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NEW JERSEY DOCUMENTS

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New Jersey

STATE AND COUNTY PROFILES
OF CHILD WELL-BEING

1991

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Raymond L. Bramucci Commissioner Department of Labor	Rebecca Adams ACNJ	Karen Kasick Department of Human Services	Jeff Osowski Department of Education
Wilfredo Caraballo Commissioner Department of the Public Advocate	Susan Bowman GCCCP	Mary Kastner Public Member	Fran Pinkowski Department of Education
Robert Del Tufo Attorney General	Deborah Cohen Department of Human Services	Diane L. Kaufman, M.D. Public Member	Richmond Rabinowitz Department of Corrections
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John Ellis Commissioner Department of Education	Pam Costa Department of Health	James A. Louis, Esq. Department of the Public Advocate	Chessie Roberts Public Member
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Robert Lipscher, Esq. Director Administrative Office of the Courts	Len Feldman NJ CARES Co-Chair Department of Human Services	Jose Magdalene Public Member	Dorienne Silva Office of the Public Advocate
Randy Primas Commissioner Department of Community Affairs	Tom Frost Department of Education	Bernice Manshel Department of Law and Public Safety	Kendell R. Sprott, M.D., Governor's Committee Chair Public Member
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	Susan Lenox Goldman Department of Health	Cleopatra Notarides Public Member	William Waldman Department of Human Services
	Herbert Green PEI	Carmen Olan Public Member	
	Sydelle Hatoff-Mason NJ CARES Co-Chair Public Member	Fran Orenstein Department of Community Affairs	Greg Wilcenski Administrative Office of the Courts

KIDS COUNT NEW JERSEY is also indebted to the kind assistance and encouragement of Judy Weitz, National KIDS COUNT Coordinator, and Betty King, Associate Director of the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

KIDS COUNT NEW JERSEY is a collaborative effort of:

- Governor's Committee on Children's Services Planning
Kendell Sprott, M.D.—Chair
Lynn Rubin—Vice Chair
- Association for Children of New Jersey (ACNJ)
Ciro Scalera—Executive Director
- Public Education Institute (PEI)
Herbert Green—Executive Director
- New Jersey Department of Human Services
Alan J. Gibbs—Commissioner

The KIDS COUNT Data Book is supported by a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

KIDS COUNT is an initiative of The Center for the Study of Social Policy, Washington, DC.

KIDS COUNT NEW JERSEY
Jane Garland, Coordinator

The grant is administered by:
Association for Children of New Jersey

For further information on the contents or copies of this report, contact:

Jane Garland, Coordinator
KIDS COUNT NEW JERSEY
Association for Children of New Jersey
35 Halsey Street
Newark, NJ 07102
(201) 643-3876

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During the past decade numerous national, state and local reports have documented the deteriorating health, education, and general welfare of our nation's children. Some of these reports have documented strategies, programs or recommendations to confront these problems. What has been missing is the determination to risk change and make comprehensive improvements to the systems that affect our children.

KIDS COUNT NEW JERSEY has collected the latest available information about children in our state and is taking a unique approach to assessing the conditions of children with twelve indicators of child well-being. This report launches a four-year initiative to engage federal, state, county and local officials in examining the data about children, responding to it and acting on it.

KIDS COUNT plans to heighten public, private and parental awareness of the need to get involved in local and state policies toward children. Through such a grassroots campaign, we plan to be a catalyst, triggering a revitalized effort to improve the lives of children in New Jersey.

We hope you find this initial report clear and compelling. We believe that after reading this report, you will want to learn more about how to get involved on behalf of New Jersey's children and make KIDS COUNT.

Governor's Committee on Children's Services Planning
Association for Children of New Jersey
Public Education Institute
New Jersey Department of Human Services

KIDS COUNT gives children a voice that speaks through numbers and statistics. By documenting how well or how poorly our state is doing in bringing up the next generation, KIDS COUNT NEW JERSEY hopes to build a common commitment to improving opportunities and outcomes for New Jersey's children.

The future of New Jersey will be shaped by how we treat our children. The more aware we are of the needs and problems confronting our children, the more willing we will be to effectively address vital issues and make KIDS COUNT.

What is KIDS COUNT?

KIDS COUNT is an initiative of the Center for the Study of Social Policy, a not-for-profit research and policy analysis organization based in Washington, DC. Support for KIDS COUNT comes from the Annie E. Casey Foundation, the largest philanthropy in the nation devoted exclusively to disadvantaged children. KIDS COUNT seeks to gain the attention of national, state and community leaders by publishing statistical profiles of child well-being.

KIDS COUNT NEW JERSEY is a collaborative effort of the Governor's Committee on Children's Services Planning, the Association for Children of New Jersey, the Public Education Institute, and the New Jersey Department of Human Services.

KIDS COUNT NEW JERSEY has two components. The first is the publication of a yearly data book analyzing county-level data on the social conditions of children. These data will publicize the needs of children, inform budget and program decision makers, and monitor state and local services for children. As the second component, KIDS COUNT will help in building and maintaining coalitions of citizens and public and private organizations to address the local needs for children.

The indicators of child well-being presented in this book are: low birth weight, prenatal care, infant mortality, numbers of children receiving Assistance to Families with Dependent Children benefits (AFDC), births to teens, child neglect and abuse, child death rates, teen death rates, juvenile commitment rates, out-of-home placement rates, failure rates on the High School Proficiency Test and dropout rates.

What do the County Data Tell Us?

The KIDS COUNT NEW JERSEY data prove that, despite New Jersey's rank as the second richest state in the nation, our children are seriously at risk.

- In nine of our twenty-one counties, a greater percentage of children have dangerously low birth-weights than in the nation as a whole.

- In seven of our counties, a greater percentage of children die between the ages of 1-14 than the nation as a whole.
- In six of our counties, a greater percentage of children die before their first birthday than in the nation as a whole.

The Book includes:

- Counties listed in composite rank order. This chart provides a comparison of each individual county with all other counties.
- Individual county profile pages listed in alphabetical order. Each page displays county statistics for all twelve indicators of well-being, compares them to the state average and provides the county ranking for each indicator.
- Individual indicator profile pages on all twelve indicators of well-being. Each page displays indicator statistics for all counties and compares them to the state average.

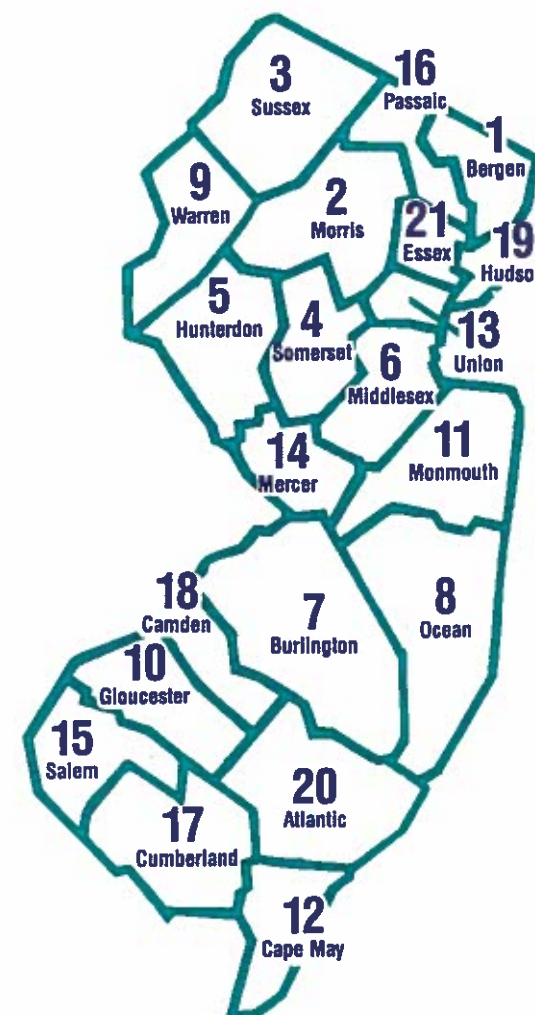
New Jersey at a Glance

Population	7,730,188
Population Under 18 Years Old	1,799,462
Percent Under 18 Years Old	23%
Non-White Population	1,599,723
Percent Non-White	21%
Children Living With Single Parent	334,711
Percent Children Living With Single Parent	18.6%
Births in 1989	121,057
Population Change 1980 to 1990	+5%
Per Capita Personal Income	\$24,936
Population Per Square Mile	1,042
Residential Property Value Average	177,350

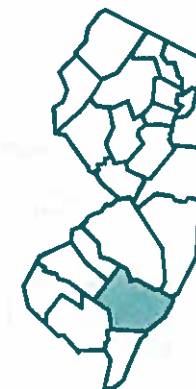
Indicators and State Average

Low Birth Weight	7.3%
No Prenatal Care	1.6%
Infant Mortality Rate	9.3 per 1,000
Children Rcvd. AFDC	120 per 1,000
Births to Teens	43 per 1,000
Child Abuse/Neglect	9.5 per 1,000
Child Death Rate	3 per 10,000
Teen Death Rate	7 per 10,000
Juvenile Commitment Rate	1.4 per 1,000
Out-of-Home Placement	5 per 1,000
Failing HSPT Test	15.6%
Dropout Rate	4.1%

County Rankings



Atlantic County

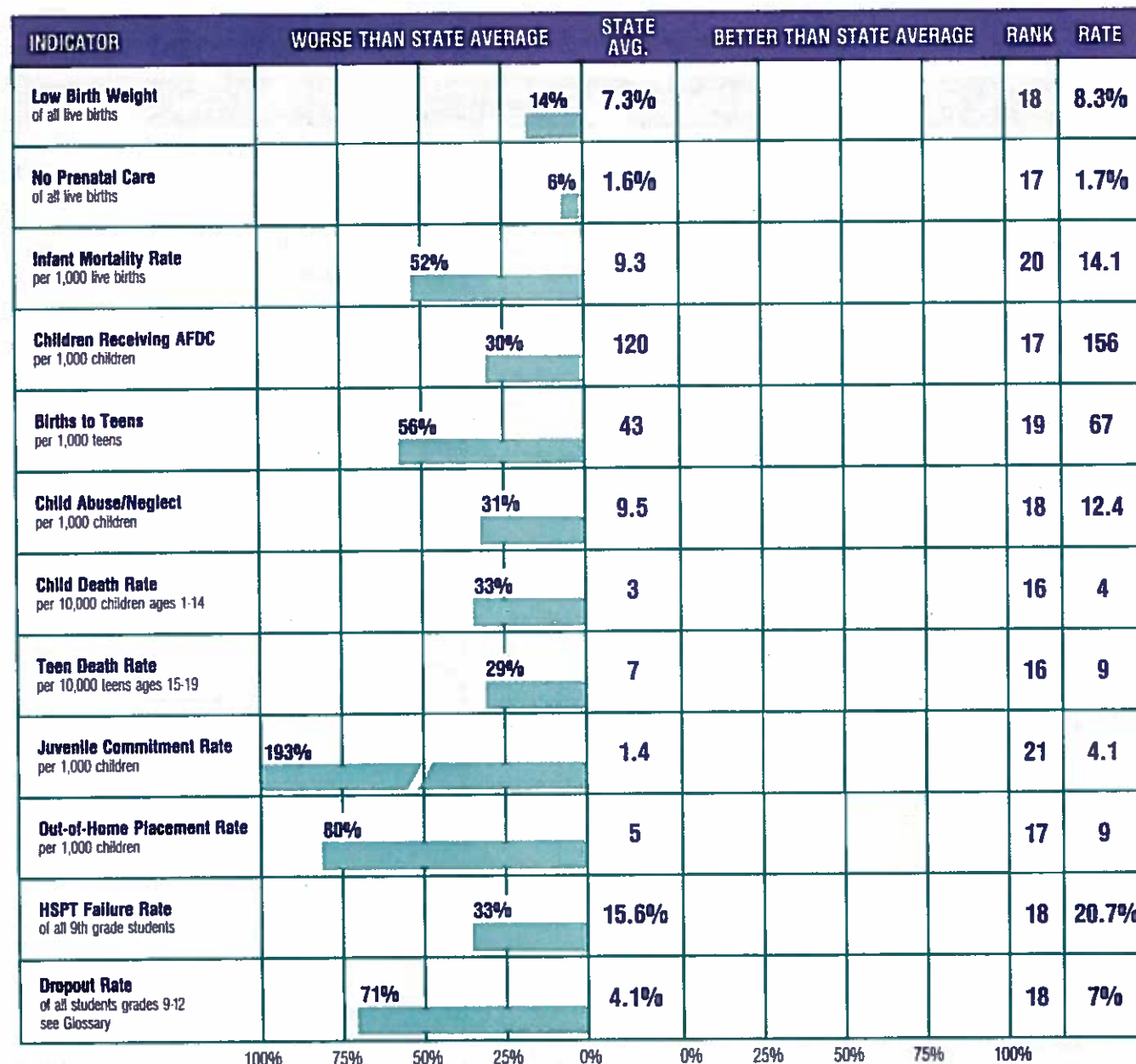


composite rank

20

per capita personal income rank

10



County Facts

Population	224,327
Population Under 18 Years Old	51,436
Percent Under 18 Years Old	22.9
Non-White Population	52,239
Percent Non-White	23.3
Children Living with Single Parent	12,614
Percent Children Living with Single Parent	24.5
Births in 1989	3,892
Population Change 1980 to 1990	+ 15.6%
Per Capita Personal Income	23,723
Population per Square Mile	400
Residential Property Value Average	122,276
Largest Municipalities	
Atlantic City	37,986
Egg Harbor Township	24,544
Galloway	23,380

Atlantic County is mostly rural, located along the southeastern coast of New Jersey. The Department of Labor has projected a growth rate of 35% by the year 2000.



Bergen County

composite rank

1

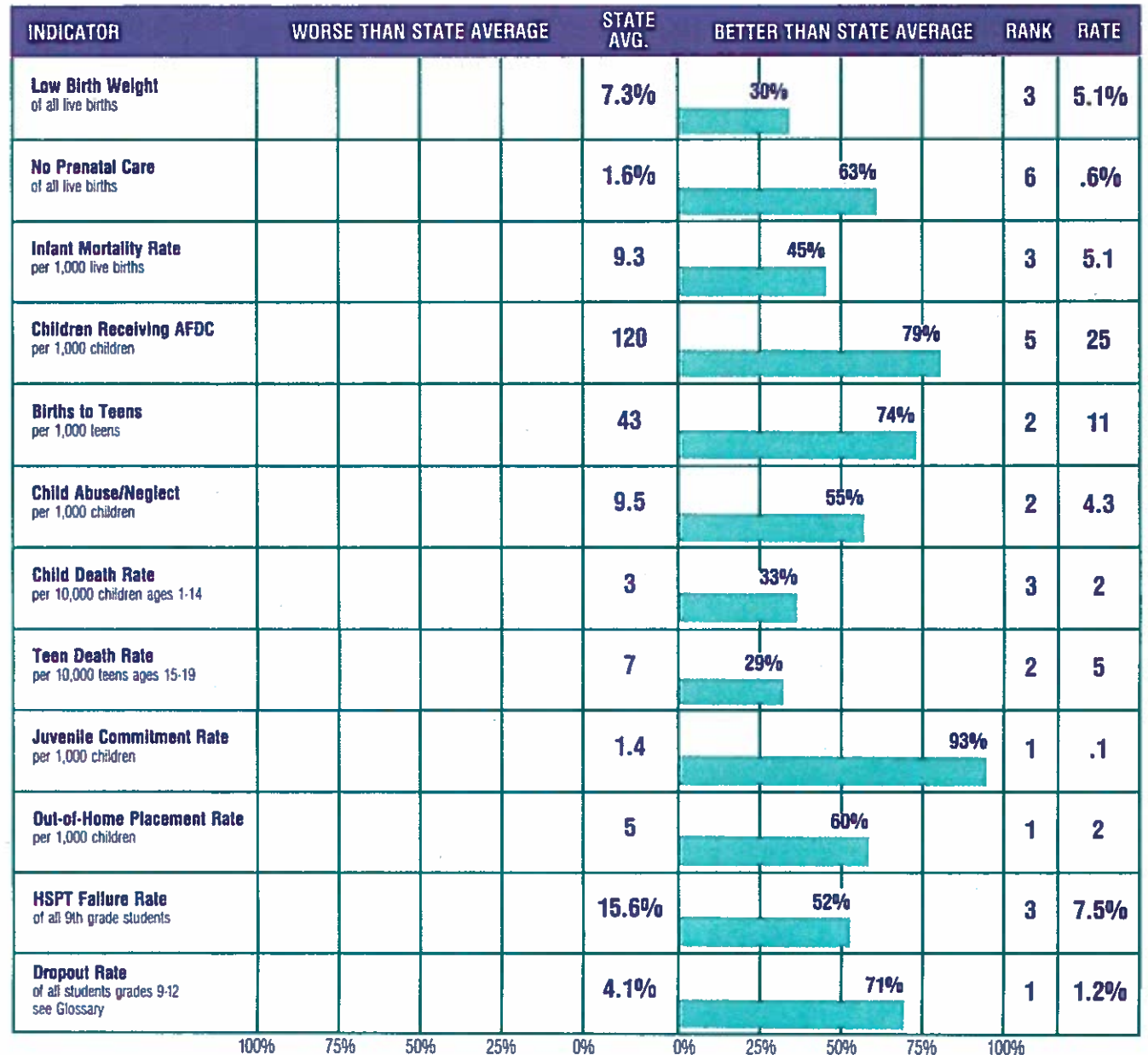
per capita personal income rank

2

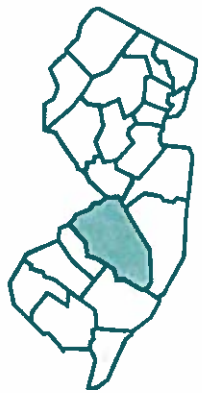
County Facts

Population	825,380
Population Under 18 Years Old	168,368
Percent Under 18 Years Old	20.4
Non-White Population	107,473
Percent Non-White	13
Children Living with Single Parent	18,410
Percent Children Living with Single Parent	10.9
Births in 1989	10,532
Population Change 1980 to 1990	-2.4%
Per Capita Personal Income	30,967
Population Per Square Mile	3,525
Residential Property Value Average	253,265
Largest Municipalities	
Teaneck	37,825
Hackensack	37,049
Fort Lee	31,997

Bergen County sits in the most northeastern part of New Jersey directly across from New York City. Population growth is expected after 1990. Bergen County is the largest employment center in the state.



Burlington County



composite rank

7

per capita personal income rank

14

INDICATOR	WORSE THAN STATE AVERAGE				STATE AVG.	BETTER THAN STATE AVERAGE				RANK	RATE
Low Birth Weight of all live births					7.3%	3%				13	7.1%
No Prenatal Care of all live births					1.6%	44%				11	.9%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births					9.3	8%				12	8.6
Children Receiving AFDC per 1,000 children					120	53%				7	56
Births to Teens per 1,000 teens					43	23%				9	33
Child Abuse/Neglect per 1,000 children					9.5	31%				6	6.6
Child Death Rate per 10,000 children ages 1-14					3					8	3
Teen Death Rate per 10,000 teens ages 15-19					7	14%				6	6
Juvenile Commitment Rate per 1,000 children					1.4	71%				6	.4
Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 children					5	20%				9	4
HSPT Failure Rate of all 9th grade students					15.6%	26%				11	11.5%
Dropout Rate of all students grades 9-12 see Glossary					4.1%	34%				5	2.7%

County Facts

Population	395,066
Population Under 18 Years Old	98,236
Percent Under 18 Years Old	24.9
Non-White Population	70,335
Percent Non-White	17.8
Children Living with Single Parent	13,663
Percent Children Living with Single Parent	13.9
Births in 1989	5,444
Population Change 1980 to 1990	+9%
Per Capita Personal Income	21,270
Population Per Square Mile	491
Residential Property Value Average	130,061
Largest Municipalities	
Willingboro	36,291
Evesham	35,309
Pemberton	31,342

Burlington County is in the southern part of the state and reaches from the Delaware River to the Great Bay on the Atlantic Ocean. Burlington is the largest county in New Jersey.



Camden County

composite rank

18

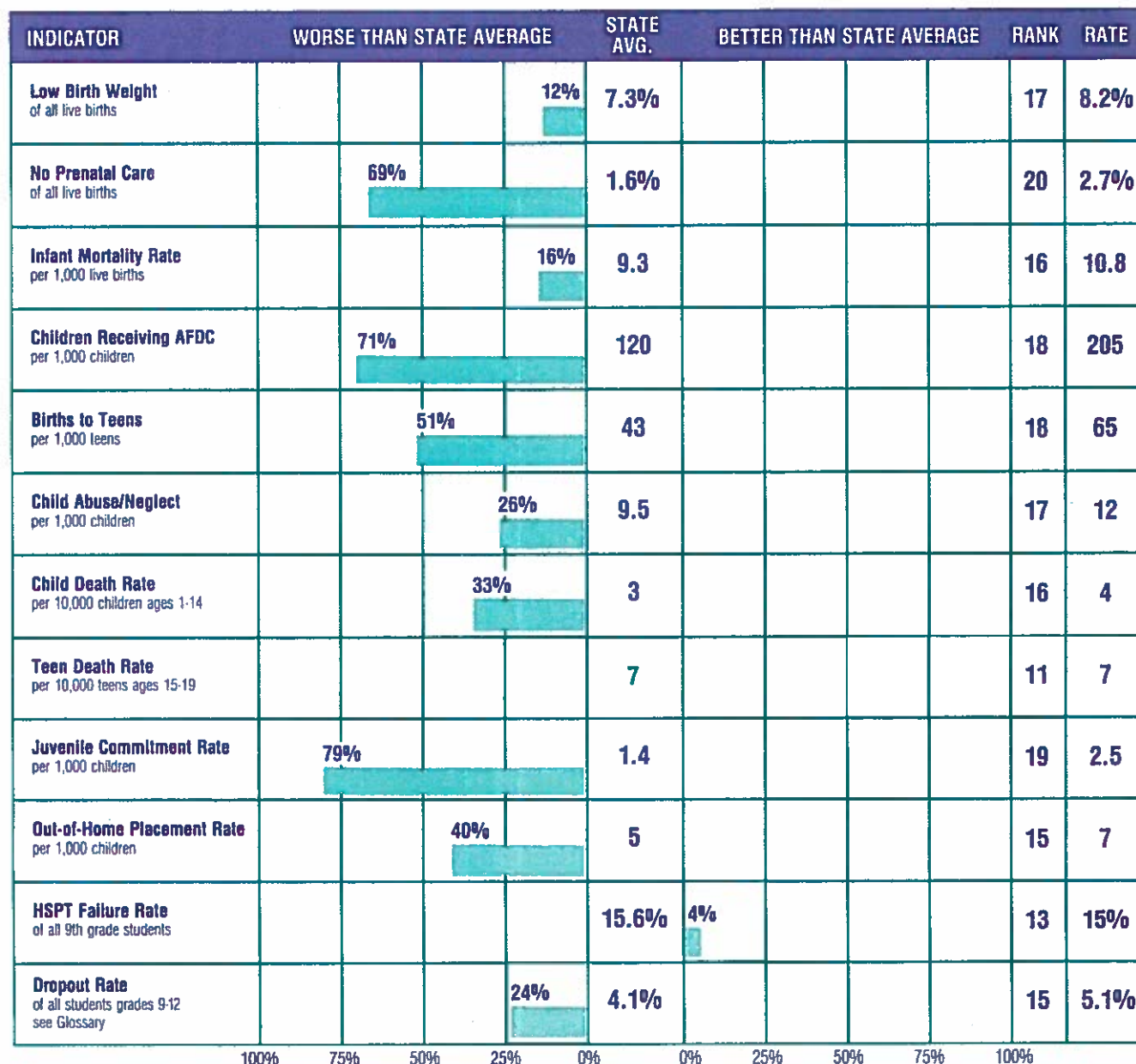
per capita personal income rank

17

County Facts

Population	502,824
Population Under 18 Years Old	133,067
Percent Under 18 Years Old	26.5
Non-White Population	117,474
Percent Non-White	23.4
Children Living with Single Parent	31,665
Percent Children Living with Single Parent	23.8
Births in 1989	8,880
Population Change 1980 to 1990	+6.6%
Per Capita Personal Income	19,180
Population Per Square Mile	2,262
Residential Property Value Average	102,535
Largest Municipalities	
Camden	87,492
Cherry Hill	69,348
Gloucester Township	53,797

Camden County is along the Delaware River in southern New Jersey. Camden is mostly suburban, with a heavy concentration of residents around the cities of Camden and Cherry Hill.



Cape May County

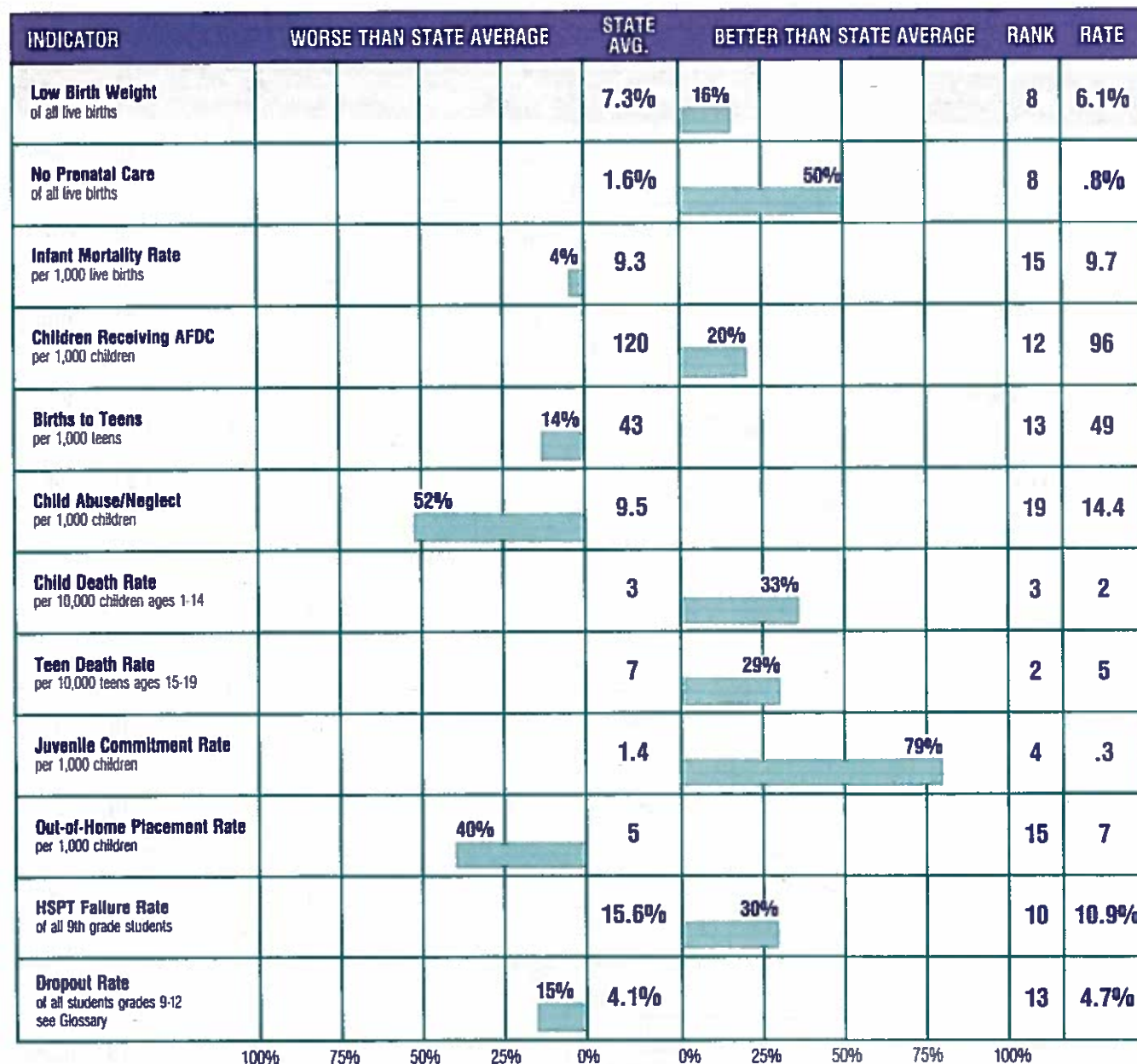


composite rank

12

per capita personal income rank

12



County Facts

Population	95,089
Population Under 18 Years Old	21,062
Percent Under 18 Years Old	22.1
Non-White Population	6,992
Percent Non-White	7.4
Children Living with Single Parent	4,182
Percent Children Living with Single Parent	19.9
Births in 1989	1,447
Population Change 1980 to 1990	+15.6%
Per Capita Personal Income	21,406
Population per square mile	373
Residential Property Value Average	167,851
Largest Municipalities	
Lower Township	20,820
Ocean City	15,512
Middle Township	14,771

Cape May County forms the southernmost tip of New Jersey. It is mostly a suburban/rural resort community, being host to approximately 625,000 people each summer.



Cumberland County

composite rank

17

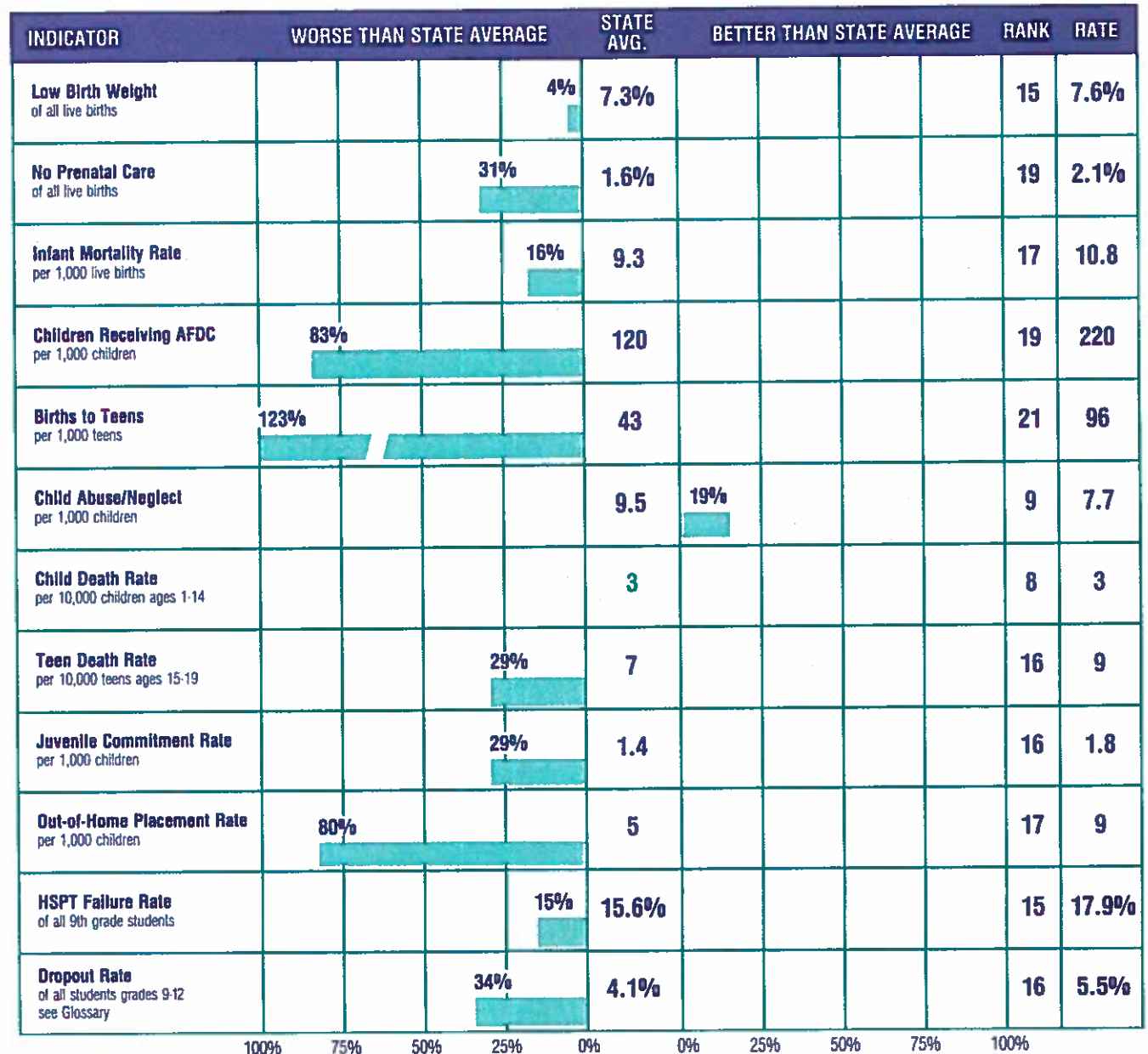
per capita personal income rank

21

County Facts

Population	138,053
Population Under 18	35,949
Percent Under 18 Years Old	26
Non-White Population	36,586
Percent Non-White	26.5
Children Living with Single Parent	9,753
Percent Children Living with Single Parent	27.1
Births in 1989	2,403
Population Change 1980 to 1990	+3.9%
Per Capita Personal Income	15,869
Population Per Square Mile	282
Residential Property Value Average	78,837
Largest Municipalities	
Vineland	54,780
Millville	25,992
Bridgeton	18,942

Cumberland County is rural and located in the southwest corner of the state. Unemployment rates in Cumberland hover between 7-8%, contributing to the county's low per capita income rank.



Essex County

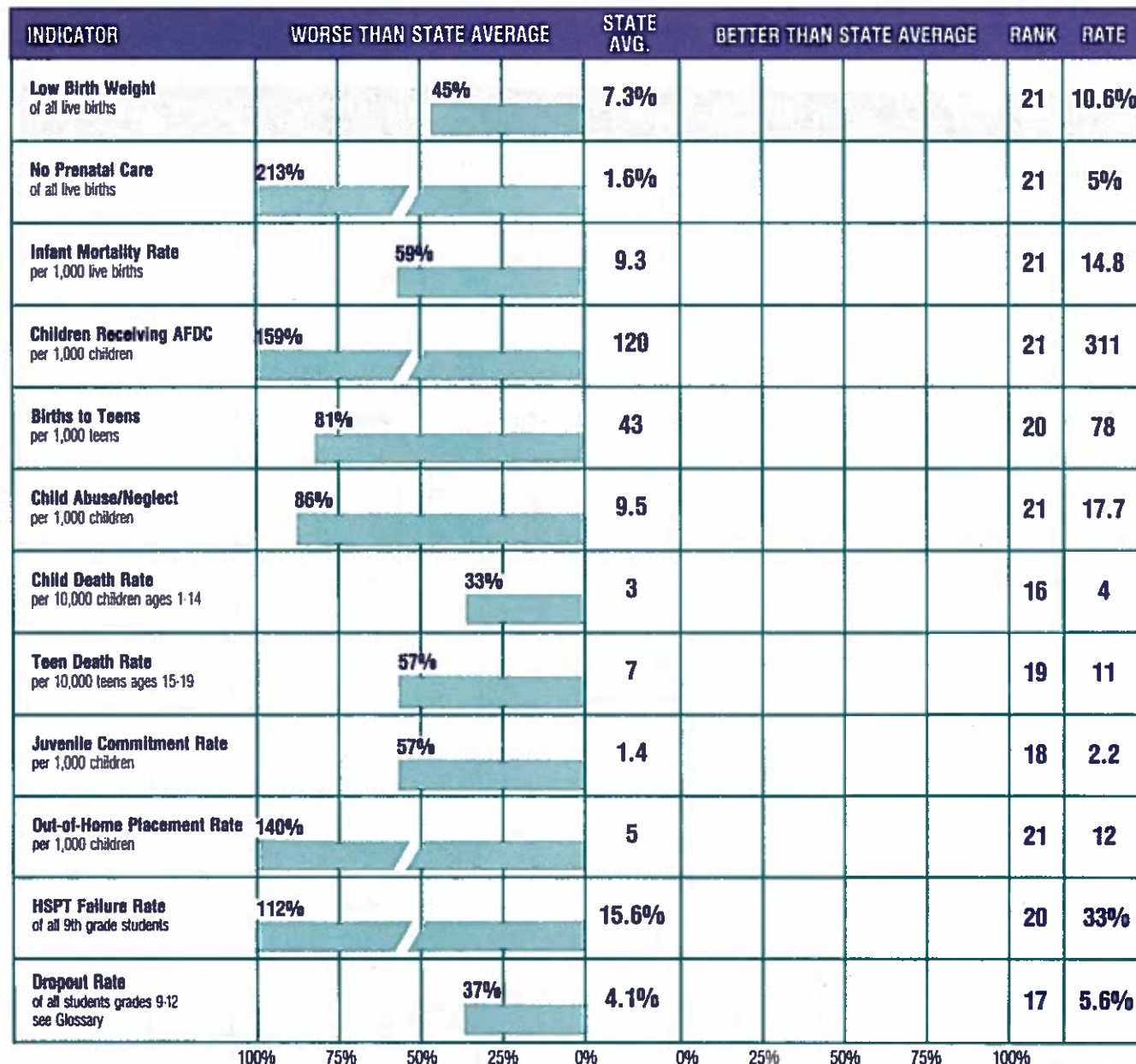


composite rank

21

per capita personal income rank

11



County Facts

Population	778,206
Population Under 18 Years Old	188,637
Percent Under 18 Years Old	24.2
Non-White Population	380,182
Percent Non-White	48.9
Children Living with Single Parent	59,222
Percent Children Living with Single Parent	31.4
Births in 1989	14,216
Population Change 1980 to 1990	-8.6%
Per Capita Personal Income	21,873
Population Per Square Mile	6,164
Residential Property Value Average	193,507
Largest Municipalities	
Newark	275,221
East Orange	73,552
Irvington	61,018

Essex County is mostly urban, located just outside New York City. The county population density is high, yet it is concentrated around the city of Newark.



Gloucester County

composite rank

10

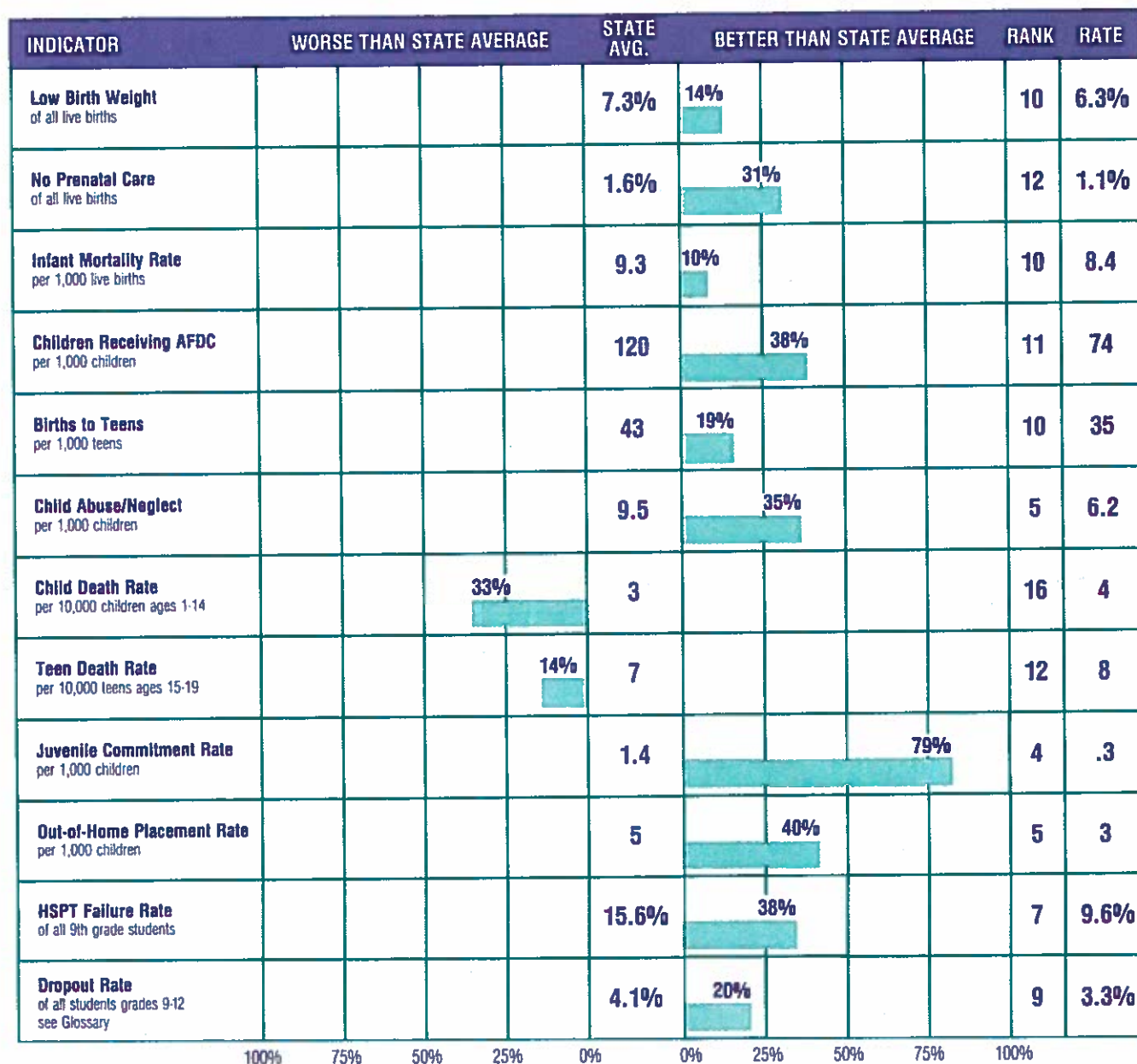
per capita personal income rank

19

County Facts

Population	230,082
Population Under 18 Years Old	61,538
Percent Under 18 Years Old	26.7
Non-White Population	24,573
Percent Non-White	10.7
Children Living with Single Parent	9,114
Percent Children Living with Single Parent	14.8
Births in 1989	3,573
Population Change 1980 to 1990	+15.1%
Per Capita Personal Income	18,187
Population Per Square Mile	708
Residential Property Value Average	106,092
Largest Municipalities	
Washington	41,960
Monroe	26,703
Deptford	24,137

Gloucester County is in southern New Jersey along the Delaware River. It is a suburban/rural community and one of New Jersey's leading agricultural counties.



Hudson County

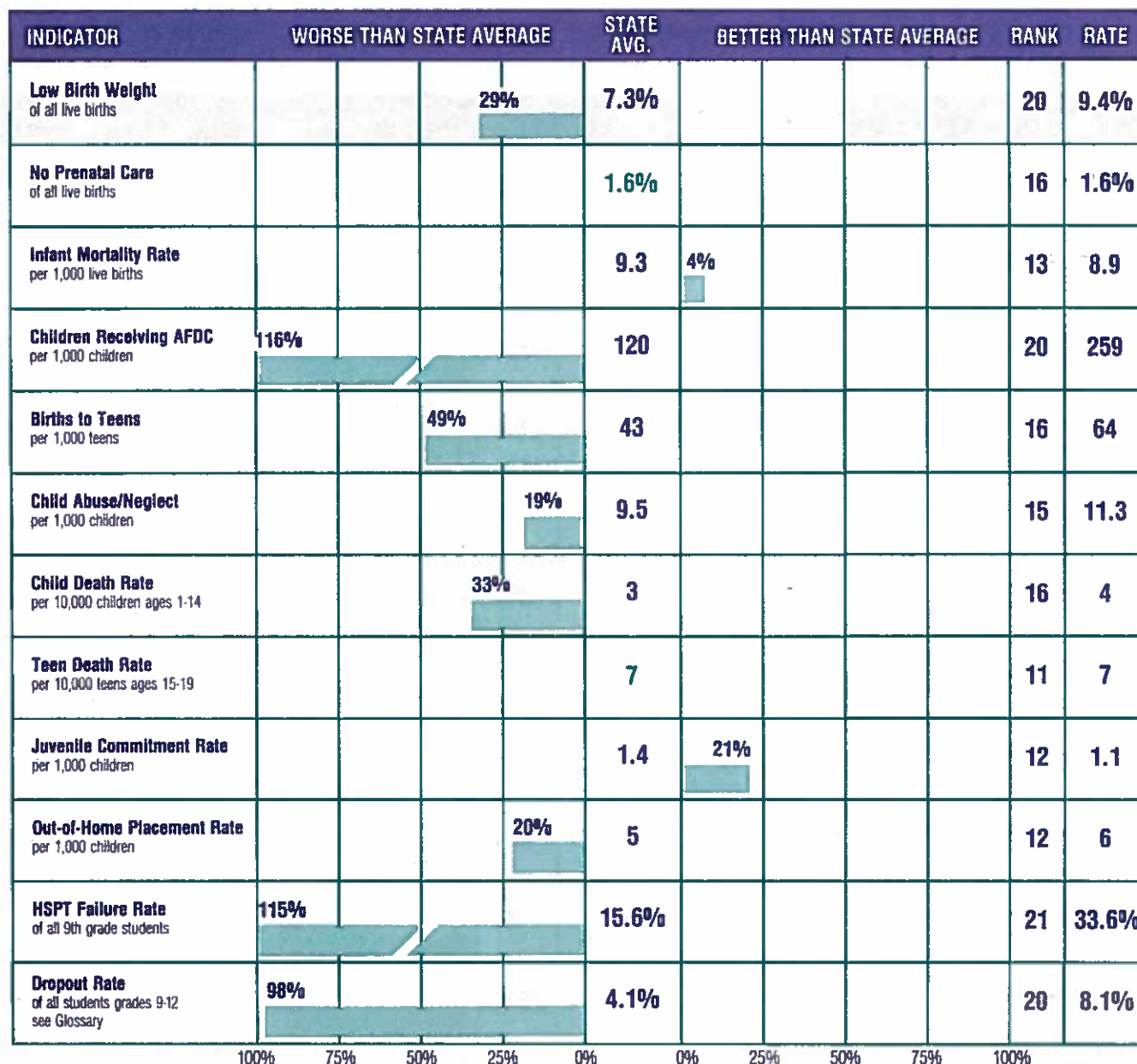


composite rank

19

per capita personal income rank

18



County Facts

Population	553,099
Population Under 18 Years Old	122,483
Percent Under 18 Years Old	22.1
Non-White Population	172,487
Percent Non-White	31.2
Children Living with Single Parent	37,239
Percent Children Living with Single Parent	30.4
Births in 1989	9,569
Population Change 1980 to 1990	—7%
Per Capita Personal Income	18,440
Population Per Square Mile	11,858
Residential Property Value Average	150,440
Largest Municipalities	
Jersey City	228,537
Bayonne	61,444
Union City	58,012

Hudson County is an urban industrial county. It is directly across the Hudson River from New York City.



Hunterdon County

composite rank

5

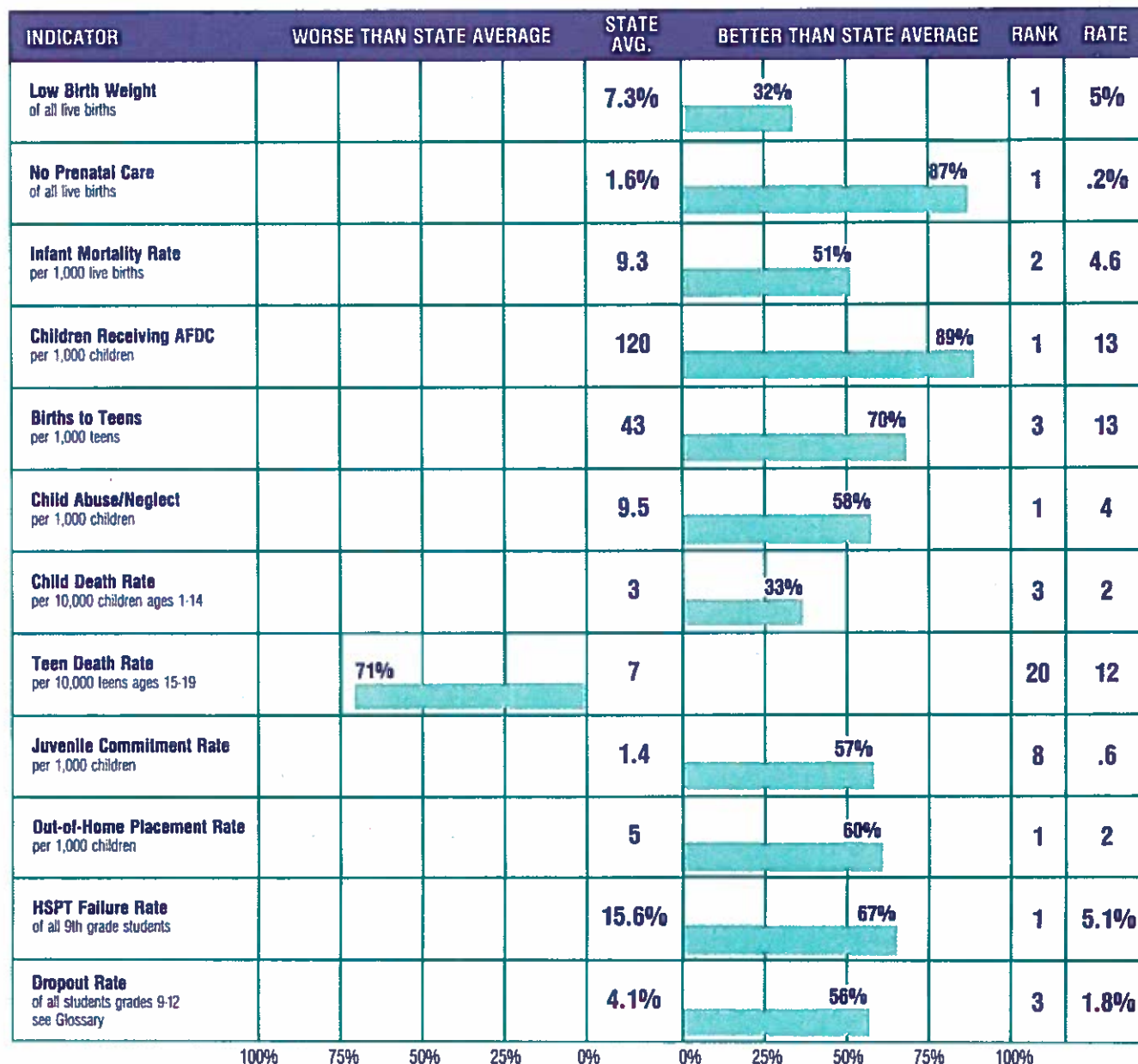
per capita personal income rank

3

County Facts

Population	107,776
Population Under 18 Years Old	25,941
Percent Under 18 Years Old	24.1
Non-White Population	4,008
Percent Non-White	3.7
Children Living with Single Parent	2,127
Percent Children Living with Single Parent	8.2
Births in 1989	1,511
Population Change 1980 to 1990	+23.4%
Per Capita Personal Income	30,301
Population Per Square Mile	251
Residential Property Value Average	209,017
Largest Municipalities	
Raritan	15,616
Readington	13,400
Clinton Township	10,816

Hunterdon County is rural and located in the northwestern part of the state, along the Delaware River. At least one-half of the County workforce commutes to jobs in other counties.



Mercer County



composite rank

14

per capita personal income rank

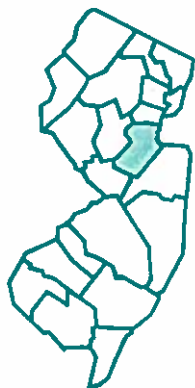
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INDICATOR	WORSE THAN STATE AVERAGE				STATE AVG.	BETTER THAN STATE AVERAGE				RANK	RATE
Low Birth Weight of all live births				22%	7.3%					19	8.9%
No Prenatal Care of all live births					1.6%	13%				15	1.4%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			44%		9.3					19	13.4
Children Receiving AFDC per 1,000 children				11%	120					15	133
Births to Teens per 1,000 teens				16%	43					14	50
Child Abuse/Neglect per 1,000 children				13%	9.5					13	10.7
Child Death Rate per 10,000 children ages 1-14					3					8	3
Teen Death Rate per 10,000 teens ages 15-19					7	14%				6	6
Juvenile Commitment Rate per 1,000 children					1.4	14%				14	1.2
Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 children	80%				5					17	9
HSPT Failure Rate of all 9th grade students				18%	15.6%					17	18.4%
Dropout Rate of all students grades 9-12 see Glossary	98%				4.1%					20	8.1%

County Facts

Population	325,824
Population Under 18 Years Old	73,346
Percent Under 18 Years Old	22.6
Non-White Population	81,168
Percent Non-White	24.9
Children Living with Single Parent	15,047
Percent Children Living With Single Parent	20.5
Births in 1989	5,162
Population Change 1980 to 1990	+5.8%
Per Capita Personal Income	23,913
Population Per Square Mile	1,442
Residential Property Value Average	138,149
Largest Municipalities	
Trenton	88,675
Hamilton	86,553
Ewing	34,185

Mercer County is in central New Jersey, along the Delaware River. Population is concentrated around Trenton, the state capital. State government and major corporations in the Princeton area draw employees from throughout the state.



Middlesex County

composite rank

6

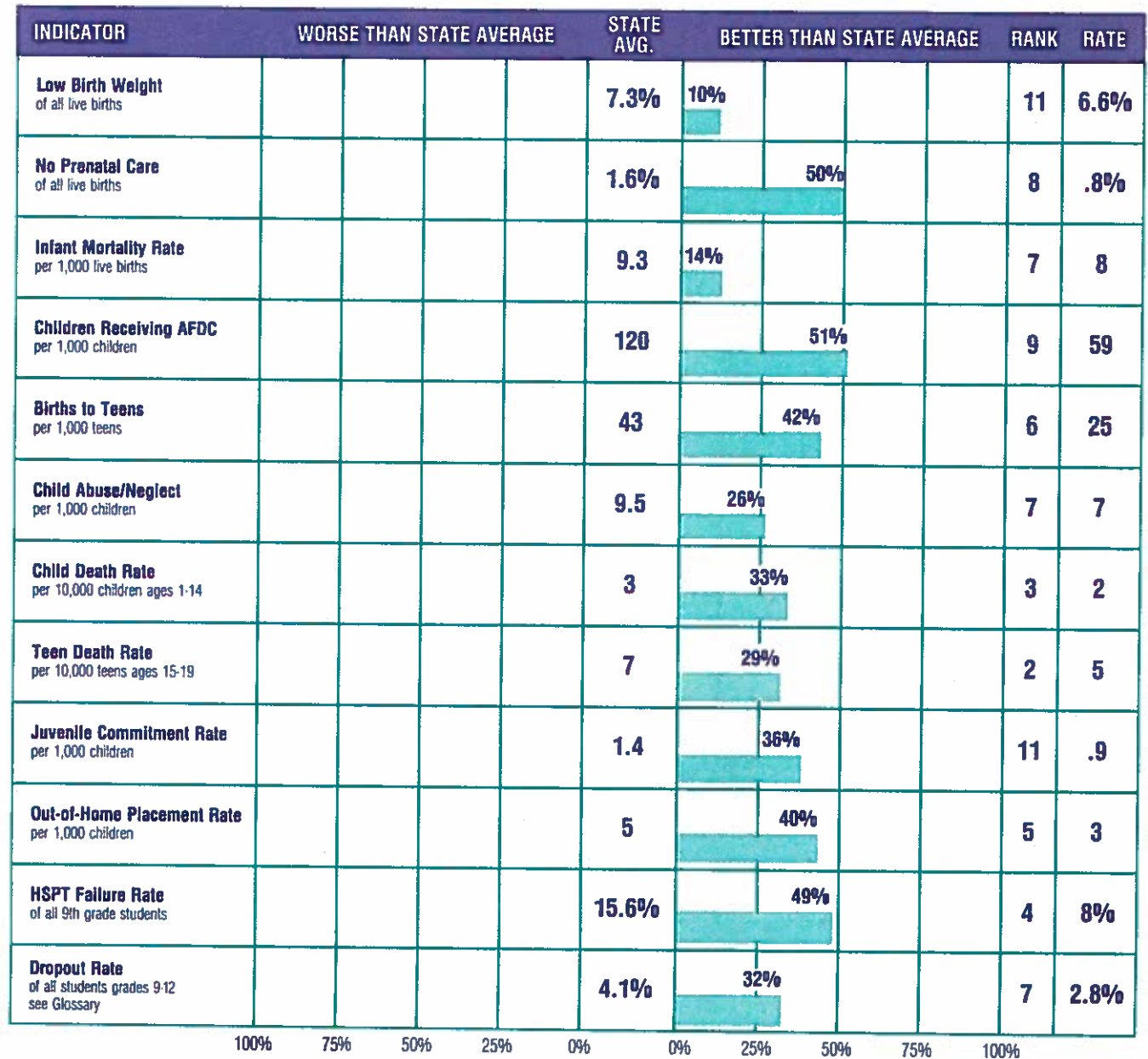
per capita personal income rank

7

County Facts

Population	671,780
Population Under 18 Years Old	144,631
Percent Under 18 Years Old	21.5
Non-White Population	121,774
Percent Non-White	18.1
Children Living with Single Parent	20,261
Percent Children Living with Single Parent	14
Births in 1989	10,446
Population Change 1980 to 1990	+12.7%
Per Capita Personal Income	24,139
Population Per Square Mile	2,163
Residential Property Value Average	161,236
Largest Municipalities	
Woodbridge	93,086
Edison	88,680
Old Bridge	56,475

Middlesex County is a suburban community, located in the center of New Jersey. It borders both the Raritan Bay and the Atlantic Ocean.



Monmouth County

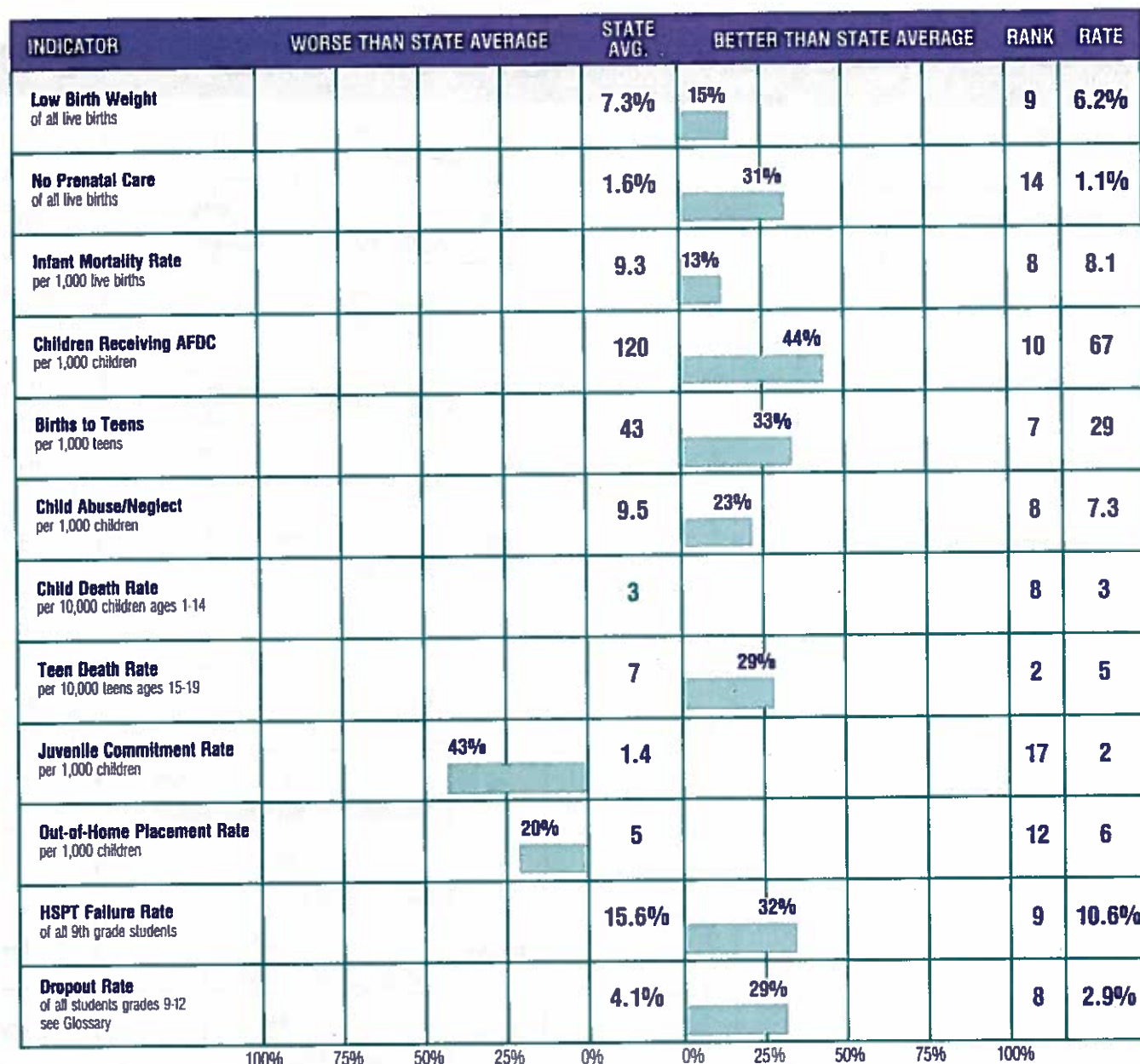


composite rank

11

per capita personal income rank

5



County Facts

Population	553,124
Population Under 18 Years Old	134,814
Percent Under 18 Years Old	24.3
Non-White Population	69,847
Percent Non-White	12.6
Children Living with Single Parent	17,593
Percent Children Living with Single Parent	13
Births in 1989	8,282
Population Change 1980 to 1990	+9.9%
Per Capita Personal Income	25,393
Population Per Square Mile	1,173
Residential Property Value Average	206,994
Largest Municipalities	
Middletown	68,183
Howell	38,987
Long Branch	28,658
Monmouth County is in the middle of New Jersey's coast line. The county is mostly suburban.	



Morris County

composite rank

2

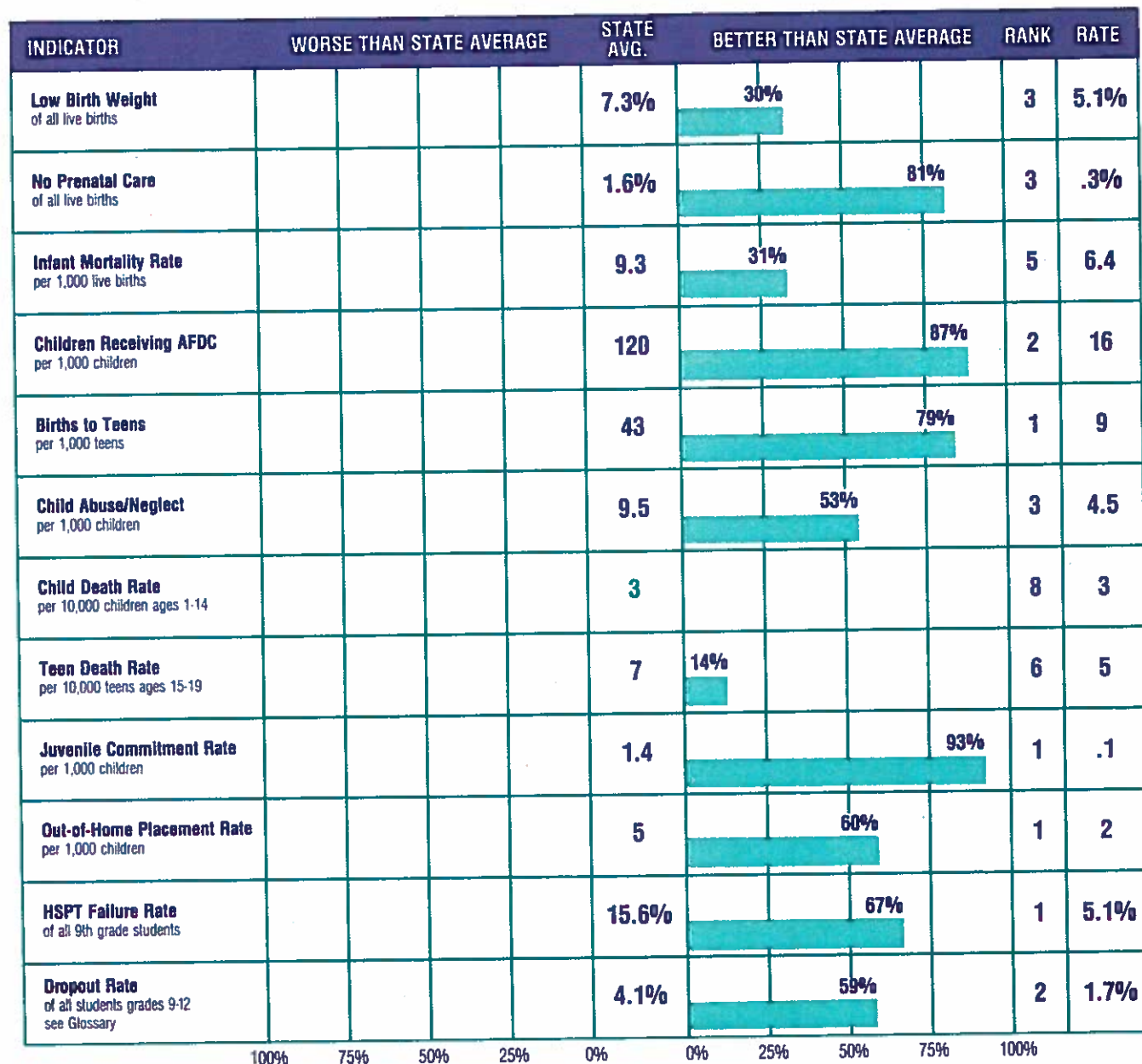
per capita personal income rank

4

County Facts

Population	421,353
Population Under 18 Years Old	96,291
Percent Under 18 Years Old	22.9
Non-White Population	34,672
Percent Non-White	8.2
Children Living with Single Parent	9,477
Percent Children Living with Single Parent	9.8
Births in 1989	5,807
Population Change 1980 to 1990	+3.4%
Per Capita Personal Income	29,981
Population Per Square Mile	898
Residential Property Value Average	225,317
Largest Municipalities	
Parsippany Township/Troy Hills	48,478
Mount Olive	21,282
Roxbury	20,429

Morris County is a suburban community located in the center of northern New Jersey. It is approximately 30 miles from New York City.



Ocean County

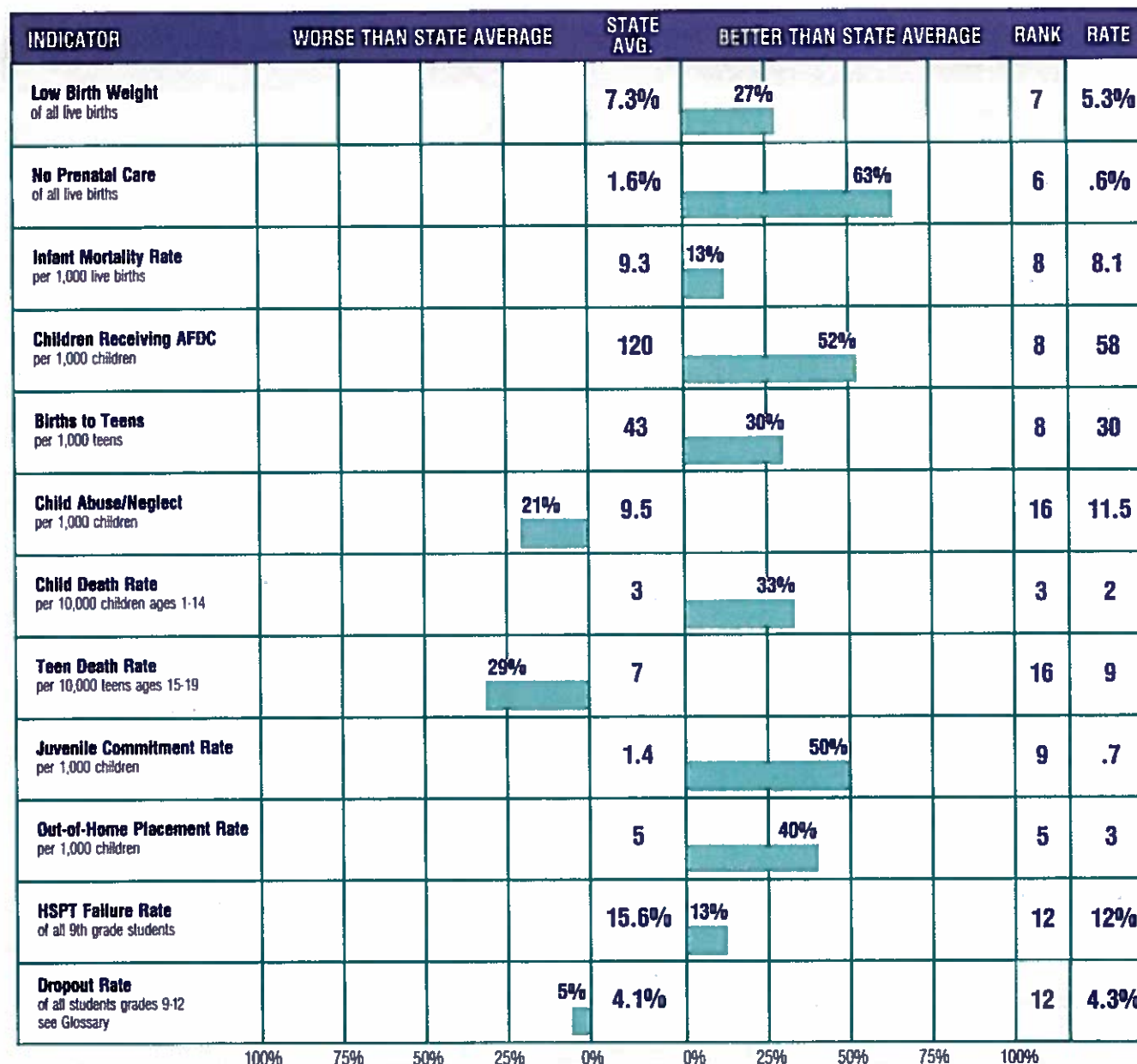


composite rank

8

per capita personal income rank

16



County Facts

Population	433,203
Population Under 18 Years Old	98,165
Percent Under 18 Years Old	22.7
Non-White Population	20,494
Percent Non-White	4.7
Children Living with Single Parent	13,359
Percent Children Living with Single Parent	13.6
Births in 1989	6,039
Population Change 1980 to 1990	+25.2%
Per Capita Personal Income	20,844
Population Per Square Mile	681
Residential Property Value Average	157,822
Largest Municipalities	
Dover	76,371
Brick	66,473
Lakewood	45,048

Ocean County is the second largest county in New Jersey. It is located along the Atlantic Ocean. The county is a suburban seashore-resort community.



Passaic County

composite rank

16

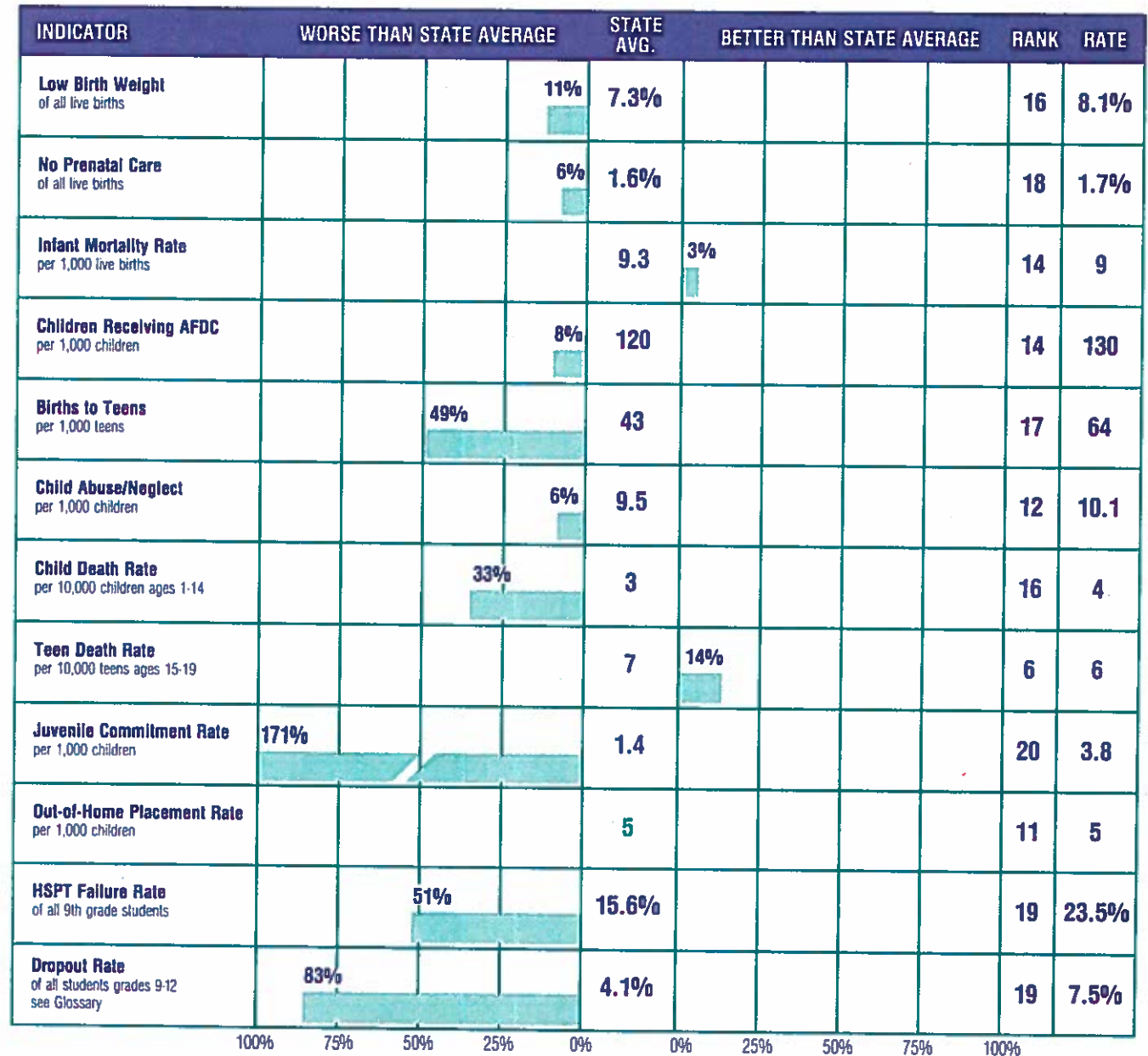
per capita personal income rank

15

County Facts

Population	453,060
Population Under 18 Years Old	108,743
Percent Under 18 Years Old	24
Non-White Population	127,530
Percent Non-White	28.1
Children Living with Single Parent	24,623
Percent Children Living with Single Parent	22.6
Births in 1989	8,135
Population Change 1980 to 1990	+1.2%
Per Capita Personal Income	20,977
Population Per Square Mile	2,449
Residential Property Value Average	182,765
Largest Municipalities	
Paterson	140,891
Clifton	71,742
Passaic	58,041

Passaic County is in the northern part of the state. The county has two distinctive types of communities. The northern section is rural and suburban, while the southern part is highly urbanized.



Salem County

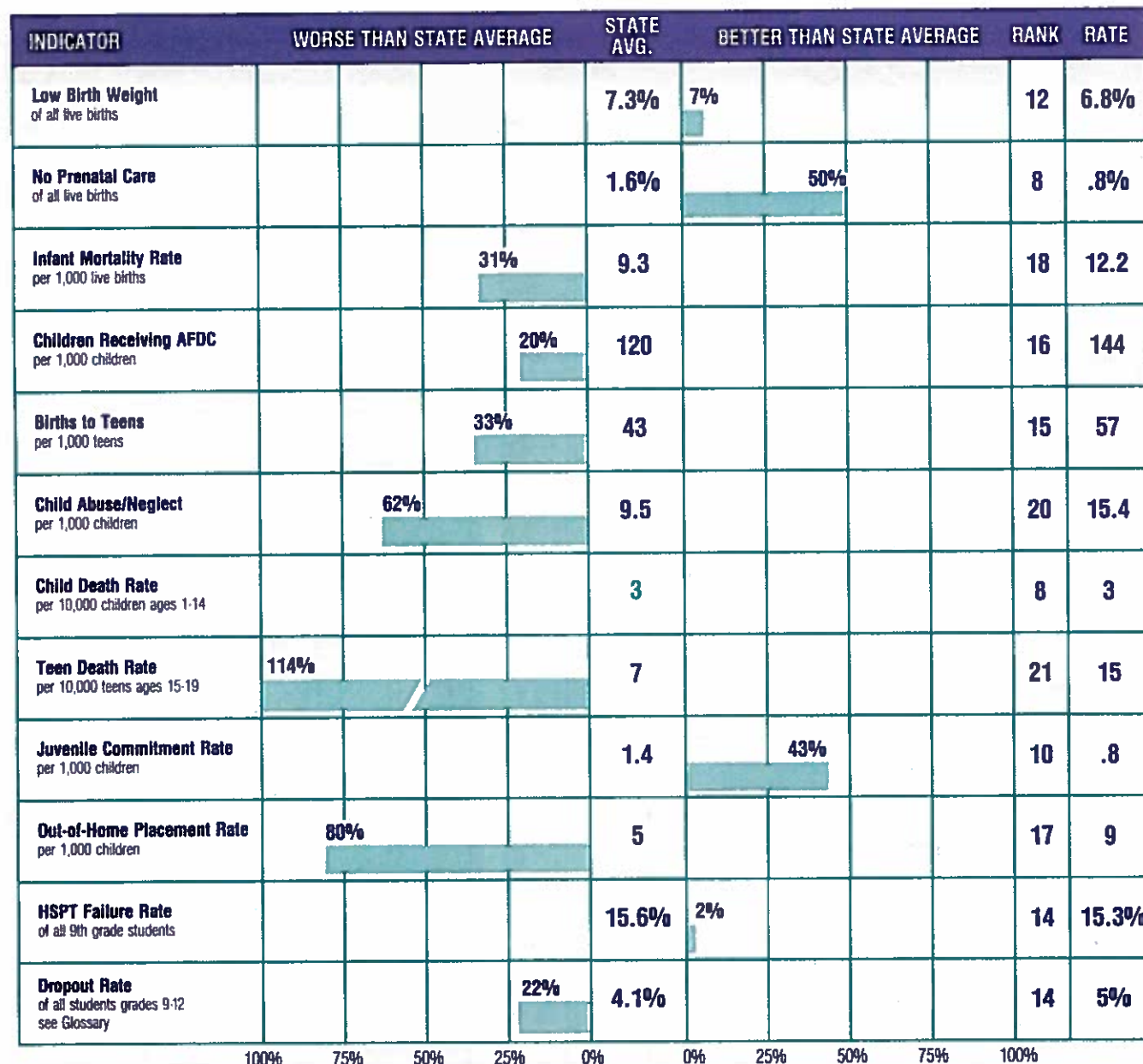


composite rank

15

per capita personal income rank

20



County Facts

Population	65,294
Population Under 18 Years Old	16,737
Percent Under 18 Years Old	25.6
Non-White Population	10,900
Percent Non-White	16.7
Children Living with Single Parent	3,538
Percent Children Living with Single Parent	21.1
Births in 1989	821
Population Change 1980 to 1990	+1%
Per Capita Personal Income	16,933
Population Per Square Mile	193
Residential Property Value Average	104,403
Largest Municipalities	
Pennsville	13,794
Carneys Point	8,443
Pittsgrove	8,121

Salem County forms the southwestern tip of New Jersey. It is a rural community, located directly across the Delaware River from Wilmington, Delaware.



Somerset County

composite rank

4

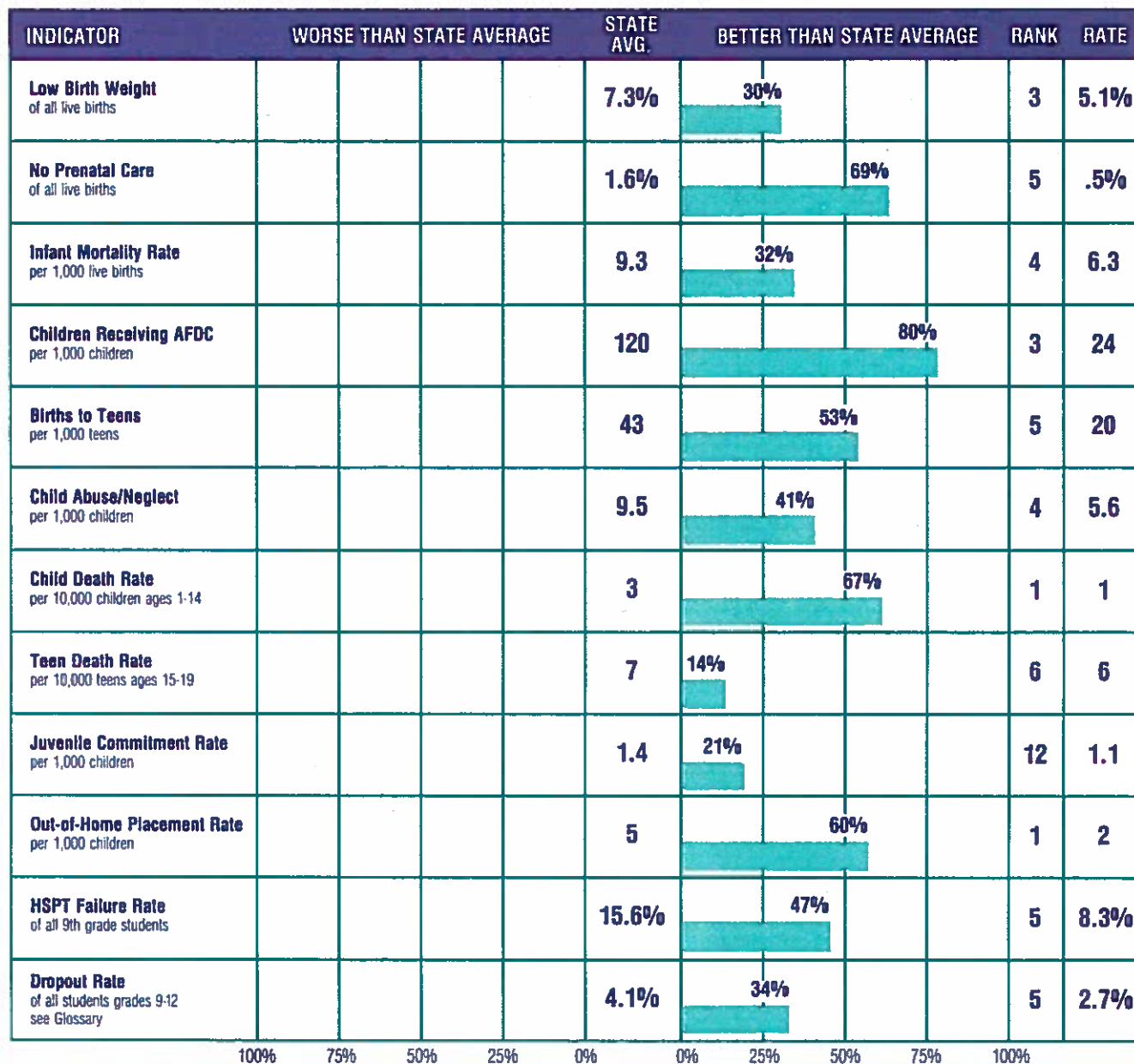
per capita personal income rank

1

County Facts

Population	240,279
Population Under 18 Years Old	52,889
Percent Under 18 Years Old	22
Non-White Population	28,895
Percent Non-White	12
Children Living with Single Parent	5,668
Percent Children Living with Single Parent	10.7
Births in 1989	3,628
Population Change 1980 to 1990	+18.3%
Per Capita Personal Income	32,469
Population Per Square Mile	789
Residential Property Value Average	210,141
Largest Municipalities	
Franklin	42,780
Bridgewater	32,509
Hillsborough	28,808

Somerset County is a rural community, located in the center of the state. The county seat is 40 miles from Times Square, 60 miles from Philadelphia and 100 miles from Atlantic City.



Sussex County



composite rank

3

per capita personal income rank

19

INDICATOR	WORSE THAN STATE AVERAGE				STATE AVG.	BETTER THAN STATE AVERAGE				RANK	RATE
Low Birth Weight of all live births					7.3%	32%				1	5%
No Prenatal Care of all live births					1.6%	87%				1	.2%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births					9.3	54%				1	4.3
Children Receiving AFDC per 1,000 children					120	80%				3	24
Births to Teens per 1,000 teens					43	63%				4	16
Child Abuse/Neglect per 1,000 children				13%	9.5					13	10.7
Child Death Rate per 10,000 children ages 1-14					3	67%				1	1
Teen Death Rate per 10,000 teens ages 15-19				14%	7					12	8
Juvenile Commitment Rate per 1,000 children					1.4	93%				1	.1
Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 children					5	40%				5	3
HSPT Failure Rate of all 9th grade students					15.6%	43%				6	8.9%
Dropout Rate of all students grades 9-12 see Glossary					4.1%	56%				3	1.8%

100% 75% 50% 25% 0% 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

County Facts

Population	130,943
Population Under 18 Years Old	36,386
Percent Under 18 Years Old	27.8
Non-White Population	3,112
Percent Non-White	2.4
Children Living with Single Parent	3,725
Percent Children Living with Single Parent	10.2
Births in 1989	2,114
Population Change 1980 to 1990	+12.8%
Per Capita Personal Income	23,782
Population Per Square Mile	251
Residential Property Value Average	144,639
Largest Municipalities	
Vernon	21,211
Hopalong	15,586
Sparta	15,157

Sussex County forms the northwestern tip of New Jersey. It borders New York State on its north and the Delaware River and Pennsylvania on its west. It is a rural community.



Union County

composite rank

13

per capita personal income rank

6

County Facts

Population	493,819
Population Under 18 Years Old	108,088
Percent Under 18 Years Old	21.9
Non-White Population	126,403
Percent Non-White	25.6
Children Living with Single Parent	20,229
Percent Children Living with Single Parent	18.7
Births in 1989	7,632
Population Change 1980 to 1990	-2%
Per Capita Personal Income	25,328
Population Per Square Mile	4,782
Residential Property Value Average	198,063
Largest Municipalities	
Elizabeth	110,002
Union	50,024
Plainfield	46,567

Union County is in northeastern New Jersey, 15 miles from New York City. Union county is a mixed urban and suburban community and considered the most industrial area in the state.

INDICATOR	WORSE THAN STATE AVERAGE				STATE AVG.	BETTER THAN STATE AVERAGE				RANK	RATE
Low Birth Weight of all live births					7.3%					14	7.3%
No Prenatal Care of all live births					1.6%	31%				12	1.1%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births					9.3	10%				10	8.4
Children Receiving AFDC per 1,000 children					120	10%				13	108
Births to Teens per 1,000 teens					43	7%				12	40
Child Abuse/Neglect per 1,000 children					9.5	14%				10	8.2
Child Death Rate per 10,000 children ages 1-14					3					8	3
Teen Death Rate per 10,000 teens ages 15-19					7	43%				1	4
Juvenile Commitment Rate per 1,000 children					1.4					15	1.4
Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 children				20%	5					12	6
HSPT Failure Rate of all 9th grade students				16%	15.6%					16	18.1%
Dropout Rate of all students grades 9-12 see Glossary					4.1%	5%				10	3.9%

100% 75% 50% 25% 0% 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Warren County



composite rank

9

per capita personal income rank

13

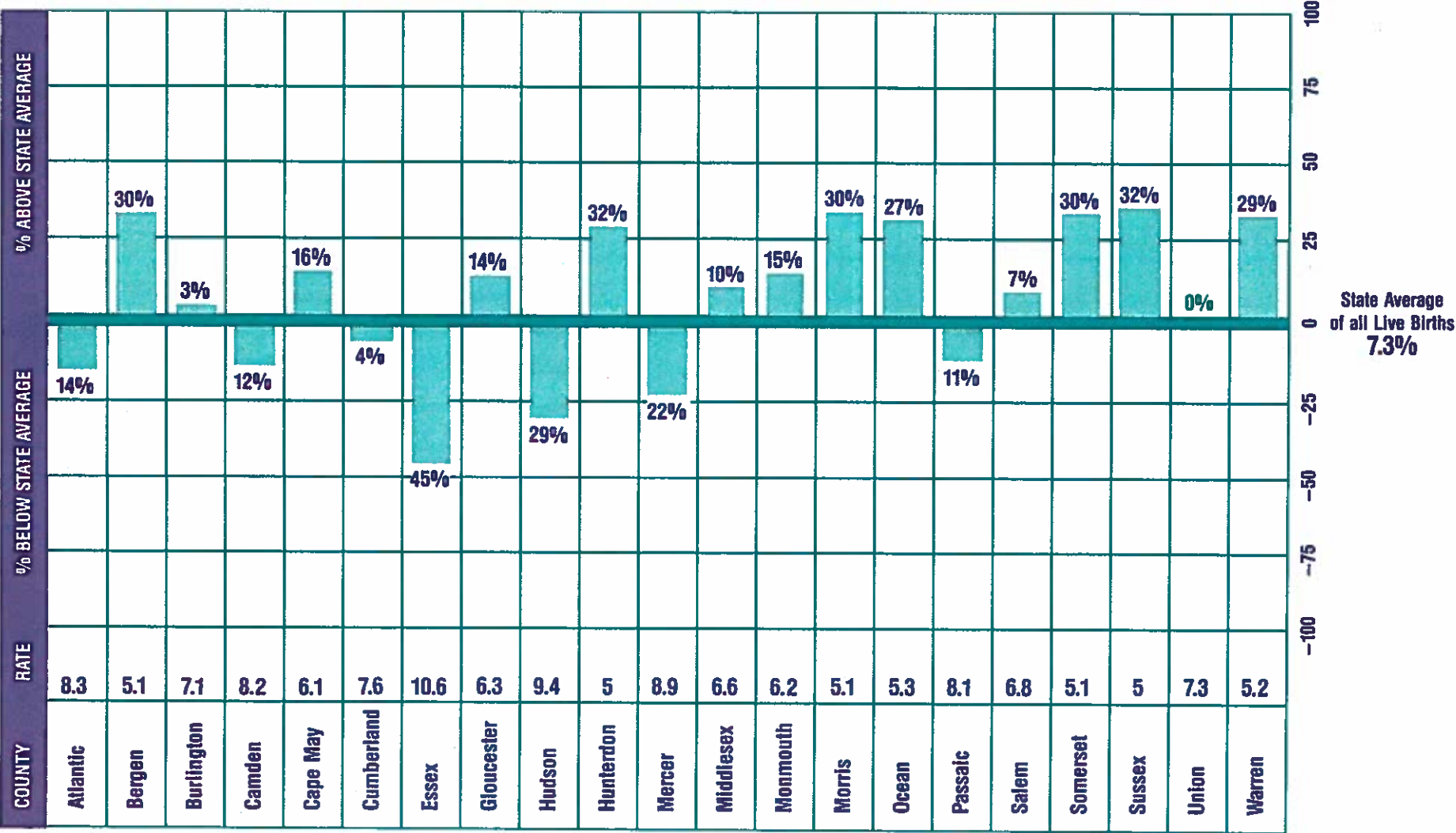
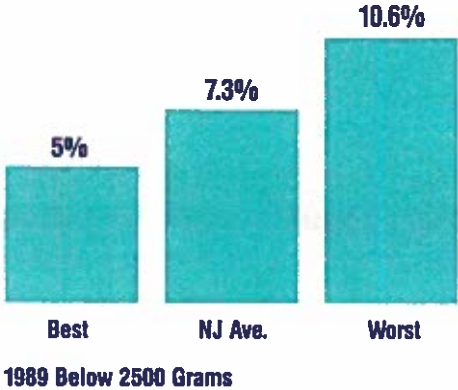
INDICATOR	WORSE THAN STATE AVERAGE				STATE AVG.	BETTER THAN STATE AVERAGE				RANK	RATE
Low Birth Weight of all live births					7.3%	29%				6	5.2%
No Prenatal Care of all live births					1.6%	81%				3	.3%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births					9.3	23%				6	7.2
Children Receiving AFDC per 1,000 children					120	54%				6	55
Births to Teens per 1,000 teens					43	16%				10	36
Child Abuse/Neglect per 1,000 children					9.5					11	9.5
Child Death Rate per 10,000 children ages 1-14			33%		3					16	4
Teen Death Rate per 10,000 teens ages 15-19					7					11	7
Juvenile Commitment Rate per 1,000 children					1.4	71%				6	.4
Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 children					5	20%				9	4
HSPT Failure Rate of all 9th grade students					15.6%	35%				8	10.2%
Dropout Rate of all students grades 9-12 see Glossary				2%	4.1%					11	4.2%

County Facts

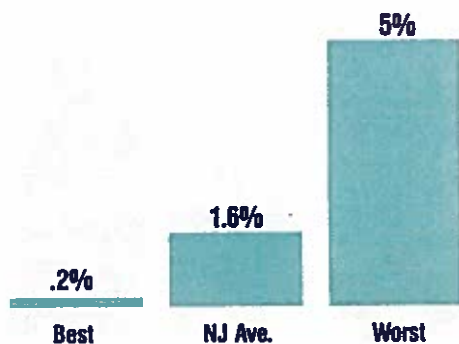
Population	91,607
Population Under 18 Years Old	22,655
Percent Under 18 Years Old	24.7
Non-White Population	2,579
Percent Non-White	2.8
Children Living with Single Parent	3,202
Percent Children Living with Single Parent	14.1
Births in 1989	1,524
Population Change 1980 to 1990	+8.5%
Per Capita Personal Income	21,327
Population Per Square Mile	256
Residential Property Value Average	140,362
Largest Municipalities	
Phillipsburg	15,757
Hackettstown	8,120
Mansfield	7,154

Warren County is in northwestern New Jersey, bordering the Delaware River. It is a rural community.

Low Birth Weight



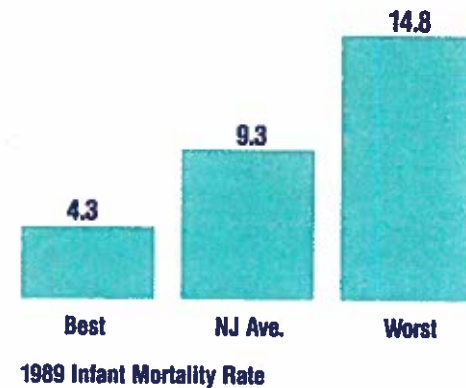
No Prenatal Care

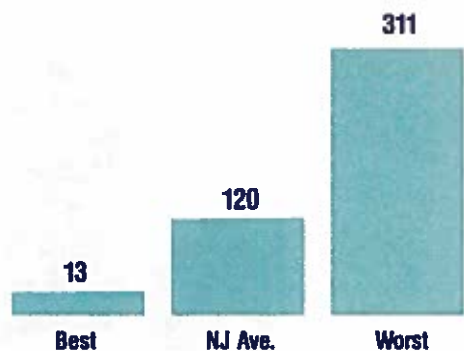


1989 Births With No Prenatal Care

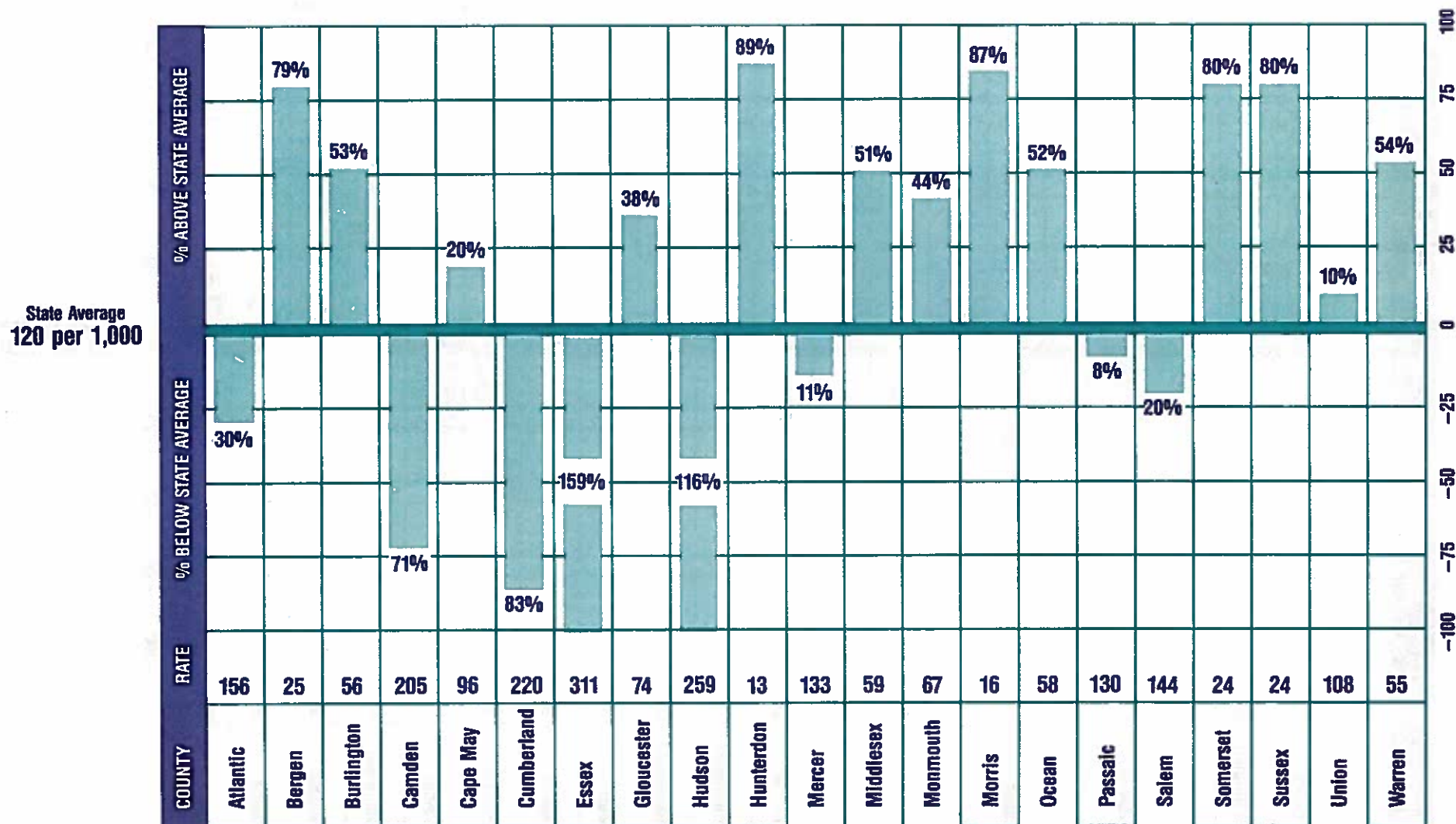


Infant Mortality Rate

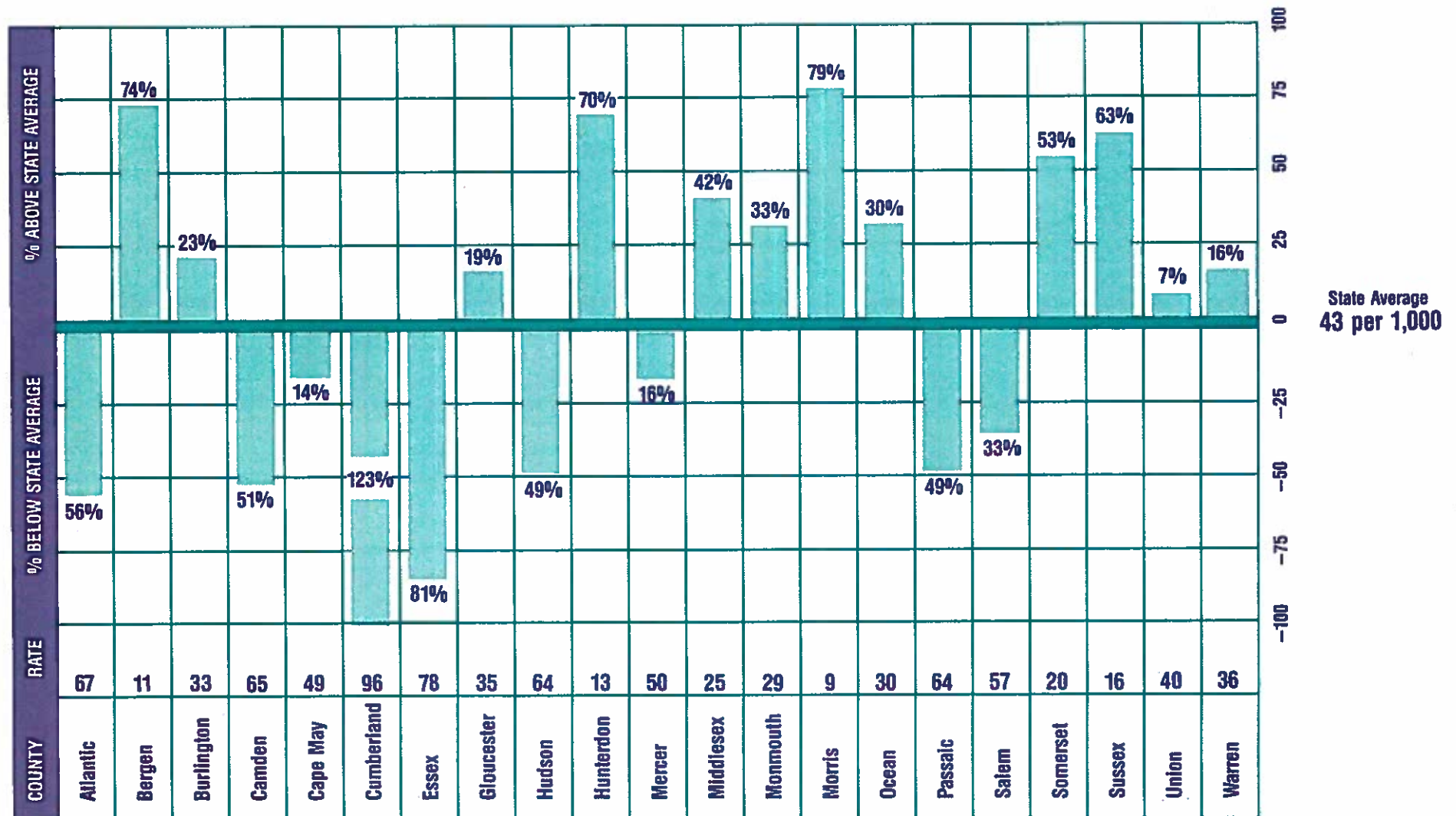
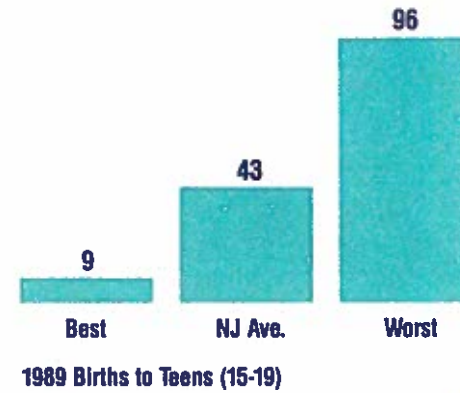




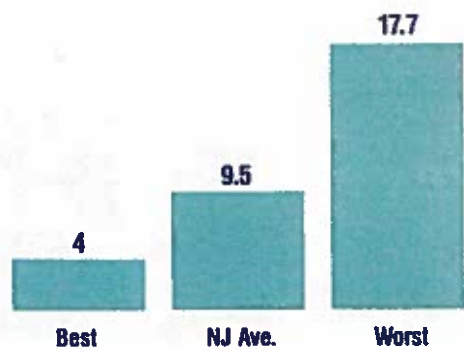
1990 Children Rcvg. AFDC



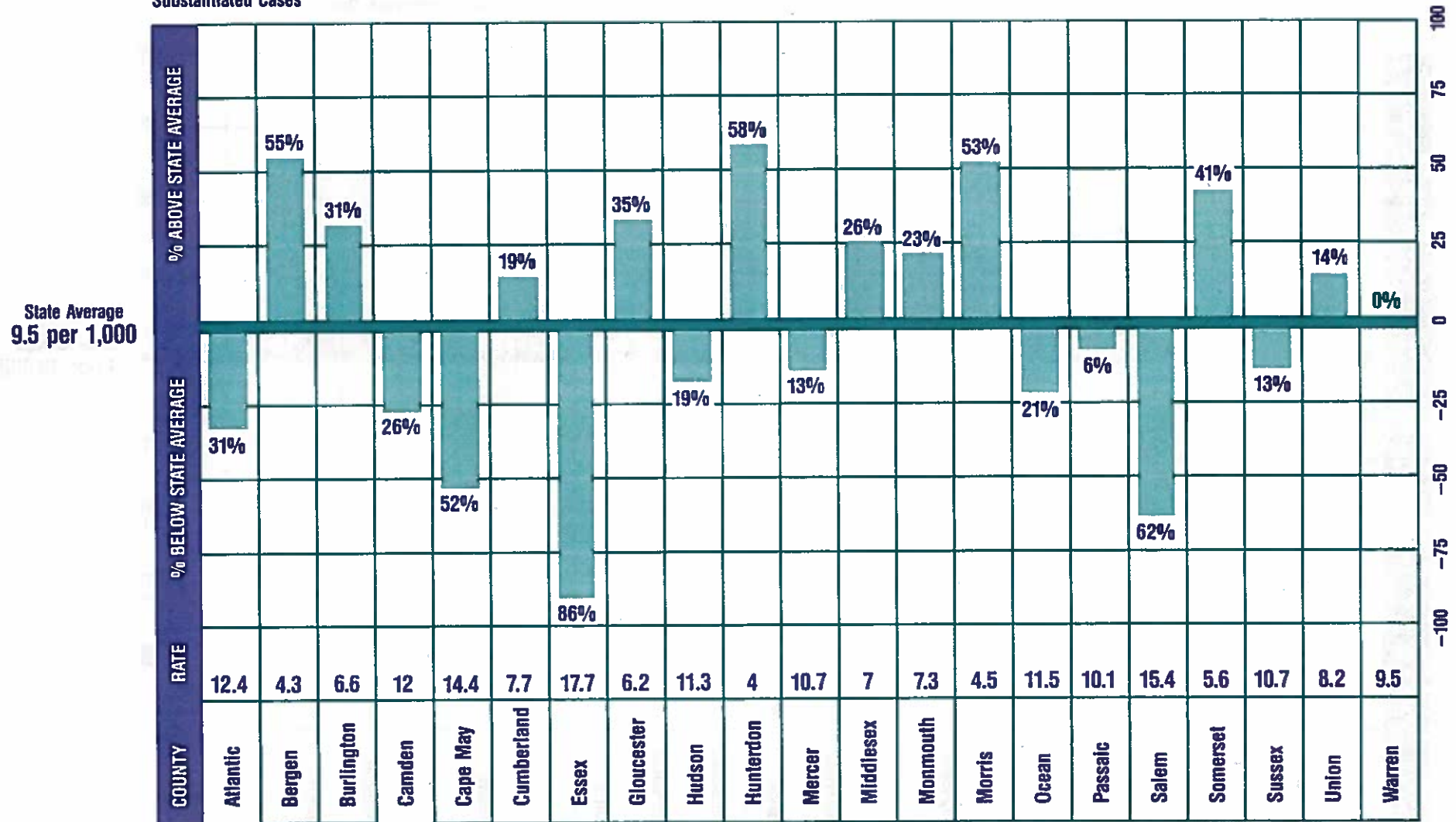
Births to Teens



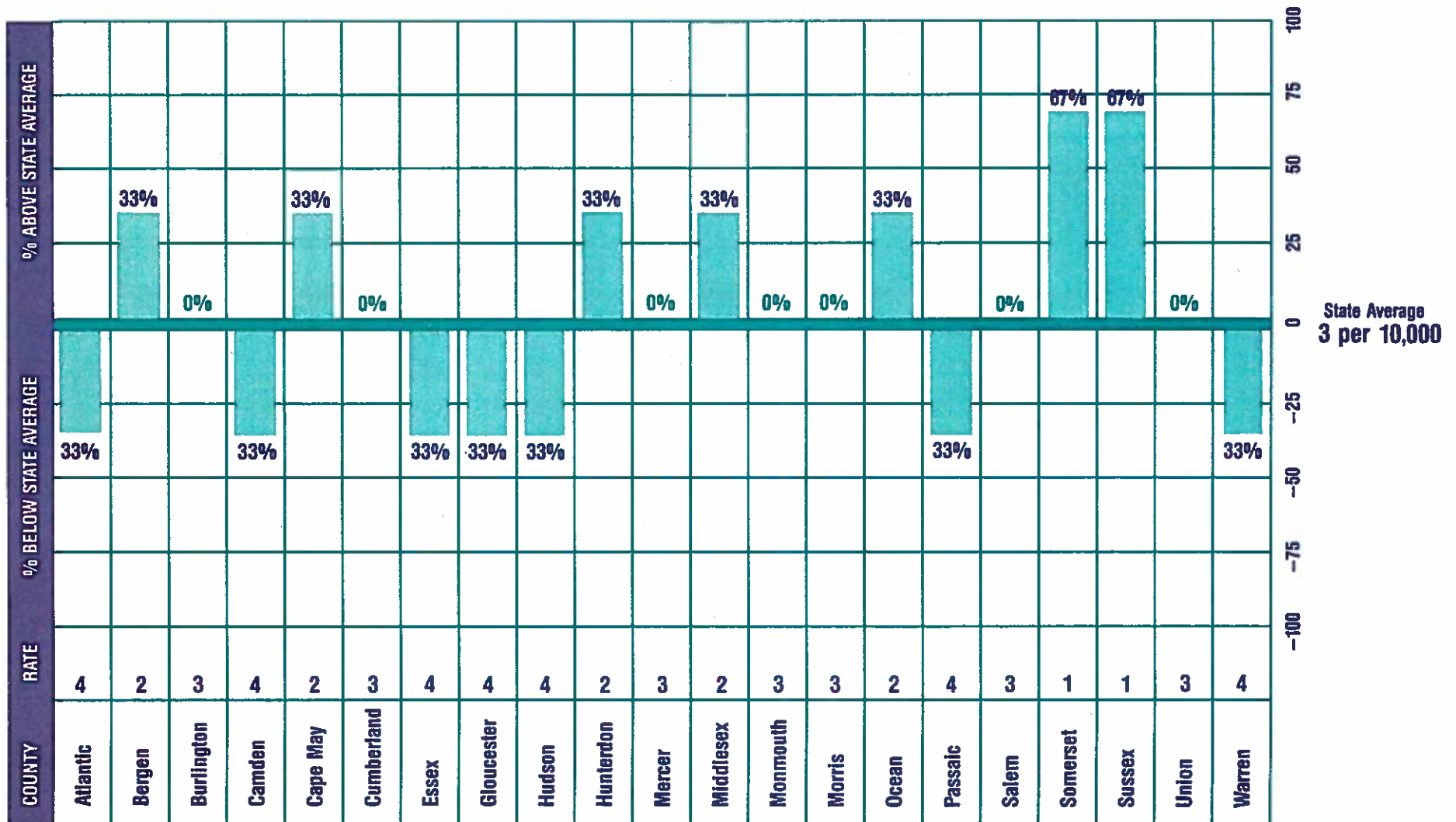
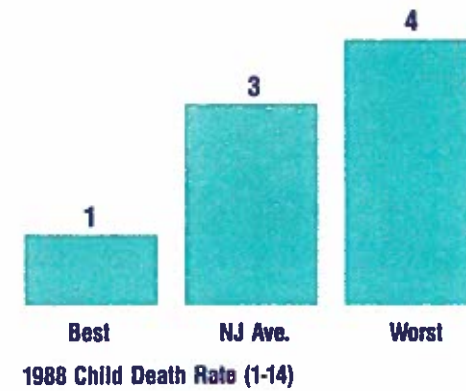
Child Neglect and Abuse



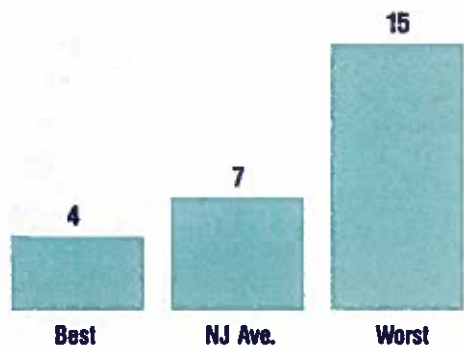
1990 Child Neglect and Abuse Substantiated Cases



Child Death Rate



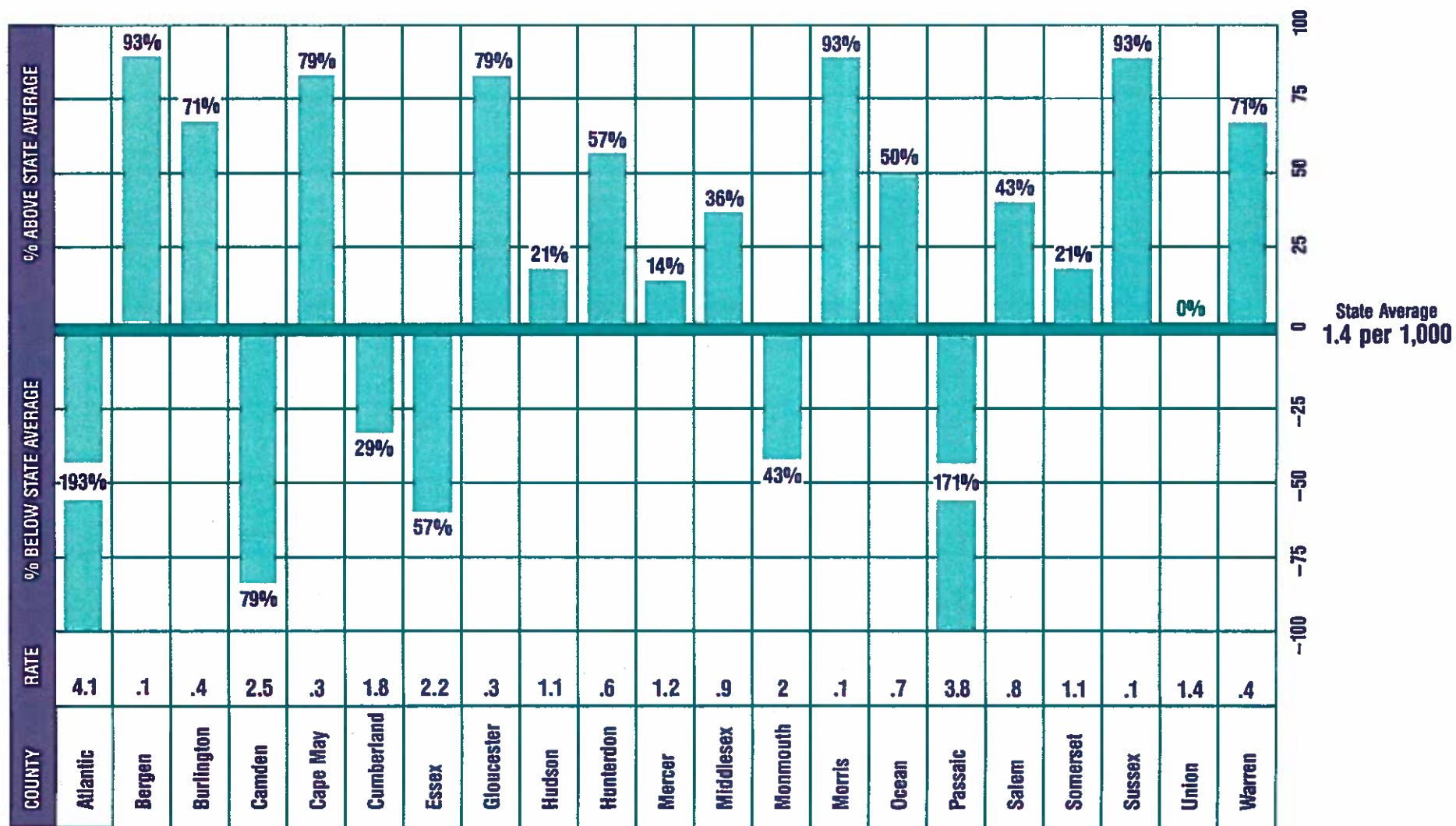
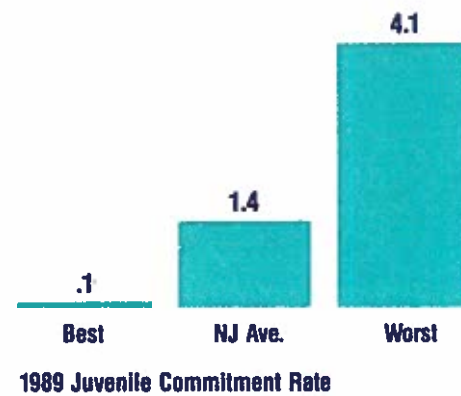
Teen Death Rate



1988 Teen Death Rate (15-19)



Juvenile Commitment Rate



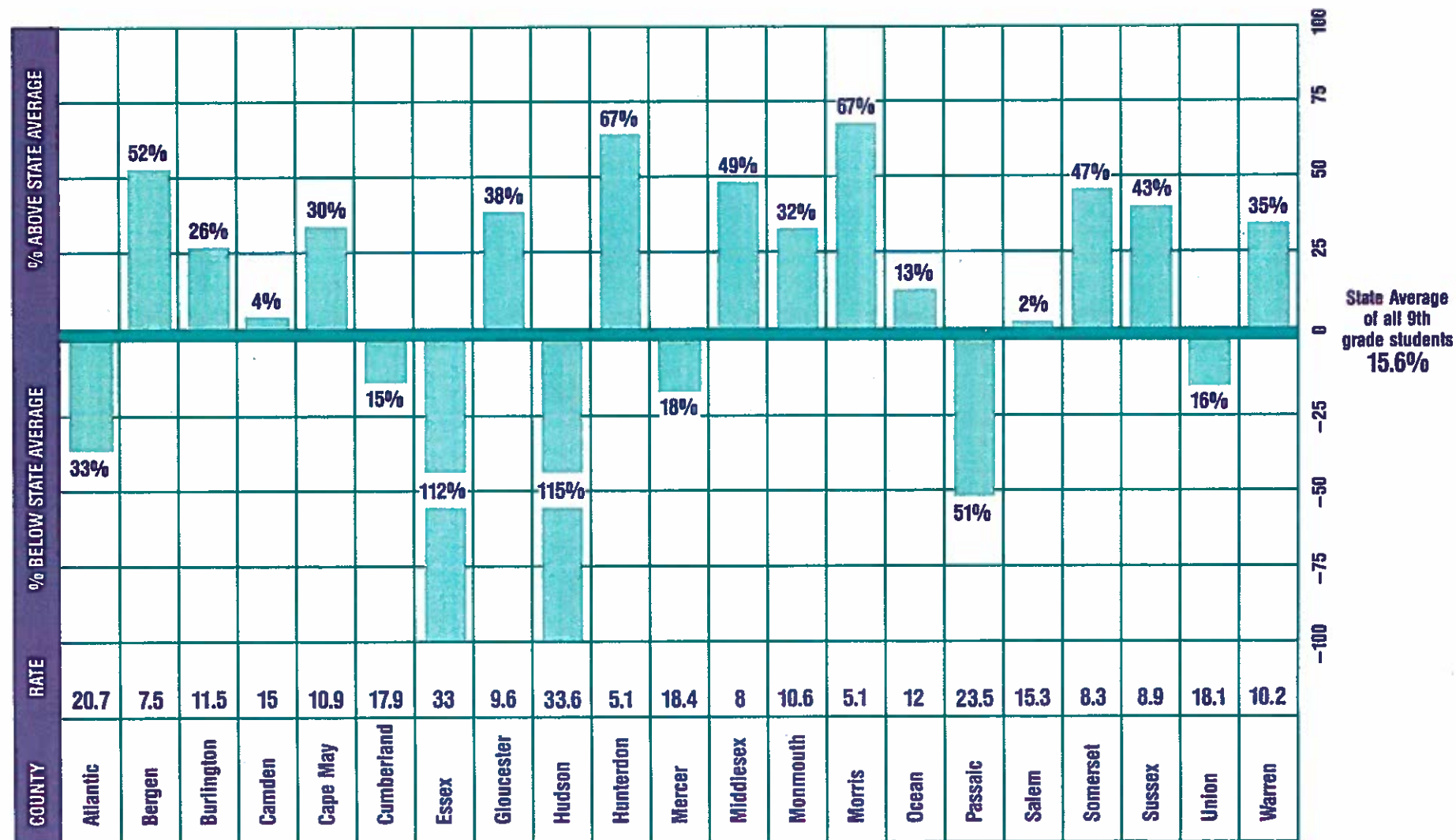
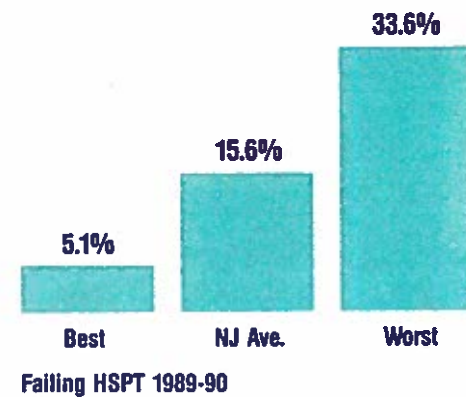
Out-of-Home Placement



1990 Out-of-Home Placement

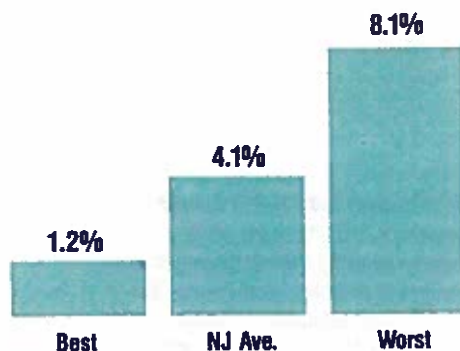


Failing HSPT

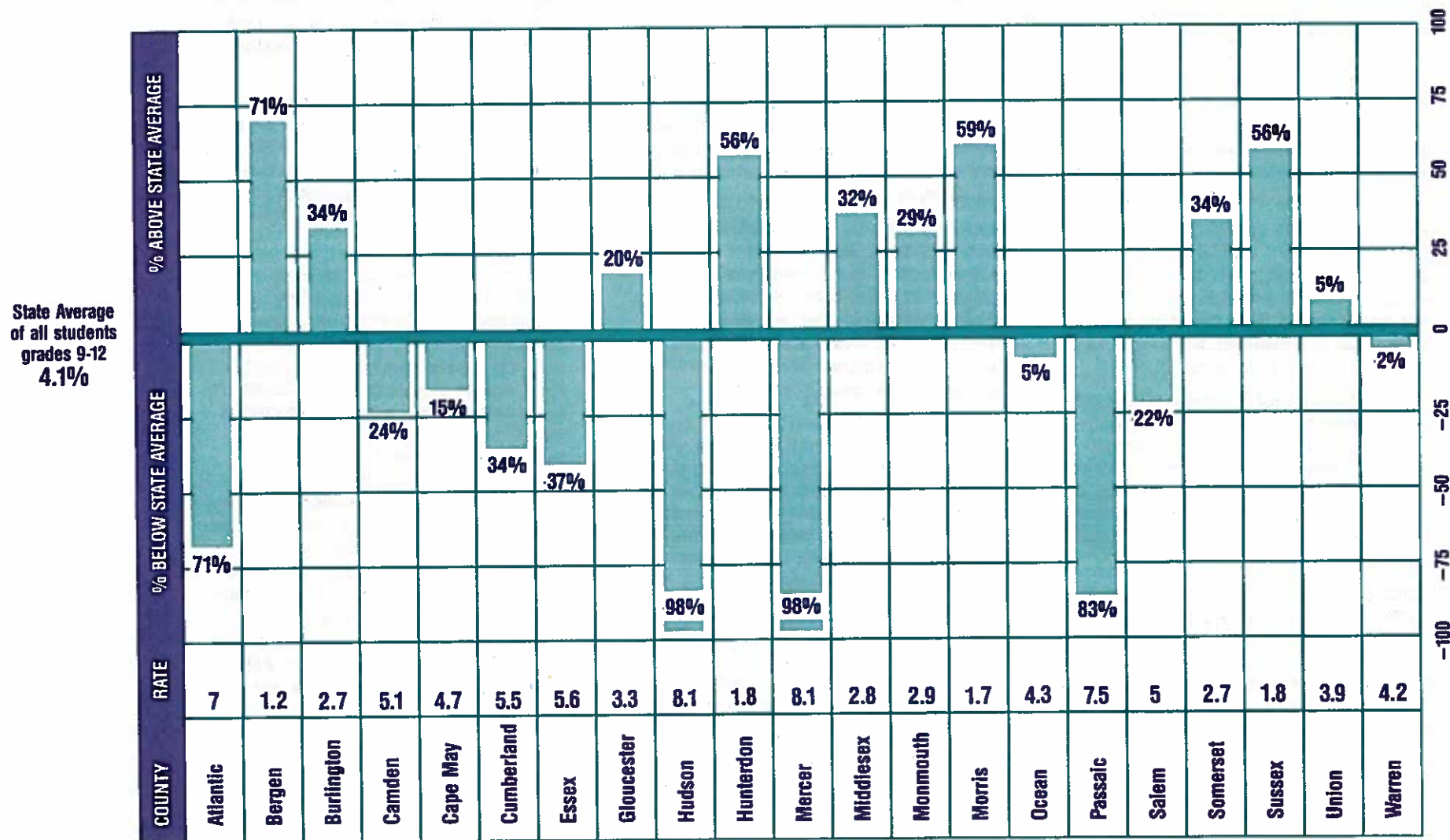


Dropout Rate

Dropout figures in this book were the best available at the time of publication, but they fail to present a complete picture of the problem (see "Glossary" section). One of their flaws is that, because they report dropouts for only a single year, they fail to convey the impact of dropouts on a class (or "cohort") of students during all four years of high school. An approximation of this impact may be made by multiplying the single-year rate by 3.3. Thus, if a county or a district experiences an annual dropout rate of 6.3% for four years, the loss of students from the beginning of the ninth-grade year to graduation would approximate 20.8%.



1989-90 Dropout Rate



GLOSSARY

Low Birth Weight—Percentage of babies born weighing below 2,500 grams (5.5 lbs.) in 1989 (Department of Health). These babies have a higher death rate (see Infant Mortality Indicator) and are more likely to develop disabilities which create a greater need for medical care, early intervention services, special education, and lifelong support services.

No Prenatal Care—Percentage of all children born in 1989 whose mothers reported receiving no prenatal medical care (Department of Health). Such children are more likely to be of low birth weight (see Low Birth Weight indicator). Mothers who do not receive prenatal care have higher rates of maternal death, illnesses and complications, all of which have adverse implications for the child.

Infant Mortality Rate—The number of infants per 1,000 who died before their first birthday in 1989 (Department of Health). High rates of infant mortality are indicative of poor access to health care, lack of prenatal care, birth defects (including those caused by prenatal exposure to alcohol and drugs), and high rates of poverty.

Children Receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) Benefits—The number of children per 1,000 receiving Aid for Dependent Children Benefits in 1990 (Department of Human Services). Children who receive these benefits are poor and are more likely to have health problems, to live in substandard housing, and to be abused and neglected.

Births to Teens—The number of adolescents (ages 15-19) per 1,000 who gave birth in 1989 (Department of Health). Children born to adolescents are more likely to be of low birth weight, to have health problems, and suffer child abuse and neglect. Adolescent parents have fewer educational and career opportunities, thus perpetuating poverty for themselves and their children.

Child Abuse/Neglect—The number of substantiated abuse and neglect cases per 1,000 children in 1990 (Department of Human Services). Substantiated abuse is indicative of dysfunctional families in which the child is not likely to receive the nurturing required for development. Abusive behaviors are likely to be repeated in the next generation when the child has become an adult.

Child Death Rate—The number of children (ages 1-14) per 10,000 who died in 1988 (Department of Health). Over one-third of child deaths are caused by motor vehicle-related injuries, infectious diseases and other injuries including those related to fires. These causes are associated with risks in their families and communities, such as the lack of well-developed interventions and services.

Teen Death Rate—The number of adolescents (ages 15-19) per 10,000 who died in 1988 (Department of Health). A high percentage of adolescent deaths are caused by motor vehicle related injuries, homicide, suicide and other high risk behaviors. These causes are associated with risks in their families and communities, such as the lack of well-developed interventions and services.

Juvenile Commitment Rate—The number of juvenile commitments per 1,000 in 1989 (Department of Corrections). Children in detention centers lack the opportunity for participation in family life, traditional education systems and interactions with the community. They are more likely to come from families and communities in which high risk behaviors are more prevalent.

Out-of-Home Placement Rate—The number of children placed in a setting such as foster care, residential care or other out-of-home placement per 1,000 in 1990 (Department of Human Services; Department of Education; Department of Corrections). Children who are placed in such a setting often lack the stability of a nurturing home life.

High School Proficiency Test (HSPT) Failure Rate—The percentage of ninth grade students failing one or more subjects (reading, mathematics and writing) on the High School Proficiency Test in 1989-90 (Department of Education). Passing the HSPT is a requirement for graduation. Students who fail it are considered to lack critical ninth grade-level skills. Although students have additional opportunities to pass the test, the remedial instruction they receive often restricts their educational opportunities.

Dropout Rate—The number of students who discontinued school before completing the prescribed course of instruction during the 1989-90 school year, as a percentage of total enrollments of grades 9-12 (excluding special education and ungraded dropouts) in the same year (Department of Education).

*While these figures were the best available at the time of publication, they have four flaws: (1) they over-represent the total percentage of dropouts because they include a number of students whose move to a new residence left their school status in doubt; (2) they under-represent the total percentage of dropouts because they exclude students who left school without notifying school authorities; (3) they are subject to reporting errors, especially in districts with the most serious dropout problems; and (4) because they report dropouts for only a single year, they fail to convey the impact of dropouts on a class (or "cohort") of students during all four years of high school. An approximation of this impact may be made by multiplying the single year rate by 3.3. (Thus if a county or district experiences an annual dropout rate of 6.3% for four years, the loss of students from the beginning of the ninth-grade year to graduation would approximate 20.8%.)

NOTES

Birth Statistics—Department of Health, 1989

Composite Rankings—The composite ranking is based on the cumulative standardized scores for each indicator. The standardized score of an indicator is the number of standard deviation units that measure the distance from the mean of the distribution (the raw score minus the mean divided by the standard deviation).

Non-White Population—Includes all those who are non-white, either of Hispanic Origin or not Hispanic Origin, according to the 1990 Census of Population and Housing.

Per Capita Personal Income—This income measure is the total personal income of the residents of a given area divided by the resident population of the area. Personal income is the income received by persons from all sources, that is, from participation in production, from both government and transfer payments, and from government interest. Personal income is measured as the sum of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, proprietors' income, rental income of persons, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer payments, less personal contribution for social insurance.

Personal Income Statistics—US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 1991

Population Statistics—US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Census Data, 1990

Rankings—All counties are arranged in sequential order from best (1) to worst (21) and assigned a rank using the latest available data on each indicator. Whenever there is a tie of two or more counties, they are assigned the most positive rank (for example, if three counties are tied at ranking positions 10, 11, and 12, they are assigned a rank of 10 and the next county is ranked 13).

Residential Property Value—1991 New Jersey Legislative District Data Book. Bureau of Government Research and Department of Government Services, Rutgers, the State University.

COLLABORATIVE PARTNERS

Governor's Committee on Children's Services Planning (GCCSP)—The GCCSP is established pursuant to Executive Order 200 of the Governor and consists of 10 state and 13 public members. The missions of the GCCSP is to promote the development, provision and coordination of services to New Jersey's children, youth and families. The purpose of the GCCSP is to serve as a mechanism in state government for determining the needs of children across categorical and agency boundaries so as to assist the Governor's office and state departments in their planning and policy development for children.

Association for Children of New Jersey (ACNJ)—ACNJ is an independent statewide non-profit organization that advocates for children and families on a broad variety of issues in New Jersey. Established as ACNJ in 1978, its roots go back nearly 150 years to the founding of the parent organization, the Newark Orphan Asylum, in 1847.

Its continuing mission is to improve the welfare of the state's children by heightening governmental and societal awareness and responsiveness to the needs of children. It pursues this mission through direct administrative, legislative and legal advocacy through outreach, and through research and dissemination of information. ACNJ's goal is to effect positive public policy change on behalf of children.

The Public Education Institute (PEI)—The Public Education Institute, established in 1985, provides New Jersey's citizens, community leaders, scholars, and policymakers with a neutral environment in which to examine educational issues and to form policy recommendations for state and local action. Its purpose is to analyze critical issues facing New Jersey's public schools and engage civic and educational leaders in an examination of policy options enlightened by the best scholarship.

Department of Human Services (DHS)—The Department of Human Services provides social services for more than one million adults and children, or about one of every eight New Jersey residents. It operates seven psychiatric hospitals, ten centers for developmentally disabled persons and several residential programs for emotionally disturbed youths. It also serves youth and families and administers AFDC, Medicaid aid to the blind and other social programs. Services and assistance are provided through seven divisions and the Office of Education and by various units of the Department's central office, including the Office of Prevention of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities.

