
3. Complete this section if the agency listed above was funded to provide this program or service at any time during the previous or current comprehensive planning cycle.
 - a. Refer back to the most recent approved program profile, describe outcomes achieved: In 2017 the parents volunteered their time for the Institute's third annual "Hearts for the Arts"

pancake breakfast fundraiser for scholarships for Institute students. The Institute held three (3) family workshops and a volunteer/fundraising event over the first quarter. The Institute hosted families for a Yoga workshop, teaching the basics of movement, relaxation and fitness and a financial literacy workshop about financial planning, saving, and other helpful money tips. In the first quarter of 2017, four (4) youth who attended the After School Institute were served. In the second quarter there were 78 youth enrolled in the Summer Institute, 29 of whom were from the YSC's Union County Performing Arts Program; this program runs Monday through Friday from July through August. Sixty percent (60%) (27/45) students who have been engaged in the program will remain out of the Juvenile Justice System for a period of at least one year after program completion.

- b. Provide the date and results of the last monitoring: Provide the date and results of the last monitoring: On the day that the program was monitored on May 26, 2017, the monitoring results showed that 4 out of 45 youth (11%) were served for the Spring Institute and 29 youth were already signed up to participate in the Summer Institute. The program operates on the school calendar cycle to meet heightened participation and allow for parents/caregivers to utilize the program after school on weekdays and weekends, if applicable. At the time of monitoring the number of youth in the program year to date was thirty-three (33). The program is on track to meeting their LOS of 45 for the year. Monitoring evaluation was satisfactory for this program.

Comments: The Institute has worked at the Prevention point under contract to the Youth Services commission for three years. The Level of Service has expanded each year, from 35 to 40 to 45 clients. In the statement of need, the Institute can exceed this capacity - up to tripling the number of clients - if sufficient funding could be made available. This can be accomplished with current staffing, leadership and personnel. The five additional program slots were added in 2014 to meet the growing needs of the county and to expand the program to the diversion category of the JJC Points of Continuum.

PROGRAM PROFILE
CY 2018

A Program Profile must be completed for *each* proposed program and/or service to be funded with State/Community Partnership and Family Court. **Note: If the County's RFP results in changes to the information submitted on this Program Profile, a revised *Attachment C* must be submitted no later than 30 days after the County Freeholder has approved the contract/award.**

County: UnionOriginal Date: August 7, 2017Revision Date: October 24, 2017

Allocation by Funding Source: ☐ Partnership \$____ ☒ Family Court \$90,000

Total Allocation: \$90,000

PROGRAM GOAL

- ☐ *Prevention:* To prevent at-risk youth from engaging in anti-social and delinquent behavior and from taking part in other problem behaviors that are pathways to delinquency.

☐ Primary ☐ Secondary**Funding Allocation and Source:** \$____/____ \$____/____

- ☒ *Diversion:* To provide services and/or informal sanctions to youth who have begun to engage in low level delinquent behavior in an effort to prevent youth from continuing on a delinquent pathway.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$90,000/Family Court \$____/____

- ☐ *Detention/Detention Alternatives:* To insure the youth's presence at the next court hearing and to provide short-term (30-60 days) supervision sufficient to safely maintain appropriate youth in the community while awaiting the final disposition of their case.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$____/____ \$____/____

- ☐ *Disposition:* To provide the court with a range of options that match the supervision and service needs of youth in their communities in an effort to reduce recidivism.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$____/____ \$____/____

- ☐ *Re-entry:* To provide youth transitioning from a JJC residential or day program with additional support for successful reintegration into their communities in an effort to reduce recidivism.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$____/____ \$____/____

PROGRAM & PROGRAM DESCRIPTION**Program Name or service to be requested (RFP'd):** Family Crisis Intervention Unit**Implementing Agency (if known):** Union County Youth Services - This is an internal agreement

Program/Services Description *(When providing the information below, please limit your description to how the allocated funds will be implemented, not the agency's full range of services.)*

- **Program Components/Services** *(The description must minimally include the program components and the referral source):* The Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU) is a legislatively mandated program for families experiencing behaviors of family conflict, runaways, truancy, minor delinquency and threat to safety issues within the family unit warranting intervention. The goal is to mediate crisis, identify appropriate community based resources, so as to prevent future issues, assist in implementation of recommended services, monitor the service provision until the situation is stabilized and recommendations to prevent involvement or further involvement with the court, but if necessary make a petition to the Family Court. Referral sources include parent/caregivers, police, faith-based institutions, schools and/or community-based organizations.

- **Target Population:** *Must reflect the Program Category selected above based on its Definition and Rationale* The description must include age, gender (admission criteria): The target population is juveniles/families with youth (male/female) ages 8-17 that meet admission service delivery criteria and are residents of Union County where there is: 1) a serious threat to the well-being and physical safety of a juvenile; 2) a serious conflict between parent or guardian and a juvenile; 3) an unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours from his/her home; 4) a pattern of unauthorized absences from school by a juvenile subject to the compulsory education provisions of Title 18A of the New Jersey Statutes (N.J.S.A. 2A:4A-22g) constituting truancy; 5) disorderly person or petty disorderly person offense diverted to the Family Crisis Intervention Unit. Point of Continuum: Diversion

If funding a Prevention or Diversion program or service, list the targeted area to be served (i.e. school, neighborhood or town/community). For example, Area Type: School – High School #1.

Area Type: School - Grammar, Middle & High School # 1

Area Type: Town/Community - Youth/Families in Union County # 2

Area Type: Neighborhood - Youth/Families in Union County # 3

- **Level of Service Type** *(Beds, Classes Days, Evaluations, Group Sessions Hours, Individual Sessions or Youth Slots):*

Service Type: Youth/Slots

Number of Youth/Slots in program at any given time: _____

Number of unduplicated Youth/Slots served during contract period: 225

Comments: FCIU will serve a minimum number of unduplicated Youth/Slots during contract period of 225. Each initial face-to-face intervention will be at least 60 minutes in duration and minimum of 30 families will receive at least one follow up appointment. There will be at least 700 hours combined of both in person meetings with therapeutic/ancillary services and FCIU. Subcontract will be based on unduplicated client count for the contract period; there is no maximum number of youth slots in the program at any given time; an activity report will be a mandatory submission each month in order for the county to track the amount of youth who are admitted to the program as well as program capacity.

Service Type: _____

Number of _____ in program at any given time: _____

Number of unduplicated _____ served during contract period: _____

Comments: _____

Service Type: _____

Number of _____ in program at any given time: _____

Number of unduplicated _____ served during contract period: _____

Comments: _____

Service Type: _____

Number of _____ in program at any given time: _____

Number of unduplicated _____ served during contract period: _____

Comments: _____

PROGRAM OUTCOME

List the anticipated impact of this program or service and provide corresponding outcome. For example: Decrease the number of youth engaging in anti-social and delinquent behavior. Eighty (80%) of the twenty-youth involved in the program will not have a formal complaint signed against them for the time that they are in the program.

Anticipated impact: To help families defuse crisis, have familial needs assessed and link them to the most appropriate services.
Outcome #1: <u>A minimum of 225/225 (100%) families will have access to FCIU services.</u>
Anticipated impact: The information and skills obtained through FCIU services will help to reduce the chance or possibility of future involvement in the juvenile justice system.
Outcome #2: <u>70/70 (100%) Youth and families will obtain information and skills from FCIU services.</u>
Anticipated impact: _____
Outcome #3: _____

Describe how each of the outcomes will be measured: Recorded contacts with FCIU counselor or supervisor; counseling progress records; contacts with referred community-based service providers; case management records; recorded family crisis petitions filed with family court; recorded number of out of home or shelter placements

JUSTIFICATION

1. Refer to the Recommendation section of the Comprehensive Plan, provide the specific data that supports the need for this program or service: The 2018-2020 Comprehensive Plan & Application supports funding the FCIU a state mandated program that deals with crisis intervention, family conflict and truancy in an effort to divert youth from the juvenile justice system. At the end of the second quarter 2017 year-to-date 70 out of 225 (31%) youth/families received crisis intervention services, both direct and via telephonic services to provide support. In an effort to prevent court involvement and reduce family crisis in the county, which was evident over the past three years; for example, there was a continual decrease in the total caseload i.e., between 2009 & 2012 there were -25.26%, which led to a reduction in petitions filed by -20%. This evidence showed that although there was a reduction, there is still a continued need to fund this FCIU legislative mandated program, which is an essential component to divert youth from the juvenile justice system and reduce petitions to the family court.
2. Describe what competitive process was used for selecting this agency or service: FCIU is internal agreement with County of Union, Youth Services will provide the crisis intervention

services in CY18; program monitoring, both at the state and county level is used to address program's performance to determine continued funding within the county.

3. Complete this section if the agency listed above was funded to provide this program or service at any time during the previous or current comprehensive planning cycle.
 - a. Refer back to the most recent approved program profile, describe outcomes achieved: At the end of the second quarter 2017 year-to-date, FCIU provided services to 70 out of 225 youth/families (31%) who obtained information and problem-solving techniques to reduce the likelihood of a crisis and the potential of a youth's involvement in delinquent and/or anti-social behavior. In the 2nd quarter, FCIU responded to 2 runaway cases, 8 truancy cases, 28 family conflicts, 4 cases of minor delinquency, 3 threats to personal safety issues, and no human trafficking cases. Of the 45 clients serviced by FCIU, none were sent to family court via Family Crisis Petition resulting in a 95% diversion rate for the 2nd quarter.
 - b. Provide the date and results of the last monitoring: At the time of monitoring on May 26, 2017 there were 70 youth (31%) served year-to-date; the program was effective at going out to the community to address family conflict issues and concerns/barriers in an effort to divert and diffuse crisis issues as well as reducing court involvement by helping them to identify and access community resources that will benefit youth and families. Monitoring evaluation was satisfactory for this state-mandated program.

Comments: The agency's updated computerized system is iCloud. Staff has been working with Effects to Outcomes (ETO); all files are now stored on this software. There were no barriers to services in the second quarter.

**PROGRAM PROFILE
CY 2018**

A Program Profile must be completed for *each* proposed program and/or service to be funded with State/Community Partnership and Family Court. Note: If the County's RFP results in changes to the information submitted on this Program Profile, a revised *Attachment C* must be submitted no later than 30 days after the County Freeholder has approved the contract/award.

County: UnionOriginal Date: August 7, 2017Revision Date: February 6, 2019

Allocation by Funding Source: ☒ Partnership \$9,105.49 ☐ Family Court \$ **Total Allocation:** \$9,105.49

PROGRAM GOAL

- ☐ **Prevention:** To prevent at-risk youth from engaging in anti-social and delinquent behavior and from taking part in other problem behaviors that are pathways to delinquency.

☐ Primary ☐ SecondaryFunding Allocation and Source: \$ / \$ /

- ☐ **Diversion:** To provide services and/or informal sanctions to youth who have begun to engage in low level delinquent behavior in an effort to prevent youth from continuing on a delinquent pathway.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$ / \$ /

- ☒ **Detention/Detention Alternatives:** To insure the youth's presence at the next court hearing and to provide short-term (30-60 days) supervision sufficient to safely maintain appropriate youth in the community while awaiting the final disposition of their case.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$9,105.49/Partnership \$ /

- ☐ **Disposition:** To provide the court with a range of options that match the supervision and service needs of youth in their communities in an effort to reduce recidivism.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$ / \$ /

- ☐ **Re-entry:** To provide youth transitioning from a JJC residential or day program with additional support for successful reintegration into their communities in an effort to reduce recidivism.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$ / \$ /

PROGRAM & PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Program Name or service to be requested (RFP'd): Detention Alternative Electronic Monitoring Anklets

Implementing Agency (if known): Union County Juvenile Detention Center-This is an internal agreement

Program/Services Description (When providing the information below, please limit your description to how the allocated funds will be implemented, not the agency's full range of services.)

- **Program Components/Services** *(The description must minimally include the program components and the referral source):* The Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program is an alternative to secure detention that will alleviate the use of detention and address disproportionate minority overcrowding while the juvenile is awaiting court disposition in the Union County Juvenile Detention Center. Referrals are made by the Superior Court of New Jersey, Union Vicinage. Referrals can be made to the program three ways: (1) via the risk screening tool (RST); the juvenile's score can place he/she in the detention alternative electronic monitoring program; (2) any juvenile appearing before the juvenile court and deemed eligible can be placed on electronic monitoring, which includes but not limited to any juvenile who appears in court not detained or if law enforcement did not place a call to intake for detention placement; (3) by order of the court, a juvenile can be released from detention directly into the electronic monitoring program. In addition, electronic monitoring case management must be available 24/7 to respond to police calls and build relationships with the school and community to strengthen case management services to reduce recidivism while the youth awaits court hearings and disposition of their case. Electronic anklets are connected to assigned youth at the detention center site. Funding will be used for equipment rental services.
- **Target Population:** *Must reflect the Program Category selected above based on its Definition and Rationale* The description must include age, gender (admission criteria): A maximum of eight (8) electronic monitoring units will be used to monitor pre/post adjudicated youth ages 11-17 (male/female) released to parent/caregivers while awaiting final family court dispositions. Juvenile anklets are assigned through family court order to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of pre-release, including scheduled court appearances, school attendance and phone contact requirements. The goal of pre dispositional electronic monitoring is to provide an alternative to juvenile incarceration of low risk offenders and reduce potential juvenile detention overcrowding. Points of Continuum: Detention

If funding a Prevention or Diversion program or service, list the targeted area to be served (i.e. school, neighborhood or town/community). For example, Area Type: School – High School #1.

Area Type: -

Area Type: -

Area Type: -

- **Level of Service Type** *(Beds, Classes Days, Evaluations, Group Sessions Hours, Individual Sessions or Youth Slots):*

Service Type: Youth/Slots

Number of Youth/Slots in program at any given time: 8

Number of unduplicated Youth/Slots served during contract period: 35

Comments: Funding will be used for rental of eight (8) electronic monitoring anklet units.

Two additional units are used as spares.

Service Type: _____

Number of _____ in program at any given time: _____

Number of unduplicated _____ served during contract period: _____

Comments: _____

Service Type: _____

Number of _____ in program at any given time: _____

Number of unduplicated _____ served during contract period: _____

Comments: _____

Service Type: _____

Number of _____ in program at any given time: _____

Number of unduplicated _____ served during contract period: _____

Comments: _____

PROGRAM OUTCOME

List the anticipated impact of this program or service and provide corresponding outcome. For example: Decrease the number of youth engaging in anti-social and delinquent behavior. Eighty (80%) of the twenty-youth involved in the program will not have a formal complaint signed against them for the time that they are in the program.

Anticipated impact: This program will assist in alleviating detention overcrowding and provide the Family Court with pre-adjudicated alternative while the juvenile is awaiting his/her final court hearing

Outcome #1: Family court documents and juvenile detention electronic monitoring equipment assignment records will show that a maximum of eight (8) juvenile detention youth (100%) are equipped with electronic monitoring units within 24 hours following family court preliminary dispositions.

Anticipated impact:

Outcome #2: _____

Anticipated impact:

Outcome #3: _____

Describe how each of the outcomes will be measured: Court orders will be collected by JDC staff and Intakes with consents signed by youth and parent/guardian will be completed. Union County JDC will install and remove EM units as well as provide initial intake. EM staff at Youth Services handles the Case Management portion.

JUSTIFICATION

1. Refer to the Recommendation section of the Comprehensive Plan, provide the specific data that supports the need for this program or service: The 2018-2020 Comprehensive Plan & Application supports the continuation of funding services for the detention category to address issues that deal with youth who are awaiting disposition. In an effort to address, improve and reduce the probability of a juvenile creating a new offense while awaiting disposition, there is a continued need to provide intensive supervision by incorporating use of electronic monitoring ankle units in addition to case management services, which is handled by the EM Case Manager at Youth Services, while actively engaging and providing support to parents/caregivers, youth and community to reduce recidivism. In CY 16, 28 clients were placed in the detention alternative program and 27 out of 28 or 96% successfully completed while being placed on electronic monitoring. In the third quarter one (1) youth was negatively terminated as he picked up another charge and was returned to the Detention Center. At the beginning of the first quarter of CY 17, seven (7) clients were in the program with no violation.

2. Describe what competitive process was used for selecting this agency or service: Union County Juvenile Detention Center-This is an internal agreement
3. Complete this section if the agency listed above was funded to provide this program or service at any time during the previous or current comprehensive planning cycle.
 - a. Refer back to the most recent approved program profile, describe outcomes achieved: On May 24, 2017 year-to- date sixteen youth (16) out of 35 youth (46%) were court ordered for placement on electronic monitoring. All 16 youth (100%) assigned to electronic monitoring were hooked-up within 24 hours following court ordered predispositions. There were no youth remanded back to detention to date.
 - b. Provide the date and results of the last monitoring: On May 24, 2017 program monitoring was conducted in Linden, NJ at the Union County Juvenile Detention Center; there were eight (8) new cases in the second quarter; year to date; sixteen (16); Level of Service (LOS) for the contract year is thirty-five (35) youth on EM. Monitoring of this program was satisfactory.

Comments: Union County Juvenile Detention/Electronic Monitoring Officer will only install and remove EM units as well as provide initial intake.

**PROGRAM PROFILE
CY 2018**

A Program Profile must be completed for *each* proposed program and/or service to be funded with State/Community Partnership and Family Court. **Note: If the County's RFP results in changes to the information submitted on this Program Profile, a revised *Attachment C* must be submitted no later than 30 days after the County Freeholder has approved the contract/award.**

County: UnionOriginal Date: August 7, 2017Revision Date: December 5,
2018

Allocation by Funding Source: ☒ Partnership \$37,400 ☒ Family Court \$20,000**Total Allocation:** \$57,400

PROGRAM GOAL

- ☐ *Prevention:* To prevent at-risk youth from engaging in anti-social and delinquent behavior and from taking part in other problem behaviors that are pathways to delinquency.

☐ Primary ☐ Secondary

Funding Allocation and Source: \$____/___ \$____/___

- ☐ *Diversion:* To provide services and/or informal sanctions to youth who have begun to engage in low level delinquent behavior in an effort to prevent youth from continuing on a delinquent pathway.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$____/___ \$____/___

- ☐ *Detention/Detention Alternatives:* To insure the youth's presence at the next court hearing and to provide short-term (30-60 days) supervision sufficient to safely maintain appropriate youth in the community while awaiting the final disposition of their case.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$____/___ \$____/___

- ☒ *Disposition:* To provide the court with a range of options that match the supervision and service needs of youth in their communities in an effort to reduce recidivism.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$37,400/Partnership \$____/___

- ☒ *Re-entry:* To provide youth transitioning from a JJC residential or day program with additional support for successful reintegration into their communities in an effort to reduce recidivism.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$20,000/Family Court \$____/___

PROGRAM & PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Program Name or service to be requested (RFP'd): Union County Educational Achievement Center

Implementing Agency (if known): Boxwood Development Services, LLC

Program/Services Description *(When providing the information below, please limit your description to how the allocated funds will be implemented, not the agency's full range of services.)*

- **Program Components/Services** *(The description must minimally include the program components and the referral source):* To provide a skills curriculum and service planning to conduct General Education Diploma (GED) courses in the core areas that will assist probationers who desire to achieve their GED diplomas or need academic assistance as well as to participate in life skills evidence based program as part of their disposition options for in school, out of school and/or suspended probationers to assist in behavioral modification. Teaching staff in conjunction with probation officers or designees will provide a daily plan that supports the service plan, promotes and reinforces skills and implements learning theory principles to make a significant difference in the educational level of each participant (Strom, et. al, 2010). All referrals are from the Probation Division, JJC Parole & Transitional Services.

- **Target Population:** *Must reflect the Program Category selected above based on its Definition and Rationale*
The description must include age, gender (admission criteria): Union County youth male/female ages 14-21 who have been adjudicated delinquent and are serving a term of probation or placed in the regular Juvenile Intensive Care Program (JISP). Points of Continuum - Disposition and Reentry

If funding a Prevention or Diversion program or service, list the targeted area to be served (i.e. school, neighborhood or town/community). For example, Area Type: School – High School #1.

Area Type: -

Area Type: -

Area Type: -

- **Level of Service Type** *(Beds, Classes Days, Evaluations, Group Sessions Hours, Individual Sessions or Youth Slots):*

Service Type: Youth/Slots

Number of Youth/Slots in program at any given time: 6

Number of unduplicated Youth/Slots served during contract period: 20

Comments: Subcontract will be based on unduplicated client count for the contract period; there is no maximum number of youth slots in the program at any given time; an activity report will be a mandatory submission each month in order for the county to track the amount of youth that enters the program as well as program capacity. Program may have to increase the number of probationers based on the term of youth's probationary period.

Service Type: _____

Number of _____ in program at any given time: _____

Number of unduplicated _____ served during contract period: _____

Comments: _____

Service Type: _____

Number of _____ in program at any given time: _____

Number of unduplicated _____ served during contract period: _____

Comments: _____

Service Type: _____

Number of _____ in program at any given time: _____

Number of unduplicated _____ served during contract period: _____

Comments: _____

PROGRAM OUTCOME

List the anticipated impact of this program or service and provide corresponding outcome. For example: Decrease the number of youth engaging in anti-social and delinquent behavior. Eighty (80%) of the twenty-youth involved in the program will not have a formal complaint signed against them for the time that they are in the program.

Anticipated impact: These pre- test scores will be used to measure progress and prepare students to attain a high-school diploma or GED
Outcome #1: <u>A minimum of 5 out of 20 youth (25%) will complete High School equivalency exam preparation services all in the disposition category.</u>
Anticipated impact: Youth will develop and build economic and social opportunities for themselves.
Outcome #2: <u>A minimum of 10 out of 20 youth (50%) of those completing High School or obtaining a GED will apply for postsecondary education or occupational training programs(8 disposition, 2 reentry)</u>
Anticipated impact: Mentoring will help prepare youth for a successful passage to adulthood to avoid recidivism
Outcome #3: <u>A minimum of 5 out of 20 youth (25%) will participate in the mentoring component (5 disposition/parole)</u>

Describe how each of the outcomes will be measured: TABE or a basic skills "pre" test of the readiness of each GED student, test scores used to measure progress; employment applications and resumes; post-secondary educational or occupational training program applications; Pre/post questionnaires to be used for the life skills course and individual goals and satisfaction surveys to be completed by mentees

JUSTIFICATION

1. Refer to the Recommendation section of the Comprehensive Plan, provide the specific data that supports the need for this program or service: The 2018-2020 Comprehensive Plan & Application supports funding program services in the disposition and reentry categories. Since many of the probationers are underperforming in school based on the following reasons i.e., not at the educational grade level based on their age, some of them require additional support to achieve their GED diploma and need tutorial assistance and in some cases, they are able to return to their regular school; intensive supervision and monitoring of school attendance will be addressed by probation officers during the program enrollment. In New Jersey, about 19,000 students failed to graduate in 2007 that potentially will have costly implications and the data showed that students who do not graduate are twice as likely to continue to live in poverty, three times as likely to be unemployed, and eight times as likely to end up in jail or prison. In 2015-2016 school years the County of Union's dropout rate was a total of 775 males and females, which includes 47 White males, 31 White females, 109 Black males, 99 Black females, 274 Hispanic males, 203 Hispanic females, 5 Asian males, 3 Asian females, 2 Hawaiian Native males, 0 Hawaiian females, 1 other races male & 1 other races female.
2. Describe what competitive process was used for selecting this agency or service: Request for Proposal

3. Complete this section if the agency listed above was funded to provide this program or service at any time during the previous or current comprehensive planning cycle.
- a. Refer back to the most recent approved program profile, describe outcomes achieved: On May 24, 2017 year-to-date four (4) youth out of 20 youth (20%) were eligible to receive GED prep classes, life skills curriculum training, and/or Mentoring & Leadership Development Training. One student passed all five sections of the High School Proficiency Test and graduated on June 30th. The Program held a graduation ceremony in a conference room at the Elizabeth Public Library. Three other students in the program attended the graduation ceremony along with their family members as well as their Probation Officers, Jennifer Edwards, Asst. Director of Probation and members of the YSC staff. All three students received a certificate of recognition for all their hard work and for consistently having good attendance; they are working towards taking the GED test in the fall. The program's staff helped two youth obtained summer employment and match one youth with a screened local contractor for job shadowing and is assisting a fourth student to obtain his government ID.
 - b. Provide the date and results of the last monitoring: On May 24, 2017 program monitoring was conducted at the Roselle site. The program operates out of the Union County Probation Department in Elizabeth and Boxwood's office in Roselle. The Roselle site supports youth who are off probation who require ongoing educational and employment support. Fifteen (15) probation and five (5) reentry youth will be eligible to receive GED prep classes, life skills curriculum training, and/or Mentoring & Leadership Development training. Three students took the high school Proficiency test this quarter; one passed all sections, one passed four out of five sections and one passed three of the five sections. This disposition and reentry program has reached 20% of their level of service i.e. served four (4) youth year-to-date. Monitoring of this program was satisfactory.

Comments: The staff goes above and beyond to help their students get their GED. At times they also provide food, clothing and help for the family whenever needed. They also provide incentives for students to show up and they encourage participation. The service provider is now keeping a record of all the youth that attend the program's extra curricula activities, which also includes all the extras that they provide their students.

PROGRAM PROFILE
CY 2018

A Program Profile must be completed for *each* proposed program and/or service to be funded with State/Community Partnership and Family Court. **Note: If the County's RFP results in changes to the information submitted on this Program Profile, a revised *Attachment C* must be submitted no later than 30 days after the County Freeholder has approved the contract/award.**

County: UnionOriginal Date: August 7, 2017Revision Date: October 24, 2017**Allocation by Funding Source:** ☒ Partnership \$60,000 ☐ Family Court \$ _____**Total Allocation:** \$60,000**PROGRAM GOAL**

- ☒ **Prevention:** To prevent at-risk youth from engaging in anti-social and delinquent behavior and from taking part in other problem behaviors that are pathways to delinquency.

☐ Primary ☐ Secondary**Funding Allocation and Source:** \$ ____/____ \$ ____/____

- ☒ **Diversion:** To provide services and/or informal sanctions to youth who have begun to engage in low level delinquent behavior in an effort to prevent youth from continuing on a delinquent pathway.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$ ____/____ \$ ____/____

- ☐ **Detention/Detention Alternatives:** To insure the youth's presence at the next court hearing and to provide short-term (30-60 days) supervision sufficient to safely maintain appropriate youth in the community while awaiting the final disposition of their case.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$ ____/____ \$ ____/____

- ☒ **Disposition:** To provide the court with a range of options that match the supervision and service needs of youth in their communities in an effort to reduce recidivism.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$60,000/Partnership \$ ____/____

- ☒ **Re-entry:** To provide youth transitioning from a JJC residential or day program with additional support for successful reintegration into their communities in an effort to reduce recidivism.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$ ____/____ \$ ____/____**PROGRAM & PROGRAM DESCRIPTION**

Program Name or service to be requested (RFP'd): Juvenile Outpatient Early Intervention and Sexual Offender Program

Implementing Agency (if known): Trinitas Regional Medical Center

Program/Services Description *(When providing the information below, please limit your description to how the allocated funds will be implemented, not the agency's full range of services.)*

- **Program Components/Services** *(The description must minimally include the program components and the referral source):* To provide trauma-sensitive, cognitive behavior therapy and sex offender specific treatment services to at-risk youth who are not involved in the juvenile justice system; court-ordered youth charged with sexual offending behaviors and re-entry youth who are returning from JJC residential/secure facility referred by the Parole Board. Referrals are received from families, schools, pediatricians, and community agencies, the Courts and JJC Parole and Transitional Services. Treatment modalities include individual, group, family therapy and multi-family psycho-educational groups in the context of an individualized plan of Educational/prevention-focused workshops will be required throughout the contract period to address sexual behavior-related topics, such as sexting and social media influences.

- **Target Population:** *Must reflect the Program Category selected above based on its Definition and Rationale*
The description must include age, gender (admission criteria): Juveniles ages 13-21 years of age (male/female) with sexual behavior problems and sexually abusive behaviors who have been court ordered or serving a term of probation or youth returning from a JJC secure and/or residential facility in the reentry category; and youth who are not court involved, and displaying early signs of inappropriate sexual behavior between the ages 6-14 years. Points of Continuum: Prevention, Diversion, Disposition and Re-Entry.

If funding a Prevention or Diversion program or service, list the targeted area to be served (i.e. school, neighborhood or town/community). For example, Area Type: School – High School #1.

Area Type: Neighborhood - Families # 1

Area Type: Town/Community - Community agencies, the Courts, JJC Parole & Transitional Services # 2

Area Type: School - Grammar, Middle & High School # 3

- **Level of Service Type (Beds, Classes Days, Evaluations, Group Sessions Hours, Individual Sessions or Youth Slots):**

Service Type: Group Sessions

Number of Group Sessions in program at any given time: 10

Number of unduplicated Youth/Slots served during contract period: 28

Comments: Subcontract will be based on unduplicated client count for the contract period; there is no maximum number of youth slots in the program at any given time; an activity report will be a mandatory submission each month in order for the county to track the amount of youth that enters the program as well as program capacity. Eight (8) youth in the diversion, disposition & reentry categories to be served and 20 youth in the prevention category based on educational workshops, but can exceed program allocation slot count, if individualized services are conducted by the potential agency provider.

Service Type: Individual Sessions

Number of Individual Sessions in program at any given time: 4

Number of unduplicated Youth/Slots served during contract period: 28

Comments: Subcontract will be based on unduplicated client count for the contract period; there is no maximum number of youth slots in the program at any given time; an activity report will be a mandatory submission each month in order for the county to track the amount of youth that enters the program as well as program capacity. Eight (8) youth in the diversion, disposition & reentry categories to be served and 20 youth in the prevention category based

on educational workshops, but can exceed program allocation slot count, if individualized services are conducted by the potential agency provider.

Service Type: _____

Number of _____ in program at any given time: _____

Number of unduplicated _____ served during contract period: _____

Comments: _____

Service Type: _____

Number of _____ in program at any given time: _____

Number of unduplicated _____ served during contract period: _____

Comments: _____

PROGRAM OUTCOME

List the anticipated impact of this program or service and provide corresponding outcome. For example: Decrease the number of youth engaging in anti-social and delinquent behavior. Eighty (80%) of the twenty-youth involved in the program will not have a formal complaint signed against them for the time that they are in the program.

Anticipated impact: Sexual Offender Treatment works in reducing recidivism. (75%) of youth referred to the program will successfully engage in treatment.

Outcome #1: A minimum of 15 out of 20 youth (75%) in Prevention will successfully complete the Outpatient Juvenile Sexual Offender Program.

Diversion, Disposition & Reentry: 6 out of 8 (75%) of referred clients meet identified treatment goals

Anticipated impact: There can be a measurable reduction in children's risk levels for offending behaviors at a later age, as well as reducing their potential for victimization.

Outcome #2: Prevention: Roadmaps to Recovery Questionnaire results will show that 15 out of 20 (75%) of youth will demonstrate increased knowledge of healthy sexual behaviors.

Diversion, Disposition & Reentry: Referral source follow-up records (for example, Probation/Parole) will show that 5 out of 8 (63%) youth referred to program who are successfully discharged will not commit or re-offend 6 months post-discharge.

Anticipated impact: There can be a measurable reduction in children's risk levels for offending behaviors at a later age, as well as reducing their potential for victimization.

Outcome #3: Outcome #3: Prevention: Juvenile Sex Offender Risk Assessment records measured on admission and discharge will show that 6 out of 8 (75%) youth will have marked reduction in their sexual behavior problems

Diversion, Disposition & Reentry: Child Sexual Behavior Inventory testing completed by parents/caregivers and school personnel will show that 6 out of 8 (75%) youth will progress to complete all 4 levels of treatment

Describe how each of the outcomes will be measured: Attendance records, sign-in-sheet, at time of admission and discharge using Child Sexual Behavior Inventory (CSBI) measures, level of risk using Juvenile Sex Offender Risk Assessment (JSORA), Trinitas Outpatient Satisfaction Surveys for youth & parents/caregivers

JUSTIFICATION

1. Refer to the Recommendation section of the Comprehensive Plan, provide the specific data that supports the need for this program or service: The 2018-2020 Comprehensive Plan & Application supports the continuation of funding services for the Juvenile Outpatient Early Intervention and Sexual Offender Program in the prevention, diversion, disposition and reentry categories. This program is the only comprehensive community based outpatient sex offender program in the county with an 18 months treatment modality. The program was expanded to meet the needs of youth returning (reentry) from a JJC residential and/or secure facility as well as serving a term of probation to ensure compliance with the sexting laws that were passed in 2013. During the second quarter the number of juveniles treated year-to-date was twenty-four (24).
2. Describe what competitive process was used for selecting this agency or service: Request for Proposal
3. Complete this section if the agency listed above was funded to provide this program or service at any time during the previous or current comprehensive planning cycle.
 - a. Refer back to the most recent approved program profile, describe outcomes achieved: At the end of the second quarter April-June the number of juveniles treated year-to-date was twenty-four (24) youth or 85% were served in all program areas, which showed participant knowledge of healthy sexual development and behaviors as a result of participation in Pathways, Game Based Cognitive Behavioral Therapy and Roadmaps to Recovery curriculums.
 - b. Provide the date and results of the last monitoring: During the second quarter of 2017, there were fourteen (14) referrals made to the program, nine (9) were accepted. Four (4) of the referrals were accepted to the JSO Program (Disposition/Reentry). Two of the accepted referrals were for the SHARES Program (education/Prevention). Three of the accepted referrals were for Healthy Boundaries. LOS for Prevention Strategies- Basic Boundaries (ages 6-9) and Healthy Boundaries (ages 10-14) is twenty (20); the LOS for Diversion, Disposition and Re-entry (ages 13-21) is eight (8). On May 23, 2017, monitoring of this program was satisfactory.

Comments: The track for Prevention is also known as the SHARE; (Education/Prevention Sexting Program). Disposition/Reentry, Early Intervention/Diversion juveniles are the only stats entered in the JAMS report. Basic Boundaries youth ages eight (8) and under are not included, therefore the numbers may not be exact in the system as compared to the program.

PROGRAM PROFILE
CY 2018

A Program Profile must be completed for *each* proposed program and/or service to be funded with State/Community Partnership and Family Court. **Note: If the County's RFP results in changes to the information submitted on this Program Profile, a revised *Attachment C* must be submitted no later than 30 days after the County Freeholder has approved the contract/award.**

County: UnionOriginal Date: August 7, 2017Revision Date: November 1,
2017

Allocation by Funding Source: ☒ Partnership \$90,000 ☐ Family Court \$ _____**Total Allocation: \$90,000**

PROGRAM GOAL

- ☐ *Prevention:* To prevent at-risk youth from engaging in anti-social and delinquent behavior and from taking part in other problem behaviors that are pathways to delinquency.

☐ Primary ☐ Secondary**Funding Allocation and Source:** \$ ____/____ \$ ____/____

- ☒ *Diversion:* To provide services and/or informal sanctions to youth who have begun to engage in low level delinquent behavior in an effort to prevent youth from continuing on a delinquent pathway.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$ ____/____ \$ ____/____

- ☐ *Detention/Detention Alternatives:* To insure the youth's presence at the next court hearing and to provide short-term (30-60 days) supervision sufficient to safely maintain appropriate youth in the community while awaiting the final disposition of their case.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$ ____/____ \$ ____/____

- ☒ *Disposition:* To provide the court with a range of options that match the supervision and service needs of youth in their communities in an effort to reduce recidivism.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$90,000/Partnership \$ ____/____

- ☒ *Re-entry:* To provide youth transitioning from a JJC residential or day program with additional support for successful reintegration into their communities in an effort to reduce recidivism.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$ ____/____ \$ ____/____

PROGRAM & PROGRAM DESCRIPTION**Program Name or service to be requested (RFP'd):** Youth Counseling Services**Implementing Agency (if known):** Family & Children's Services

Program/Services Description *(When providing the information below, please limit your description to how the allocated funds will be implemented, not the agency's full range of services.)*

- **Program Components/Services** *(The description must minimally include the program components and the referral source):* Diversion: Counselors will work with youth to address and resolve any individual/family crisis or anti-social behaviors that may put the youth at risk of becoming further involved with the Juvenile Justice system; (7 youth). Disposition: Counselors will assist adjudicated youth and their families to comply with the specific sanctions and services as imposed by the court. Individual case plans will address different life domains and will serve to address any behaviors that may cause youth further interaction with the Juvenile Justice system; (28 youth). Reentry: Counselors will work with the youth to address community re-integration and transition by providing counseling services; (10 youth). Based on the level of involvement with the Juvenile Justice System (JJS), services could consist of up to fifteen (15) sessions with an option for three (3) follow-up sessions determined on a case by case basis. Emphasis will be to improve youth functioning and family interaction-specific needs/problems will be identified and addressed which includes mental health needs, trauma and behavioral or delinquent behaviors. Reentry referrals come from Parole and Probation; Disposition referrals come from Probation and Diversion referrals come from the Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU) and Superior Court Family Division.

- **Target Population:** *Must reflect the Program Category selected above based on its Definition and Rationale*
The description must include age, gender (admission criteria): Youth ages 13-21 male/female who have been referred from of the following JJC Points of Continuum: Diversion, Disposition and Reentry

If funding a Prevention or Diversion program or service, list the targeted area to be served (i.e. school, neighborhood or town/community). For example, Area Type: School – High School #1.

Area Type: Town/Community - Diversion - Superior Court/Family Division & FCIU # 1

Area Type: -

Area Type: -

- **Level of Service Type** *(Beds, Classes Days, Evaluations, Group Sessions Hours, Individual Sessions or Youth Slots):*

Service Type: Youth/Slots

Number of Youth/Slots in program at any given time: no max #

Number of unduplicated Youth/Slots served during contract period: 45

Comments: Subcontract is based on unduplicated client count for the contract period; there is no maximum number of youth slots in the program at any given time, since it is based on court order referrals. An activity report is submitted each month in order to track the amount of youth placed on the electronic monitoring device as well as program activities, if applicable.

Service Type: _____

Number of _____ in program at any given time: _____

Number of unduplicated _____ served during contract period: _____

Comments: _____

Service Type: _____

Number of _____ in program at any given time: _____

Number of unduplicated _____ served during contract period: _____

Comments: _____

Service Type: _____
Number of _____ in program at any given time: _____
Number of unduplicated _____ served during contract period: _____
Comments: _____

PROGRAM OUTCOME

List the anticipated impact of this program or service and provide corresponding outcome. For example: Decrease the number of youth engaging in anti-social and delinquent behavior. Eighty (80%) of the twenty-youth involved in the program will not have a formal complaint signed against them for the time that they are in the program.

Anticipated impact: Documentation will show progression of youth/families that continue in the program
Outcome #1: : Progress/Session notes and log sheets will show that a minimum of 36 out of 45 (80%) referred youth will attend at least 2 sessions and have a case plan formulated. (Diversion: 16%; Disposition: 24%; Reentry: 62%)
Anticipated impact: Referred youth will show an improvement on the Youth Self -Report (YSR)
Outcome #2: Youth Self-Report (YSR) assessment tool will be administered to youth at intake and discharge will show that a minimum of 36 out of 45 (80%) referred youth will show an improvement on the YSR
Anticipated impact: Youth will have no interaction with the JJC during the course of the program
Outcome #3: Verbal report from youth/responsible party; progress/session notes, log sheet will show that a minimum of 36 out of 45 (80%) referred youth will have no interaction with the Juvenile Justice System (JJS) during the course of the program

Describe how each of the outcomes will be measured: Progress/session notes; log sheets, Youth Self-Report (YSR); verbal report from youth/responsible party

JUSTIFICATION

1. Refer to the Recommendation section of the Comprehensive Plan, provide the specific data that supports the need for this program or service: The 2018-2020 Comprehensive Plan & Application supports the continuation of funding counseling services. In 2016, a total of 51 youth were served and level of services were exceeded showing a need i.e., 51 out of 45 youth or 113%. The number of youth returning from a JJC residential/secure facility will be increasing, since over 60 youth were adjudicated delinquent in 2015-2016. Union County is the third highest in the State of New Jersey of detained youth.
2. Describe what competitive process was used for selecting this agency or service: Request for Proposal
3. Complete this section if the agency listed above was funded to provide this program or service at any time during the previous or current comprehensive planning cycle.
 - a. Refer back to the most recent approved program profile, describe outcomes achieved: In 2016, the agency served 51 youth (113%) in the three categories of the JJC Points of Continuum: Diversion, Disposition and Reentry Services.

- b. Provide the date and results of the last monitoring: Monitoring took place on May 23, 2017 at Family & Children's Services in Elizabeth. Thirteen (13) youth were placed on a waiting list at the end of December 2016 and accepted into the program in January 2017. Pending any waiting list for service, a case is opened immediately upon acceptance and assigned to a clinician. Staff attempt to contact clients within 48 hours (2 business days) of referral. In the first quarter of 2017 nineteen (19) youth were entered in JAMS. There were fourteen (14) referrals for the month of April and May; twenty-Six (26) youth are still active and seven (7) have been discharged. The LOS year-to-date is 33 youth. Level of Service (LOS) for contract year is forty-five (45), which the program will exceed. Monitoring of this program was satisfactory.

Comments: Union County's juvenile arrest rate and numerous well conducted meta-analyses identifying Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (CBT) as a particularly effective intervention for reducing the recidivism of juvenile offenders there appears to be a distinct need for this proposed program. Family and Children's services offers Trauma Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT), an evidenced based program to youth referred to the Youth Counseling Services Program.

PROGRAM PROFILE
CY 2018

A Program Profile must be completed for *each* proposed program and/or service to be funded with State/Community Partnership and Family Court. **Note: If the County's RFP results in changes to the information submitted on this Program Profile, a revised *Attachment C* must be submitted no later than 30 days after the County Freeholder has approved the contract/award.**

County: UnionOriginal Date: August 7, 2017Revision Date: December 5,
2018

Allocation by Funding Source: ☒ Partnership \$25,200 ☐ Family Court \$

Total Allocation: \$25,200

PROGRAM GOAL

- ☐ *Prevention:* To prevent at-risk youth from engaging in anti-social and delinquent behavior and from taking part in other problem behaviors that are pathways to delinquency.

☐ Primary ☐ SecondaryFunding Allocation and Source: \$ / \$ /

- ☐ *Diversion:* To provide services and/or informal sanctions to youth who have begun to engage in low level delinquent behavior in an effort to prevent youth from continuing on a delinquent pathway.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$ / \$ /

- ☐ *Detention/Detention Alternatives:* To insure the youth's presence at the next court hearing and to provide short-term (30-60 days) supervision sufficient to safely maintain appropriate youth in the community while awaiting the final disposition of their case.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$ / \$ /

- ☒ *Disposition:* To provide the court with a range of options that match the supervision and service needs of youth in their communities in an effort to reduce recidivism.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$25,200/Partnership \$ /

- ☒ *Re-entry:* To provide youth transitioning from a JJC residential or day program with additional support for successful reintegration into their communities in an effort to reduce recidivism.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$ / \$ /

PROGRAM & PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Program Name or service to be requested (RFP'd): Trinitas Juvenile Justice Substance Abuse Program

Implementing Agency (if known): Trinitas Regional Medical Center

Program/Services Description *(When providing the information below, please limit your description to how the allocated funds will be implemented, not the agency's full range of services.)*

- **Program Components/Services** *(The description must minimally include the program components and the referral source):* To provide substance abuse treatment services for court ordered youth serving a term of probation, including youth returning to Union County from a JJC secure facility and/or residential setting. Referrals for the Trinitas Juvenile Justice Substance Abuse Services are received from the family, the court, probation and JJC Parole & Transitional Services and are directed to the Social Work Assistant or the Program Director.
- **Target Population:** *Must reflect the Program Category selected above based on its Definition and Rationale* The description must include age, gender (admission criteria): Male or female youth, ages 13-21 years, who are Union County residents. Points of Continuum: Disposition and Re-Entry

If funding a Prevention or Diversion program or service, list the targeted area to be served (i.e. school, neighborhood or town/community). For example, Area Type: School – High School #1.

Area Type: -

Area Type: -

Area Type: -

- **Level of Service Type** *(Beds, Classes Days, Evaluations, Group Sessions Hours, Individual Sessions or Youth Slots):*

Service Type: Group Sessions

Number of Group Sessions in program at any given time: 10 youth per session

Number of unduplicated Group Sessions served during contract period: 15

Comments: Subcontract is based on unduplicated client count for the contract period, there is no maximum number of youth slots in the program at any given time; an activity report is submitted each month in order for the county to track the amount of youth that enters the program as well as program capacity.

Service Type: Individual Sessions

Number of Individual Sessions in program at any given time: 4

Number of unduplicated Individual Sessions served during contract period: 15

Comments: Subcontract is based on unduplicated client count for the contract period, there is no maximum number of youth slots in the program at any given time; an activity report is submitted each month in order for the county to track the amount of youth that enters the program as well as program capacity.

Service Type: _____

Number of _____ in program at any given time: _____

Number of unduplicated _____ served during contract period: _____

Comments: _____

Service Type: _____

Number of _____ in program at any given time: _____

Number of unduplicated _____ served during contract period: _____

Comments: _____

PROGRAM OUTCOME

List the anticipated impact of this program or service and provide corresponding outcome. For example: Decrease the number of youth engaging in anti-social and delinquent behavior. Eighty (80%) of the twenty-youth involved in the program will not have a formal complaint signed against them for the time that they are in the program.

Anticipated impact: To help youth reduce drug use and reduce problem drinking
Outcome #1: <u>Urine Drug Screening (UDS) results will show that a minimum of 8 out of 15 (53%) of referred clients will meet identified treatment goals</u>
Anticipated impact: To help youth reduce criminal re-offending
Outcome #2: <u>Monthly participants reports , including probation/parole repeat offender reports will show a minimum of 6 out of 9 (67%) youth who are successfully discharged will not relapse or re-offend 3 months post-discharge</u>
Anticipated impact: will be reduced drug use, reduced problem drinking, reduced criminal re-offending and improved functioning in home, school, community and work.
Outcome #3: <u>Trinitas Outpatient Customer satisfaction Surveys will show that a minimum of 13 out of 15 (87%) will report satisfaction of services (scores of 4 or 5) on a scale of 1 to 5</u>

Describe how each of the outcomes will be measured: Negative UDS results, attendance/participation/school/work behavior and attendance, free of VOP's or additional charges, family involvement, follow-ups on a monthly basis & contact probation/parole for any repeat offense reports and Satisfaction Surveys for youth and parent(s)/caregiver(s)

JUSTIFICATION

1. Refer to the Recommendation section of the Comprehensive Plan, provide the specific data that supports the need for this program or service: The 2018-2020 Comprehensive Plan & Application data supports the continuation of funding substance abuse services. It was determined based on the substance abuse evaluation results that were being done by the court and independent evaluators as well as the proposed recommendations being made by the Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT), that many of the participants required Mentally Ill Chemically Addicted (MICA) services.
2. Describe what competitive process was used for selecting this agency or service: Request for Proposal
3. Complete this section if the agency listed above was funded to provide this program or service at any time during the previous or current comprehensive planning cycle.
 - a. Refer back to the most recent approved program profile, describe outcomes achieved: For the second quarter, the overall attendance rate was 90%, which is an increase from the first quarter's attendance rate and a 9% increase from the 4th quarter of 2017
 - b. Provide the date and results of the last monitoring: On May 23, 2017 program monitoring was conducted in Elizabeth, NJ. In the second quarter there were a total of 10 clients served in the program and 4 discharges. Of the ten youth served, two clients were unsuccessfully discharged, one was transferred to a JJC facility and one graduated after successfully completing the program. In addition, one new client was referred to the program in the first quarter, but his intake date was completed in the beginning of the second quarter, resulting in there being a total of six (6) new clients accepted in this

quarter. Ten youth year-to-date; Level of Service (LOS) for contract year is fifteen (15). Referrals have increased this year. Monitoring of this program was satisfactory.

Comments: Out of the surveyed individuals and families, 100% reported satisfaction of services. 100% of clients reported that the program is helping them work towards reaching their therapeutic goals as they re-enter into the community.

**PROGRAM PROFILE
CY 2018**

A Program Profile must be completed for *each* proposed program and/or service to be funded with State/Community Partnership and Family Court. **Note: If the County's RFP results in changes to the information submitted on this Program Profile, a revised *Attachment C* must be submitted no later than 30 days after the County Freeholder has approved the contract/award.**

County: UnionOriginal Date: August 7, 2017Revision Date: December 9, 2018

Allocation by Funding Source: ☒ Partnership \$53,700 ☐ Family Court \$6,452**Total Allocation:** \$60,152

PROGRAM GOAL

- ☐ **Prevention:** To prevent at-risk youth from engaging in anti-social and delinquent behavior and from taking part in other problem behaviors that are pathways to delinquency.

☐ Primary ☐ Secondary**Funding Allocation and Source:** \$____/____ \$____/____

- ☐ **Diversion:** To provide services and/or informal sanctions to youth who have begun to engage in low level delinquent behavior in an effort to prevent youth from continuing on a delinquent pathway.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$____/____ \$____/____

- ☐ **Detention/Detention Alternatives:** To insure the youth's presence at the next court hearing and to provide short-term (30-60 days) supervision sufficient to safely maintain appropriate youth in the community while awaiting the final disposition of their case.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$____/____ \$____/____

- ☒ **Disposition:** To provide the court with a range of options that match the supervision and service needs of youth in their communities in an effort to reduce recidivism.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$____/____ \$____/____

- ☒ **Re-entry:** To provide youth transitioning from a JJC residential or day program with additional support for successful reintegration into their communities in an effort to reduce recidivism.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$53,700/Partnership \$6,452/Family Court

PROGRAM & PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Program Name or service to be requested (RFP'd): Union County Reentry Wellness Program
Implementing Agency (if known): Communities in Cooperation, Inc.

Program/Services Description *(When providing the information below, please limit your description to how the allocated funds will be implemented, not the agency's full range of services.)*

- **Program Components/Services** *(The description must minimally include the program components and the referral source):* To provide mentoring services to further develop a sustainable reentry service delivery system for probationers/parolees that build a more comprehensive community integration network to prevent recidivism for youth transitioning from JJC residential/secure facilities. CIC has formal and informal referral arrangements with a variety of community agencies, family court, Department of Child Protection & Permanency (DCPP), local hospitals and schools.

- **Target Population:** *Must reflect the Program Category selected above based on its Definition and Rationale*
The description must include age, gender (admission criteria): Male/Female youth between the ages of 13-21 years old, who are returning to Union County from the Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC), who are on probation or parole supervision. Points of the Continuum: Reentry and Disposition

If funding a Prevention or Diversion program or service, list the targeted area to be served (i.e. school, neighborhood or town/community). For example, Area Type: School – High School #1.

Area Type: -

Area Type: -

Area Type: -

- **Level of Service Type (Beds, Classes Days, Evaluations, Group Sessions Hours, Individual Sessions or Youth Slots):**

Service Type: Youth/Slots

Number of Youth/Slots in program at any given time: 10

Number of unduplicated Youth/Slots served during contract period: 50

Comments: Subcontract is based on unduplicated client count for the contract period; there is no maximum number of youth slots in the program at any given time; an activity report is submitted each month in order for the county to track the amount of youth that enters the program as well as program capacity.

Service Type: _____

Number of _____ in program at any given time: _____

Number of unduplicated _____ served during contract period: _____

Comments: _____

Service Type: _____

Number of _____ in program at any given time: _____

Number of unduplicated _____ served during contract period: _____

Comments: _____

Service Type: _____

Number of _____ in program at any given time: _____

Number of unduplicated _____ served during contract period: _____

Comments: _____

PROGRAM OUTCOME

List the anticipated impact of this program or service and provide corresponding outcome. For example: Decrease the number of youth engaging in anti-social and delinquent behavior. Eighty (80%)

of the twenty-youth involved in the program will not have a formal complaint signed against them for the time that they are in the program.

Anticipated impact: Reduce the recidivism rate for 50 reentry youth.
Outcome #1: <u>Case plans, intake forms, sign-in-sheets, case logs and monthly outcome reports will show that a minimum of 35 out of 50 reentry youth (70%) will participate in mentoring, life skills training and re-enrollment in an educational institution, if required</u>
Anticipated impact: Increase the opportunities for 50 participating youth to access employment, educational, reintegration support services, and/or mentoring/coaching services using an evidence-based curriculum.
Outcome #2: <u>Case plans, activity logs, milestone celebration logs and logs for each reentry youth participating in the program will show that a minimum of 35 out of 50 reentry youth (70%) will be connected to opportunities for employment, educational, community reintegration support and/or mentoring/coaching services based on specific needs identified case wellness plan service needs</u>
Anticipated impact:
Outcome #3: _____

Describe how each of the outcomes will be measured: case plans, intake forms, sign-in-sheets, case logs, monthly outcome reports, milestone celebration logs and logs for each reentry youth participating in the program

JUSTIFICATION

1. Refer to the Recommendation section of the Comprehensive Plan, provide the specific data that supports the need for this program or service: The 2018-2020 Comprehensive Plan & Application supports the continuation of funding services for this Reentry Wellness Program. There is an increase in the number of youth who were returning from JJC residential and/or secure facilities that require reintegration services, therefore, the County of Union in conjunction with the County Youth Services Commission made adjustments to their reentry programming to be able to accommodate the additional service needs by expanding services and resource allocation to provide additional supportive services, such as school re-admission, mentoring services and parenting classes.
2. Describe what competitive process was used for selecting this agency or service: Request for Proposal
3. Complete this section if the agency listed above was funded to provide this program or service at any time during the previous or current comprehensive planning cycle.
 - a. Refer back to the most recent approved program profile, describe outcomes achieved: At the end of the second quarter April-June 2017 fourteen (14) or 28% youth in the program received services. The collaborative partnership with the JJC, Transition & Parole Services and Union Vicinage Probation Department, and the County of Union has seen the expansion of reentry services to meet the needs of youth returning to the county. The program is preparing to meet the service needs of 50 youth returning from JJC residential and/or secure facilities in 2017.
 - b. Provide the date and results of the last monitoring: Program monitoring took place on May 26, 2017 in Linden, NJ. At the time of monitoring there were fourteen (14) or 28% youth

that were served in the program an increase of 6% over last year's monitoring that took place at the same time. This program is on target to meet their LOS of 50 youth for the year. The program's staff has been working closely with the residential and/or secure facilities to ensure a smooth transition and community reintegration. Youth participate in the program either through the end of the year if needed (maximum) or they end whenever their goals are met.... it all depends on their needs and their support system. Monitoring of this program was satisfactory.

Comments: In 2017 the CIC contract was changed to also include referrals from Union Vicinage Probation Department. Attending the monthly MDT Reentry Meeting helps to resolve problems. The program receives more information on each youth and their families at these monthly meetings.

**PROGRAM PROFILE
CY 2018**

A Program Profile must be completed for *each* proposed program and/or service to be funded with State/Community Partnership and Family Court. **Note: If the County's RFP results in changes to the information submitted on this Program Profile, a revised *Attachment C* must be submitted no later than 30 days after the County Freeholder has approved the contract/award.**

County: UnionOriginal Date: August 7, 2017Revision Date: March 12, 2019

Allocation by Funding Source: ☒ Partnership \$20,346.51 ☒ Family Court \$10,328

Total Allocation: \$30,674.51

PROGRAM GOAL

- ☐ *Prevention:* To prevent at-risk youth from engaging in anti-social and delinquent behavior and from taking part in other problem behaviors that are pathways to delinquency.

☐ Primary ☐ Secondary**Funding Allocation and Source:** \$____/____ \$____/____

- ☐ *Diversion:* To provide services and/or informal sanctions to youth who have begun to engage in low level delinquent behavior in an effort to prevent youth from continuing on a delinquent pathway.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$____/____ \$____/____

- ☒ *Detention/Detention Alternatives:* To insure the youth's presence at the next court hearing and to provide short-term (30-60 days) supervision sufficient to safely maintain appropriate youth in the community while awaiting the final disposition of their case.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$20,346.51/Partnership \$10,328/Family Court

- ☐ *Disposition:* To provide the court with a range of options that match the supervision and service needs of youth in their communities in an effort to reduce recidivism.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$____/____ \$____/____

- ☐ *Re-entry:* To provide youth transitioning from a JJC residential or day program with additional support for successful reintegration into their communities in an effort to reduce recidivism.

Funding Allocation and Source: \$____/____ \$____/____

PROGRAM & PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Program Name or service to be requested (RFP'd): Electronic Monitoring Case Management Support Services

Implementing Agency (if known): Union County Division of Youth Services-Internal Agreement

Program/Services Description *(When providing the information below, please limit your description to how the allocated funds will be implemented, not the agency's full range of services.)*

- **Program Components/Services** *(The description must minimally include the program components and the referral source):* The Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program is an alternative to secure detention that will alleviate detention overcrowding and address disproportionate minority representation while youth are awaiting court disposition at the Union County Juvenile Detention Center. Referrals are made by the Superior Court of New Jersey, Probation/Union Vicinage and/or Family Court Intake. Electronic Monitoring Case Management and Support Services are performed by Union County Youth Services. An active wireless GPS tracking device is attached to the juvenile's ankle while at the detention facility. The anklet device gives Youth Services EM Case Management Supervision Staff detailed information about the juvenile's movement in the community 24 hours a day, 7 days per week. EM staff shall also respond to police calls and perform field work activity by building/maintaining relationships with schools and community-based organizations to strengthen case management services and reduce recidivism while the youth awaits court hearings and final disposition of their case. The program operates out of the detention center and funding will be used for the Youth Services Electronic Monitoring Coordinator's salary and administrative costs.

- **Target Population:** *Must reflect the Program Category selected above based on its Definition and Rationale. The description must include age, gender (admission criteria):* A maximum of 35 pre-adjudicated youth (male & female) who are awaiting disposition, ages 11-17 years will utilize the program based on the types of referral sources.
Point(s) of Continuum: Detention/Detention Alternative

If funding a Prevention or Diversion program or service, list the targeted area to be served (i.e. school, neighborhood or town/community). For example, Area Type: School – High School #1.

Area Type: -
Area Type: -
Area Type: -

- **Level of Service Type** *(Beds, Classes Days, Evaluations, Group Sessions Hours, Individual Sessions or Youth Slots):*
Service Type: Youth/Slots
Number of Youth/Slots in program at any given time: 8
Number of unduplicated Youth/Slots served during contract period: 35
Comments: Subcontract will be based on unduplicated client count for the contract period; there is no maximum number of youth slots in the program at any given time, since it is based on court order referrals and may exceed the actual number of 35 youth based on service needs at no additional cost to program and county, since the county has the option to obtain an additional 5 units, in case of emergency or high number of referrals. An activity report and time sheets will be submitted each month in order for the county to track the amount of youth placed on the electronic monitoring device as well as program activities, if applicable. Funding will be used for the Electronic Monitoring Coordinator's salary.

Service Type: _____
Number of _____ in program at any given time: _____
Number of unduplicated _____ served during contract period: _____
Comments: _____

Service Type: _____

Number of _____ in program at any given time: _____
Number of unduplicated _____ served during contract period: _____
Comments: _____

Service Type: _____
Number of _____ in program at any given time: _____
Number of unduplicated _____ served during contract period: _____
Comments: _____

PROGRAM OUTCOME

List the anticipated impact of this program or service and provide corresponding outcome. For example: Decrease the number of youth engaging in anti-social and delinquent behavior. Eighty (80%) of the twenty-youth involved in the program will not have a formal complaint signed against them for the time that they are in the program.

Anticipated impact: The program will reduce detention overcrowding, provide an alternative to admitting minority youth to detention and provide services to youth who may be at risk for further involvement in the juvenile justice system.
--

Outcome #1: <u>35/35 youth or 100% will be referred by Family Court</u>

Anticipated impact: The program will assist in alleviating detention overcrowding and provide the Family Court a pre-adjudicated alternative while awaiting their final court hearing.
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Outcome #2: <u>32 out of 35 youth or 91 % will adhere to home confinement and meet weekly with Youth Services Program Officers</u>
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Anticipated impact: Youth will complete the program by reporting for final disposition and avoid further arrest

Outcome #3: <u>30 out of 35 youth or 86% will report for final hearing and avoid remand</u>

Describe how each of the outcomes will be measured: Court orders, daily electronic monitoring reports, phone logs, weekly contacts in daily/weekly recording logs and court orders for final disposition

JUSTIFICATION

1. Refer to the Recommendation section of the Comprehensive Plan, provide the specific data that supports the need for this program or service: The 2018-2020 Comprehensive Plan & Application supports the continuation of funding services for Detention EM Case Management to address issues that deal with youth who are awaiting disposition. In an effort to address, improve and reduce the probability of a juvenile creating a new offense while awaiting disposition, there is a continued need to provide intensive supervision by incorporating use of electronic monitoring ankle units in addition to case management services, while actively engaging and providing support to parents/caregivers, youth and community to reduce recidivism.
2. Describe what competitive process was used for selecting this agency or service: Internal Agreement
3. Complete this section if the agency listed above was funded to provide this program or service at any time during the previous or current comprehensive planning cycle.

- a. Refer back to the most recent approved program profile, describe outcomes achieved: On May 26, 2017 year-to- date sixteen youth (16) out of 35 youth (46%) were court ordered for placement on electronic monitoring. All 16 youth (100%) assigned to electronic monitoring were hooked-up within 24 hours following court ordered predispositions. There were no youth remanded back to detention to date.
- b. Provide the date and results of the last monitoring: On May 26, 2017 program monitoring took place at Youth Services in Elizabeth; there were eight (8) new cases in the second quarter; year to date; sixteen (16); Level of Service (LOS) for the contract year is thirty-five (35) youth on EM. Monitoring of this program was satisfactory.

Comments: The Division of Youth Services provides short-term Electronic Monitoring Case Management Supportive Services for youth placed in secure detention upon release to an alternative, while awaiting disposition. The EM Coordinator will receive the intake information and conduct case management assessment and services to ensure effective monitoring and support to youth during the pre-adjudicatory phase.

COUNTY OF Union
Youth Services Commission
CY 2018
Membership List

*County Youth Service Commission Administrator: **Barbara Ziobro***

NAME & DESIGNEE	POSITION/ REPRESENTATIVE	RACE/ ETHNICITY***
1. Candido Rodriguez	Presiding Judge – Family Part of the Superior Court	Hispanic
2. Agnes Ekama/ GeorgeAnn Reyes	Family Division Manager (or Assistant Family Division Manager)	Black
3. Raymond Reynolds	Chief Probation Officer	White
4. Vernell Wright	Highest elected official of County government (e.g., Freeholder/ County Executive)	Black
5. Susan Gleason	County Prosecutor	White
6. Peter Liguori, Esq./ John Lohse, Esq.	County Public Defender	White
Haydee-Samora-Dalton/Aida Velasco	County DCP&P District Manager	Black
8. Sara Thode	County Mental Health Administrator	White
9. Juan Torres-Interim County Superintendent	County Superintendent of Schools	Hispanic
10. Peter Capodice	Superintendent of the County Vocational School	White
11. Debbie Ann Anderson/Karen Dinsmore/ Hawa Bonds *(co-chair Youth Services Commission)	County Human Services Department Director	White
12. Marie Guillaume/Tanya Johnson	Youth Shelter Director	Black
13. Diana Youst/Michelle Perez (Assistant Director)	Youth Detention Center Director	White
14. Karen Robinson	Juvenile Family Crisis Intervention Unit - Director	White
15. Michael Hand	President – Juvenile Officers Association or other law enforcement representative who works primarily with youth/Police	White
16. Brenda Cruz	County Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Director	Hispanic
Antonio Rivera/Lisa Bonanno	Workforce Investment Board Representative	Hispanic
18. Marie Thelusma-Chase/Carl Chase	Business Representative	Black

19. Evelyn Shimazu/Elgie Neloms	Court Liaison - Juvenile Justice Commission	Hispanic
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Youth Services Commission

Membership

Page 2

NAME & DESIGNEE	POSITION/ REPRESENTATIVE	RACE/ ETHNICITY***
20. Joseph Cryan/Amilcar Colon	Sheriff/Undersheriff	White
21. Reverend Pamela Jones	Religious affiliated, fraternal, nonprofit or social service organization involved in crime prevention	Black
22. Thomas Reedy	Executive Director, Private/Nonprofit	White
23. Jeffrey Jackson	Alternate Member, Workforce Development Operations	Black
24. Pamela Capaci//Kelly Ryan	Executive Director, Private/Nonprofit	White
25. Ellen Grod	Assistant County Counsel, Liaison	White
26. John Downs, Sr.	Business Community Representative	Black
27. Thomas M. Beck/Jessica Shea- Brown	Executive Director, Jewish Family Services	White
28. Marlyse Benson	Trinitas Hospital, Director of Behavioral Health & Psychiatry	White
Dawn Glasco	Division Director, Children & Family Services	White
30. Teresa Soto-Vega	Executive Director, Proceed, Inc. Assistant Director, Brand New Day	Hispanic
31. Vera Atkinson - Black		
32.		

NOTE: If a position is vacant, you must submit a copy of the letter sent to the individual requesting their representation.

NOTE: Positions listed in rows 1-19 are required pursuant to N.J.A.C 13:90-2.4.

Comments:

PLEASE IDENTIFY CHAIR/CO-CHAIRS OF THE YOUTH SERVICES COMMISSION WITH AN ASTERISK (*).

PLEASE IDENTIFY NEW MEMBERS OR INDIVIDUALS FILLING VACANCIES WITH TWO ASTERISKS ().**

***** RACE/ETHNICITY: WHITE, BLACK, HISPANIC OR OTHER (OTHER REPRESENTS NATIVE AMERICAN, ALASKAN NATIVE AND ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER).**

PARTNERSHIP 1/3 SET-ASIDE JUSTIFICATION

CY 2018

COUNTY OF Union

Provide a detailed explanation and justification to support a determination by the county to set aside a portion of its Partnership Program Services allocation (not to exceed 1/3) to be used to implement or expand county-operated sanctions and services. Describe how using a **county-operated** approach to implementing this service represents the most efficient and expedient method for addressing priorities established by the Youth Services Commission.

Union County will be utilizing part of the 1/3 set aside to provide both the electronic monitoring bracelets and case management of the youth on the program. This approach is the most expedient and cost effective way to provide the EM service since it is provided by the detention center which is a 24 hr a day/365 days a year facility. The court will have immediate access to the bracelet which will allow juveniles to be released to a caregiver quickly. EM Case Management service will be provided by Union County Youth Services which is also 24hr a day/7 days a week capability for monitoring, administrative costs and case planning.

Program Profile Number: 4 \$8,944 Partnership

Program Profile Number: 10 \$30,836.00 Total (20,508. Partnership & 10,328. Family Court)

Program Profile Number: _____ \$ _____

Program Profile Number: _____ \$ _____

Total: \$39,780.00

Has the above justification been approved and endorsed by the County Youth Services Commission by a 2/3 vote? ☒ YES ☐ NO Meeting date: 11/14/2018

Required Attachments:

- Program Profile (Attachment C) for each service to be provided
- Line Item Budget

- *Minutes reflecting the Youth Services Commission 2/3 vote approving the 1/3 Set-Aside*



COUNTY OF UNION

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

Frank L. Guzzo, Director

BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS

BRUCE H. BERGEN
Chairman

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ALFRED J. FAELLA
County Manager

ROBERT E. BARRY, ESQ.
County Counsel

JAMES E. PELLETTIERE, RMC
Clerk of the Board

DARRELL C. HATCHETT
Division Director

MEMORANDUM

TO: All UC Youth Services Commission Members

FROM: Barbara Ziobro, Administrator
Youth Services Commission

RE: Youth Services Commission-Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition

DATE: June 13, 2017

Attached are minutes from the May 2, 2017 Youth Services Commission Meeting for your review and approval.

Thank you.

BZ:ia

Attachment(s)

cc: The Honorable Candido Rodriguez, Jr., J.S.C. – Chair
Frank Guzzo, Director of the Department of Human Services
YSC Files

DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES
YOUTH SERVICES COMMISSION



COUNTY OF UNION

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

Frank L. Guzzo, Director

MINUTES – May 2, 2017

BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS

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Chairman

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Vice Chairman

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VERNELL WRIGHT

ALFRED J. FAELLA
County Manager

ROBERT E. BARRY, ESQ.
County Counsel

JAMES E. PELLETIERE, RMC
Clerk of the Board

DARRELL C. HATCHETT
Division Director

I. CALL TO ORDER

Hawa Bonds, Dir. Youth Services called the meeting to order.

II. INTRODUCTIONS

All that was present made introductions.

ATTENDANCE

Present

Rev. Pam Jones
Kishon DuBose
Jessica Shea-Brown
Adaria Facchinei-Jason Rosa
Jennifer Edwards
Carlos Cabrera
Marie Thelusma-Chase
Neil Ash
Georgeann Reyes
Undersheriff Amilcar Colon
Hawa Bonds
Karen Robinson
Kelly Ryan
Freeholder Vernell Wright
Sara Thode
Juan DeJesus
Elgie Neloms
Srabanti Sarkar
Marie Guillaume

Administrator

Barbara Ziobro

Program Development Aide

Ivette Anzelone

Absent

Judge Candido Rodriguez, Excused
John Downs, Sr, Excused
Peter Liguori, Esq.
Ellen Grod, Excused
Detective Michael Hand, Excused
Diana Youst, Excused
Lesley Moore
Thomas Reedy, Excused
Lisa Bonanno, Excused
Shamirah Briddle
Susan Gleason, Esq., Excused

Guests

Jennifer Hernandez, PROCEED
Sarah Butler, FACS
Iliana Chevres, Prevention Links
Andrea Bass, Prevention Links
Latoya Bennett, Youth Services
Julia Leftwich, UJET
Brittany Johnson, UCEAC Boxwood
Det. Steve Zevlikaris, Linden Juv. P.D.
Victoria Jones, FCIU
Amanda Grizzle, FCIU
Christopher Lopez, FCIU

DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES YOUTH SERVICES COMMISSION

III. Motion to Approve Minutes

A motion to approve the minutes of the Youth Services Commission Meeting on March 7, 2017 was made by Georgeann Reyes and seconded by Sara Thode.

IV. New Business

2017 Comprehensive Plan and Application Award Notice Update

We still have not received the executed Award Letter for the 2017 Comprehensive Plan Update and Application Funding Award and the JDAI Funding Application Award. I was told by Safiya Baker that the Award Letters are in the Attorney General's Office waiting to be signed, but only a few have been mailed out to date. We will inform everyone once we received the executed letters.

2017 First Quarter Narrative Reports

All First Quarter Intakes/Completions, Fiscal and Narrative Reports have been approved in JAMS. April 30th was the deadline for all final expenditure and programmatic reports to be entered in JAMS. Final expenditure reports for 2016 program funding extensions did not reflect any unpaid obligations.

2017 Executed Contracts & Purchase Orders – First Quarter Vouchers

All service providers that have an executed contract for 2017 were mailed a copy of their PO to be signed and return to the Youth Services Commission (YSC) office as soon as possible. The vouchers cannot be submitted for payment until we receive a signed copy of the purchase order. Once you send back your signed PO, please make sure that you send in your vouchers for payment.

Vote – Five Motions to Approve and Endorse

We have to vote on several motions to approve and endorse the 2018-2020 Comprehensive Plan and Application and the JDAI Innovations Funding Application and the Executive Planning Committee's endorsement.

Motion I: to approve and endorse the submission of the 2018-2020 Comprehensive Plan & Application to go before the Union County Board of Chosen Freeholders.

Yes – 14

No – 0

Abstention – 1

Motion II: to approve and endorse the submission of the 2018-2020 Comprehensive Plan & Application to the Juvenile Justice Commission, which will then be reviewed by the Attorney General's Office for final approval and award.

Yes – 15

No – 0

Abstention – 0

Motion III: To approve and endorse the submission of the 2018 JDAI Innovations Funding Application to go before the Union County Board of Chosen Freeholders.

Yes – 14

No – 1

Abstention – 0

Motion IV: To approve and endorse the submission of the 2018 JDAI Innovations Funding Application to the Juvenile Justice Commission, which will then be reviewed by the Attorney General's office for final approval and award.

Yes – 15

No – 0

Abstention – 0

Motion V: To approve the Executive Planning Committee to endorse the 2018-2020 Comprehensive Plan & Application for the Union County Board of Chosen Freeholders resolution and submission to the Juvenile Justice Commission.

Yes – 15

No – 0

Abstention 0

Special Executive Planning Committee Meeting

A Special Executive Planning Committee Meeting will be held in early July for final review, endorsement and approval of the 2018-2020 Comprehensive Plan & Application to be submitted to the Union County Board of Chosen Freeholders. An email will be sent to all Executive Planning Committee Members regarding the date and time of the meeting.

2017 YSC Program Monitoring Schedule

We will be coming out to monitor all YSC programs the week of May 22nd – 26th in order to meet the deadline for the 2018-2020 Comprehensive Plan and Application, which is due September 1, 2017. The schedule was emailed to all the service providers regarding the dates and times along with the Pre-Monitoring Report that has to be filled out, signed, dated and returned to us before we come out to monitor.

Youth Services Commission 2017 Programs

PREVENTION

Institute of Music for Children

Program: Union County Performing Arts

Points of Continuum: Prevention

Service: Performing Arts

Location: Elizabeth

Target Population: Union County youth between the ages of 8-18 years old

The Institute's Afterschool and Summer programs will provide Union county pre-teens and teens, ages 8-18, with delinquency prevention services including: instruction in performing arts

(voice, drama, dance, spoken word), instrumental music (guitar, drums, piano, harp violin, cello), and/or multi-media (electric music or video production), with focus on sustained motivation, regular attendance, at-home practice, and public performance.

Communities In Cooperation

Program: Union County Mentoring & Youth Development Program

Points of Continuum: Prevention

Service: Mentoring & Youth Development Program

Location: Linden

Target Population: At-risk youth in Union County (8 to 16 years of age), with no involvement in the Juvenile Justice System

This program uses a fun activity and an interactive based program for youth and their mentors that engage the community to ensure mentoring does not occur by chance. It is a comprehensive youth development initiative with group, individual and peer-to-peer mentoring, along with parent activities to help reinforce their child's learning experience using a family engagement process by connecting the families to needed resources on an as needed basis. Role models are integrated into a holistic student support system to help them to formatively focus on their future (positive careers and lifestyles) and an evidence based curriculum is used to help improve pro-social behaviors, thinking and self-esteem along with team building activities and other positive exposures to assist in positive development. The sessions are, at a minimum, one hour per week, year-round, with a minimum of 26 weeks of participation required in a calendar year to successfully complete the program.

DIVERSION

Union County Youth Services

Program: Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU)

Points of Continuum: Diversion

Service: Crisis Mediation and Program Services Linkage

Location: Elizabeth

Target Population: Union county Youth between the ages of 11-17

FCIU is a legislatively mandated program for families experiencing family conflict, runaway behavior, truancy, minor delinquency, threat to safety issues, and human trafficking within the family unit warranting intervention. The goal is to mediate the immediate crisis and make recommendations to prevent involvement or further involvement with the court. When all appropriate resources have been utilized, and the family is still in crisis, FCIU has the option of filing a Family Crisis Petition with Family Court. This program has 24/7 response capability.

The Youth Advocate Programs, Inc.

Program: Youth Advocate Programs' Union County Diversion

Points of Continuum: Diversion

Service: Life Skills Coaching & Mentoring

Location: Union County and Newark

Target Population: Union County youth between the ages of 12-17 years old

This program provides a structured and facilitated 3-day/week, 12 week cycle program, which offers juveniles the chance to gain important skills such as anger management, conflict resolution, job readiness skills, and gang and drug prevention/awareness with the goal of becoming positive, effective members of their communities through community service activities and family engagement.

Detention/Detention Alternative

Union County Juvenile Detention Center

Program: UC Juvenile Detention Center Electronic Monitoring Program

Points of Continuum: Detention

Service: UC Electronic Monitoring

Location: Linden

Target Population: Union County youth between the ages of 11-17 years old in need of a detention alternative

The UC Juvenile Detention Center (JDC) Electric Monitoring Program is utilized as an alternative to secure detention upon release, while awaiting disposition to assist in sustaining Union County's continuing participation in New Jersey's Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI). Union County JDC will install and remove the electronic Monitoring (EM) units as well as provide initial intake.

Union County Youth Services

Program: Electronic Monitoring Case Management Supportive Service

Points of Continuum:

Service: Electronic Monitoring Case Management

Location: Elizabeth

Target Population: UC youth between the ages of 11-17 years old in need of a detention alternative

This program is a court ordered alternative to secure detention. The primary goal is to prevent detention overcrowding by permitting low risk offenders to be monitored at home while awaiting final court disposition of their case. Youth are monitored 24/7 via a GPS tracking system for compliance with home confinement and other court ordered conditions of release; provide linkages to resources as needed.

DISPOSITION

Trinitas Regional Medical Center

Program: Adolescent Outpatient Substance Abuse Services

Points of Continuum: Disposition and Reentry

Service: Substance Abuse Treatment

Location: Elizabeth

Target Population: UC youth between the ages of 13-21 years old

The Adolescent Outpatient Substance Abuse Program is a six month program that provides co-occurring mental health and substance abuse treatment for court-involved youth and their families. Services at Trinitas Regional Medical center provide a development of positive coping skills, identification of relapse prevention, random drug screens and regular monitoring. Treatment utilizes an emotionally-restorative and empathy building approach while emphasizing the development of emotional intelligence and healthy personal empowerment for youth and their families. Our clinical team collaborates with other supportive agencies that may be involved in the youth's life such as their school, physician, case management, probation and /or parole in order to create a strong and efficient support system.

Trinitas Regional Medical Center

Program: Juvenile Outpatient Early Intervention and Sexual Offender Program

Points of Continuum: Prevention, Diversion, Disposition and Reentry

Service: Early Intervention & Sexual Offender Treatment

Location: Elizabeth

Target Population: Youth between the ages of 13-21 years old with sexual behaviors and/or sexually abusive behaviors who have been court ordered or serving a term of probation in the disposition category or youth returning from JJC secure and/or residential facility in the re-entry category; youth not court involved who are displaying early signs of inappropriate sexual behavior between the ages of 8-13 years old.

Trinitas Regional Medical Center's Outpatient Early Intervention and Sexual Offender Program provides trauma-sensitive cognitive behavior therapy and sexual offender specific treatment services to at-risk youth who are not involved in the juvenile justice system, court-ordered youth charged with sexual offending behaviors and reentry youth who are returning from JJC residential/secure facility who are referred by Probation and/or Parole. Programming includes individual, group, and family therapy; Union County S.H.A.R.E. (Sexual Harassment and Regaining Empowerment) Program for youth ages 11-18 years old who are either a victim of a cyber sexting crime or those who have committed a cyber sexting crime.

Family and Children's Services

Program: Youth Counseling Services

Points of Continuum: Diversion, Disposition, and Re-entry

Service: Individual and Family Counseling

Location: Elizabeth

Target Population: UC youth between the ages of 13-21 years old

This program provides counseling services to 45 youth and their families at a community based setting. Counseling sessions will range between 2 to 12 sessions with an option for 3 follow-up sessions are determined on a case-by-case basis. The goal of intervention will be to improve youth functioning and family interaction.

DISPOSITION & REENTRY

Boxwood Development Services, LLC

Program: UC Educational Achievement Center

Points of Continuum: Disposition and Reentry

Service: High School Equivalency Preparation and Tutoring

Location: Elizabeth & Roselle

Target Population: UC youth between the ages of 16-21 years old serving a term of probation, youth who are serving a term of parole who lack access to traditional school programs

This program helps young people create their own opportunities by equipping and empowering them to attain higher education and employment levels along with mentoring to aid their transitions to successful adulthood. Services include assistance with preparation for high school equivalency exams, tutoring in various academic subjects, interactive life skills workshops, help with enrolling in college or occupational training and in securing gainful employment.

Communities In Cooperation

Program: Union County Reentry Wellness Program

Points of Continuum: Disposition & Reentry

Service: Reentry Mentoring

Location: Linden

Target Population: Adjudicated UC youth between the ages of 12-17 years old

This program is an interactive Union County youth, family and community support based program for youth involved in the Juvenile Justice System with an overarching goal of mentoring/coaching that comprehensively helps to redirect misguided youth while helping to reduce recidivism. Youth are assigned program services to possibly include (but not be limited to) family support visits, mentoring/coaching/life-skill services, assisting participant's navigation of required resources and systems, influencing and reinforcing positive decision making, promoting pro-social behavior, assisting in the development of appropriate life structure for self-accountability, acquiring job readiness skills, social services connections, reconnection or enrollment in school, addressing basic needs (such as transportation, health, wellness and recreational activities) and parental support and engagement prior to and upon release from a Juvenile Justice Commission facility along with any other services as deemed appropriate.

JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVE INITIATIVE (JDAI) GRANT

Prevention Links

Program: Union County Family Engagement Program

Points of Continuum: Detention Alternative

Service: Family Engagement Program

Location: Elizabeth

Target Population: Union County residents currently involved in the Juvenile Justice System between the ages of 13-21 years old and their families will receive support services for youth previously involved in the Juvenile Justice System

The Family Engagement Program reduces the barriers families face in successfully supporting their child toward positive outcomes. The goal is to increase positive outcomes for youth involved in the Juvenile Justice System engaging parents as leaders and decision makers in the

Juvenile Justice system while simultaneously building family strengths and a sense of empowerment. The Family Engagement Program provides case management for system-involved youth and their families. Voices of Support monthly meetings are a peer-to-peer network for families currently supporting, or who have previously supported, a youth throughout the Union County Juvenile Justice System. The Family Engagement Program provides parent and professional trainings on family engagement.

V. Old Business

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Report – Susan Gleason, Esquire

Ms. Gleason had another commitment and was unable to attend this month's meeting.

VI. Announcements/ Adjournment

Announcements

New UJET Coordinator

Ms. Ziobro announced to the Commission Members that Julia Leftwich has been hired as the new Union County Juvenile Expediting Team (UJET) Coordinator. Ms. Leftwich whose office is located in Juvenile Court coordinates Union County MDT's for youth that are on detention in the shelter and also does case planning for the reentry population. The Youth Services Commission wishes her well in this new endeavor.

Overcoming Anger Group

Jewish Family Service of Central New Jersey is offering "Overcoming Anger Management Group" for adolescents starting Tuesday, May 9th. It's based on an evidence based model of treatment world recognition therapy, which has been proven to be very effective in correctional facilities and as well as youth who have declining behavior in probation, parole, etc. The group is not limited to youth that are on probation or have juvenile justice involvement but certainly open to them. The eight week group for adolescents is designed to help overcome anger and frustration by developing appropriate ways to manage them. The group will be held at Jewish Family Service of Central NJ in Elizabeth. For more information, please contact Jessica Shea-Brown at jshea-brown@jfscentralnj.org.

Youth Services

Hawa Bonds, Director, Division of Youth Services announced that Latoya Bennett is the new Assistant Youth Opportunity Coordinator. The Youth Services Commission wishes her well in her new position.

Shoplifting Prevention Seminar

Ms. Bennett announced that there will be a Shoplifting Prevention Seminar held at the One Stop Career Center in Elizabeth on Wednesday, May 10, 2017. For more information please visit www.ucnj.org/youth.

Regional & Statewide NJ Association of County Youth Services Commission Meetings

The next Northern Regional New Jersey Association of County Youth Services Commissions (NJACYSC) meeting will be held on Friday, June 2, 2017.

The next Statewide New Jersey Association of County Youth Services Commissions (NJACYSC) meeting is Friday, May 5, 2017.

Adjournment

A motion to adjourn the Youth Services Commission Meeting was made by Karen Robinson and seconded by Reverend Pam Jones. The meeting was adjourned at 4:45 P.M.

Please Note: Our the next Youth Services Commission Meeting will take place on the Tuesday, July 11, 2017 (the second Tuesday) from 3:30-4:30 P.M. on the 6th floor of the UC Administration Building in the Freeholder Conference Room.



COUNTY OF UNION

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

Frank L. Guzzo, Director

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Clerk of the Board

HAWA BONDS
Division Director

MEMORANDUM

TO: All UC Youth Services Commission Members

FROM: Barbara Ziobro, Administrator
Youth Services Commission

RE: YSC Executive Planning Committee Meeting

DATE: August 24, 2017

Attached are minutes from the August 24, 2017 Youth Services Commission Executive Planning Committee.

Thank you.

BZ:ia

Attachment(s)

cc: The Honorable Candido Rodriguez, Jr., J.S.C. – Chair
Frank Guzzo, Director of the Department of Human Services
YSC Files

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YOUTH SERVICES COMMISSION



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Clerk of the Board

HAWA BONDS
Division Director

MINUTES - AUGUST 24, 2017

I. CALL TO ORDER

Barbara Ziobro called the meeting to order.

II. INTRODUCTIONS

All that was present made introductions.

ATTENDANCE

Present

Freeholder Vernell Wright

Karen Robinson

Christian Pendoza

Agnes Ekama

Georgeann Reyes

Jennifer Edwards

Susan Gleason, Esq.

Evelyn Shimazu

Aida Velasco

Absent

Judge Candido Rodriguez

Jeffrey Jackson

Maria Mendez

Sara Thode

Peter Liquori, Esq.

Undersheriff Amilcar Colon

DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES YOUTH SERVICES COMMISSION

III. Special Executive Planning Committee Meeting

A Special Executive Planning Committee was held on Thursday, August 24, 2017 to develop and finalize the Request for Proposal (RFP) for 2018 program services and to endorse and approve 2018-2020 Comprehensive Plan & Application Program Services.

Overview: (2018-2020) Comprehensive Plan & Application

Ms. Ziobro addressed the Executive Planning Committee explaining the process of the 2018-2020 Comprehensive Plan & Application, which was completed by the working groups based on the Juvenile Justice System Points of Continuum: Prevention, Diversion, Detention, Disposition and Re-entry.

A packet containing 2018 Proposed Services was handed out to members of the Executive Planning Committee at the August 24th meeting. The packet also contained the 2018 Comprehensive Plan Funding Allocation, which is the proposed allocation for 2018. In addition, a list of the 2017 program services, YSC annual report that was created, which outlined all the services. The Vision piece for Union County are the types of programs listed and represents what your County's ideal Continuum of Care would look like, regardless of funding limitations. The recommendations that were proposed were based on the working group's data. The 2018 proposed services for Request for Proposal are listed, along with the proposed funding allocation sheet.

Listed below are the 2018 Proposed Services for Request for Proposal (RFP)

TOTAL ALLOCATION: \$511,656

Prevention

2 Programs: \$45,424 (Enrichment-Performing Arts) & \$40,000 (Life Skills/Youth Development Program)

Diversion

1 Program: Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU) \$90,000 - County No RFP Required

Detention

2 Programs: EM Juvenile Detention Alternative Program Equipment only \$10,800
County No RFP Required & Electronic Monitoring Case Management \$28,980 County
No RFP Required

Disposition

4 Programs: Substance Abuse Treatment \$40,000; Individual & Family Counseling
Services \$90,000; High School Equivalency and Tutoring \$50,000; Juvenile Outpatient
and Early Intervention Sexual Offender Treatment \$60,000

Reentry Services

1 Program: Reentry & Probation Mentoring \$56,452

ADMINISTRATION: \$55,550 (SCP)

\$121,957 (FC)

Motion to Approve

- 1) A motion to approve and endorse the 2018-2020 Comprehensive Plan & Application Program Services was made by Karen Robinson and seconded by Susan Gleason, Esq. The vote was unanimous. There were no nays or abstentions; a quorum was present. Our JJC Liaison, Evelyn Shimazu who was present at the meeting is not permitted to vote.