

LEN DEO
PRESIDENT
New Jersey Family Policy Council

PAUL BAGNOLI
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

TONI MEYER
RESEARCH ANALYST

NEW JERSEY FAMILY POLICY COUNCIL

P.O. Box 6011
Parsippany, NJ 07054
Phone: (973) 263-5258
Fax: (973) 263-3772
E-mail: info@njfpc.org
Website: www.njfpc.org

© 2000 New Jersey Family Policy Council. All rights reserved.

The *New Jersey Index of Leading Cultural Indicators* may be reproduced in whole or in part, without charge, for non-commercial purposes without prior permission from New Jersey Family Policy Council.

Partial funding of this research report was provided by the Bodman Foundation, New York, NY.

A message for the State from New Jersey Family Policy Council:

In New Jersey as well as the nation, the cultural situation has become what it is because our beliefs, our behavior and our philosophy have in many instances changed for the worse, particularly with respect to the family. The New Jersey Family Policy Council, along with other family researchers and experts across the political spectrum, believes the welfare of the family is critical to the health of society. Families can only be strengthened when public institutions become aware of the struggles they experience and the strengths that can empower them.

It is the responsibility and best interest of public-policy makers, community leaders, business owners and residents of New Jersey to support policies that will create a social environment more conducive to families. We trust that Volume II of *New Jersey's Index of Leading Cultural Indicators* will be a useful tool in providing updated facts, figures and trends to show where we are in New Jersey and how we can effect positive changes for the future in our families, schools, communities and state.

Table of Contents

POPULATION

Population of New Jersey	1
--------------------------------	---

NATALITY

Infant Mortality	2
Births to Women Under 20 Years Old by Marital Status	3
Births to Unmarried Women.....	5
Abortions.....	6

FAMILY

Marriage and Divorce.....	8
Child Abuse	10
Suicides	11
AIDS Cases and Deaths	12
Unemployment	13
Families with Children in Poverty.....	14

EDUCATION

Public School Expenditures Per Pupil.....	15
SAT Scores for High School Seniors	16
Junior High and High School Dropouts	17

CRIME

Prison Population	18
Serious Crime and Violent Crime Offenses.....	19
Juvenile Crime Rate and Violent Crime Rate	20
Homicide Victims.....	22

APPENDIX	23
-----------------------	----

ENDNOTES	25
-----------------------	----

Introduction

Background: Recognizing the need for a comprehensive, empirical analysis of the "moral, social and behavioral condition of modern American society," William Bennett authored *The Index of Leading Cultural Indicators* in March 1993. The *Index* contained charts, graphs and analyses of 30-year trends in violent crime, divorce rates, teen pregnancy rates, number of children in single parent homes and other important societal factors.

Bennett's *Index* showed that in many ways the condition of America was not good and that "unless these trends were reversed, they would lead to the inevitable decline of the American republic."

Since 1993, there have been some significant positive developments that Bennett details in his recent book, *The Index of Leading Cultural Indicators: American Society at the End of the Twentieth Century*. The decade of the '90s has seen some key social progress — reductions in welfare, violent crime and abortion, with an upswing in SAT scores. But during the same decade we have seen social regression in several important areas — increases in illegitimacy, single-parent households and cohabitation. Even taking into account recent improvements, the following negatives have been on the rise nationwide:

	Increase of
• violent crime	467% from 1960 - 1997
• state and federal prisoners	463% from 1960 - 1997
• illegitimate births	461% from 1960 - 1997
• divorce rates	115% from 1960 - 1997
• children living in single-parent homes (% of)	248% from 1960 - 1998
• cohabiting couples	865% from 1960 - 1998
	Decrease of
• SAT scores	59 points from 1960 - 1998

An Index for New Jersey: The New Jersey Family Policy Council (NJFPC) is pleased to introduce *New Jersey's Index of Leading Cultural Indicators, Volume II, 1999-2000*, a 30-year picture of important social statistics in New Jersey.

Similar to the national picture, Volume II of *New Jersey's Index of Leading Cultural Indicators* reveals some significant positive developments — reductions in unemployment, violent crime, teen birth rates and a rise in SAT scores. But at the same time, a troubling social

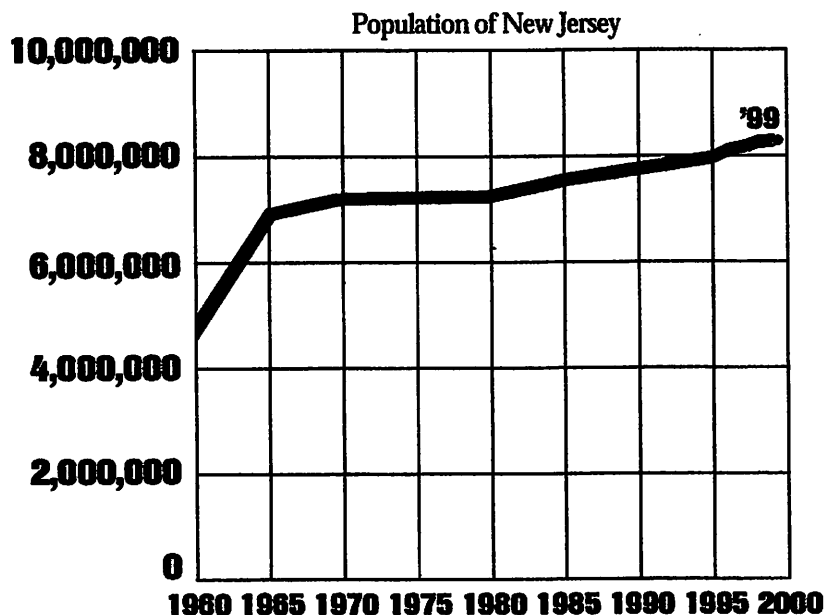
regression has been noted over the past three decades in the state.

	Increase of
• violent crime	73% from 1970 - 1998
• state prisoners	475% from 1965 - 1998
• illegitimate births	678% from 1960 - 1997
• divorce ratio per 1000 marriages	325% from 1960 vs. '97-'98 average
• children living in single-parent homes' (% of)	102% from 1960 vs. 1998
• cohabiting couples	56% from 1980-1990 ²
	Decrease of
• Verbal SAT Scores	63 points from 1965 - 1999

A Message for the Nation: In his most recent *Index*, Bennett makes the following points:

- Some celebration is in order as authentic gains have been achieved. But the worrisome trends are deeply worrisome — afflicting the family in particular — and we need to think about them afresh.
- Civilizations stand on precious few pillars, and during the last three-and-a-half decades, many of our pillars have cracked. Although we have learned to live this way, it is important to remind ourselves periodically just how much ground we have lost.
- Even during a time of record prosperity, many Americans believe something has gone wrong at the core. The nation we live in is more violent, vulgar, cynical, remorseless and depressed than the one we once inhabited. A popular culture that is often brutal, gruesome and enamored with death robs many children of their innocence. People kill other people, and themselves, more easily. Men and women abandon each other and their children more readily. Marriage and the family are weaker, more unstable, less normative.
- These are social realities and they pose an enormous challenge to us. But surely the successes of the '90s do give us something upon which to build. Above all they remind us that we do not have to sit passively by while our culture breaks apart. Restoring a society's social and moral order — making it more humane, civil, responsible and just — is no simple task. But America remains what it has always been: an exceptional nation. Our capacity for self-renewal is unique and real. We have relied upon it in the past and must call on it again.

Population



ANALYSIS: New Jersey's population grew by 4.7 percent between 1990 and 1998³ and it is projected to near 8,436,600 by 2006, growing 5.6 percent between 1996 and 2006. This is somewhat faster than the 5 percent growth rate in the decade of the '80s, but slower than the projected national growth rate.⁴

Nationally, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, the rate of increase of the natural population is only about 0.5 percent annually and dropping. However, due to falling birth rates since the '70s, the natural population increase is much lower in New Jersey. There are simply too few young people coming into the workforce to fill available jobs and maintain our competitiveness in the world market.

A December 1999 report was issued jointly by the Center for Labor Market Studies at Northeastern University and the non-profit organization, Mass Inc., entitled "The Changing Workforce: Immigrants and the New Economy in Massachusetts." The report states that dependence on immigration for sustaining economic productivity and market competitiveness extends throughout the entire Northeast Corridor. New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Connecticut, together with Massachusetts, are the five states most dependent on immigration to generate labor workforce growth.

Stephen P. Mosher, president of the Population

Research Institute explains that by choosing to have fewer children, we will also be dependent on immigrants — rather than our posterity — to support our social structure in our old age.⁵

In New Jersey, persons of Hispanic origin have accounted for about 70 percent of our total population growth (representing 12.4 percent of the state's population) in the '90s. This figure is expected to increase by 35 percent from 1996 to 2006. The Asian population, though only representing 5.6 percent of the state's population, has increased by 63.4 percent between 1990 and 1998.

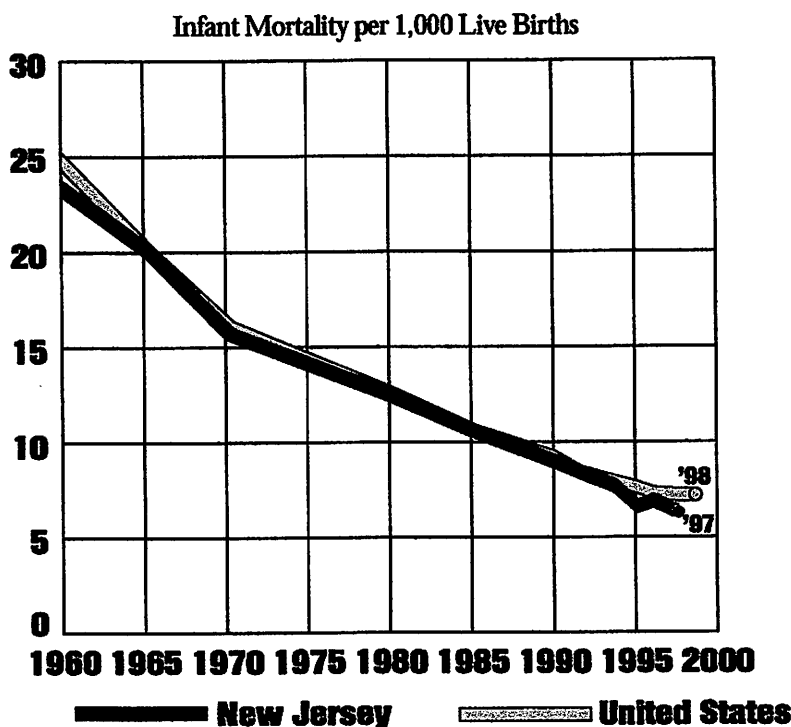
The largest age group, "baby boomers" (born between 1946 and 1964), will be 42-60 years old in 2006 and are projected to represent 27 percent of New Jersey's entire population. The "baby bust" cohort (born between 1965 and 1976) will be 30-41 years old in 2006 and is projected to account for less than one-sixth of the state's population. The children of the baby boomers, or the so-called "baby boom echo" (born between 1977 and 1994), will be the second largest age group in New Jersey, accounting for 25 percent of the state's total population.⁶ (See Appendix for population by county.)

YEAR	POPULATION	ETHNIC POPULATION			% OF TOTAL		
		WHITE	BLACK	OTHER*	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER
1960	4,835,329	4,511,585	318,565	5,179	93.3	6.5	0.1
1965	6,803,910						
1970	7,168,164	6,349,908	770,292	47,964	88.5	10.7	0.6
1975	7,332,965						
1980	7,364,823	6,127,532	927,967	309,324	3.2	12.6	4.2
1985	7,568,000						
1990	7,757,713	6,383,894	1,079,568	296,251	82.3	13.9	3.8
1993	7,873,468	6,391,406	1,125,307	355,782	81.2	14.3	4.5
1994	7,916,143	6,400,247	1,138,882	377,014	80.8	14.4	4.7
1995	7,962,255	6,413,675	1,150,323	398,257	80.5	14.4	5.0
1996	8,007,905	6,425,204	1,161,608	421,093	80.2	14.5	5.2
1997	8,058,384	6,437,121	1,173,901	447,362	79.9	14.6	5.5
1998	8,115,011	6,452,085	1,188,236	474,690	79.5	14.6	5.8
1999	8,143,412						

*See Appendix.

SOURCE: STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE U.S., U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS; 1990-1998 N.J. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR - LABOR MARKET AND DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH DIVISION.

Infant Mortality



ANALYSIS: Over the last four decades, infant mortality has declined significantly. Both the *number* of births and the birth *rates* in New Jersey had increased for about 15 years before peaking in 1990. Since then, there has been a consecutive decline at least through 1997. (Note: 1998 numbers are raw data.)

Birth rates for New Jersey continue to remain lower than U.S. birth rates, as they have since 1960. New Jersey's birth rate for 1997 ranks 28th in the nation, with Utah having the highest, 20.9 live births per 1000 population.⁷

In 1997, the infant mortality rate continued its gradual decline and fell to a new record low for the state. The black infant mortality rate remained higher in relation to the white rate by 2.75 times. New Jersey ranks 27th in the nation with an infant mortality rate of 6.3 per 1,000 live births for the year 1997.⁸

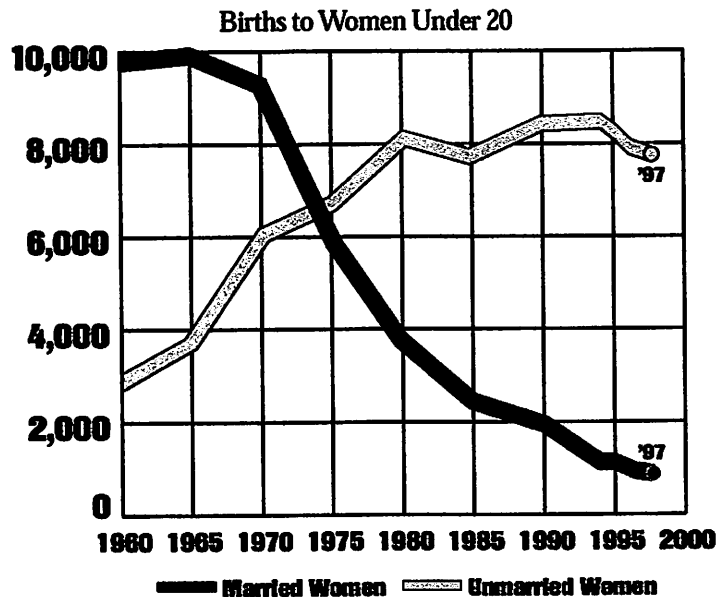
Nicholas Eberstadt of the Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies writes that the problem of infant mortality is "principally a parental problem" compounded by increases in illegitimate births, drug, alcohol and tobacco abuse and the fail-

YEAR	LIVE BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION		INFANT DEATHS	MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	
		N.J.	U.S.		N.J.	U.S.
1960	132,374	21.8	23.7	3,248	24.5	26.0
1965	125,194	18.5	19.4	2,918	23.3	24.7
1970	120,168	16.8	18.4	2,406	20.0	20.0
1975	91,862	12.6	14.8	1,434	15.7	16.1
1980	96,866	13.1	15.9	1,201	12.5	12.6
1985	105,329	13.9	15.8	1,113	10.6	10.6
1990	122,897	15.9	16.7	1,086	9.0	9.2
1991	121,400	15.7	16.3	1,064	8.7	8.9
1992	120,446	15.4	15.9	1,011	8.4	8.5
1993	117,841	15.0	15.5	989	8.4	8.4
1994	117,684	14.9	15.2	910	7.7	7.9
1995	114,828	14.5	14.8	761	6.6	7.6
1996	114,335	14.3	14.7	792	6.9	7.3
1997	113,279	14.1	14.5	719	6.3	7.2
1998*	116,519	14.4	14.6	Unavailable	Unavailable	7.2

**Preliminary data.*
 SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES; NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS, MORTALITY BRANCH.

ure at all income levels of some parents to take advantage of prenatal care.⁹

Births to Women Under 20 Years Old by Marital Status



ANALYSIS: The data shows that 9 out of 10 teen mothers (90.1 percent) who gave birth in 1997 were unmarried. This percentage of unwed teen mothers has grown more than five-fold since 1960, when it was 17.2 percent, to 90.1 percent in 1997. Further, the data reveals that while the actual number of births to unmarried teen mothers has increased by 285 percent since 1960, the overall rate of births in the state has been declining — from 21.8 to 14.1 in 1997.

After peaking in 1991, the New Jersey birth rate fell 15.75 percent from 1991 to 1997. Nationally, during this same period, the teen birth rate also fell, following the same pattern, dropping almost 15 percent by 1997.¹⁰ A stark difference is found, however, in comparing New Jersey's pregnancy and abortion rates to the national rate. From 1992 to 1996, the national pregnancy rate dropped (from 112 to 97 out of 1000 teens, ages 15-19) and the abortion rate declined (from 35 to 29 teens out of 1000). New Jersey was the only state that did not experience a decline in pregnancy rates (97 out of 1000 teens 15-19) and was one of only three states whose abortion rates actually increased (from 45 to 50 out of 1000 teens, ages 15-19).¹¹

Although New Jersey has the second lowest teen birth rate in the nation, we have one of the highest teen abortion rates in the country (see Abortion section, page 6). A large percentage of the decline in births in the state might be attributable to abortion.

■ There are many questions and complex dynamics in New Jersey that make it difficult to understand what is going on with teen pregnancy, births and abortion rates and contributing behaviors. Is the percentage increase in abortion rates due to pregnant Pennsylvania teens using New Jersey abortion clinics to circumvent their own state laws?¹² Another critical question involves the positive results of both the 1995 and 1997 "Youth Risk Behavior Survey of New Jersey Female High School Students," which show the rate of sexual activity among New Jersey teens has declined and the percentage of teens choosing abstinence has increased. If our teens are being more abstinent, why aren't pregnancy rates decreasing more? Is the remaining percentage of sexually active teens engaging in an even higher rate of sexual activity resulting in more abortions? These questions highlight the need for better surveys and more accurate data collection to obtain answers.

■ Nationally, the declines in pregnancies and abortions are being attributed to increased abstinence and to more options for contraception, such as injectables.¹³ Nationwide more teenagers are choosing abstinence¹⁴ and more schools are using abstinence-only curricula. According to separate surveys by the Kaiser Family Foundation and the Alan Guttmacher Institute (both released in December 1999), between 34-35 percent of the nation's schools are currently teaching that abstinence until marriage is the only appropriate option, and explaining the shortcomings of contracep-

Births to Women Under 20 Years Old by Marital Status (cont.)

tive approaches.¹⁵ In addition, during the first half of 1999 alone, 11 states enacted abstinence-related legislation.¹⁶ New Jersey requires the teaching of abstinence, but not necessarily until marriage, and within the context of comprehensive sex education, which requires teaching contraceptive options.¹⁷ Currently, studies are being done nationwide to better document and quantify the contribution abstinence is making, percentage-wise, in the reduction in teen pregnancy rates.

■ Congress issued Title V funding for abstinence-based curricula in 1998 and every state applied for it. Their rationale is clear:

- Despite 20 years of comprehensive sex education and increased contraceptive usage throughout the '80s, the pregnancy rate continued to rise.¹⁸ A study of data collected from the CDC and the National Abortion and Reproductive Rights Action League showed that teen pregnancies are higher in states that teach condom use.¹⁹ It has also been confirmed that condoms provide virtually no protection from chlamydia and the HPV virus, two of the most common and damaging sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), transmitted by direct intimate skin contact.²⁰

- Although the pill and new injectables like Depo-provera may be more effective contraceptive methods, they are drugs that affect body chemistry, they are useless in stopping the spread of deadly STDs and as with any contraception, there is no protection from the emotional pain of premature sexual involvement. The research is overwhelming that teen sexual activity itself is a risk behavior.²¹ Teens and young people ages 15-24 are more susceptible to STDs because of their under-developed cervical anatomy and immunity.²²

- Abstinence-centered programs have been showing great success throughout the '90s in reducing sexual activity and pregnancy among teens both nationally and in New Jersey. It is apparent that when teens are consistently called to a higher standard of expected behavior, they are rising to the challenge.²³

■ Abstinence-centered programs are proving successful in delaying sexual activity and in lowering teen pregnancy. Best Friends, an abstinence-based program founded by Elayne Bennett in Washington D.C., has now had success in over 90 schools in 26 cities and 14 states. In New Jersey, Best Friends is now entering its seventh year and the program is in 10 Newark schools. Of the 650+ girls in the Newark program during the last two years (1998-1999), there was a less than 1 percent pregnancy rate,²⁴ only 5 percent ever

used drugs (in 1999 only 1.4 percent), and only 15 percent used alcohol. The Newark Best Friends program participants represent a cross-section of classroom students, including higher risk individuals chosen out of an already high-risk student/teen population. Nationally, the program has a sexual intercourse discontinuation rate of 46.3 percent, meaning that out of the program participants who had had sex previously, 46.3 percent discontinued their sexual activity as a result of the program.

Two other promising programs in New Jersey that also receive Title V funds are Free Teens USA in Jersey City and Paterson and the Peer Challenge Program in Cape May County. In addition, there is a growing commitment to abstinence education throughout our state, coordinated by the New Jersey Coalition for Abstinence Education (NJCAE).²⁵ (See Appendix, number 8, for details of a study on Project Reality, an abstinence program developed under a U.S. Department of Health and Human Services grant that now receives Title V funds.)

■ The CDC promotes five "safer-sex" condom-based programs including Becoming a Responsible Teen, Be Proud! Be Responsible!, Focus on Kids, Get Real About AIDS, and Reducing the Risk. Not one of these programs has shown even a 1 percent decline in non-marital births or STDs.²⁶

STDs affect an estimated 3 million teens nationwide each year.²⁷ Roughly, 880,000 teen-age girls became pregnant in 1996, and 308,000 ended in abortion.²⁸

YEAR	TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO WOMEN UNDER 20	NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO MARRIED WOMEN UNDER 20	NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED WOMEN UNDER 20	% OF TOTAL BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED WOMEN UNDER 20	% OF TOTAL BIRTHS ALL AGES
1960	11,636	9,633	2,003	17.2	8.8%
1965	13,636	9,919	3,703	27.1	10.9%
1970	15,326	9,283	6,043	39.4	12.7%
1975	12,566	5,861	6,705	53.3	13.7%
1980	11,133	3,768	8,115	72.9	11.5%
1985	10,191	2,443	7,723	75.8	9.7%
1990	10,377	1,949	8,428	81.2	8.4%
1993	9,357	1,167	8,189	87.5	7.9%
1994	9,615	1,131	8,477	88.2	8.2%
1995	9,384	1,127	8,257	88.0	8.2%
1996	8,849	934	7,915	89.4	7.7%
1997	8,842	877	7,965	90.1	7.8%
1998	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.8%

NOTE: If totals are not exact, i.e. married vs. unmarried, the marital status has not been stated. Also, figures for 1997 were obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics.

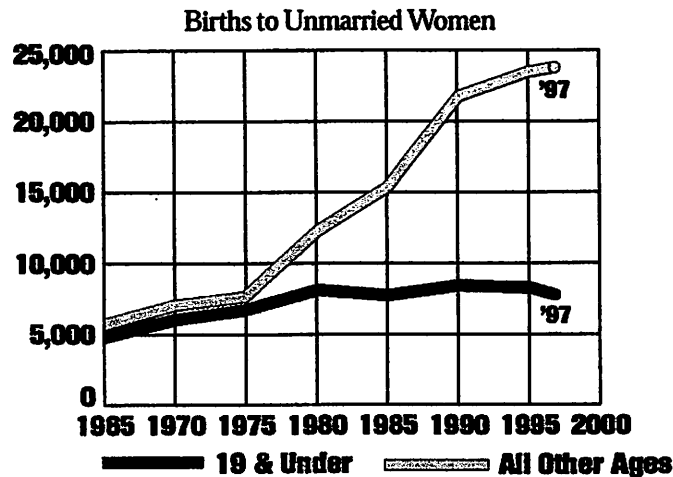
SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES.

Washington Post
Oct 9, 1995

Joseph Clemente MD
New Jersey Citizen Sept 97

Peter Brant

Births to Unmarried Women



ANALYSIS: Over one-quarter (28 percent) of births in New Jersey in 1997 were to unmarried mothers. Of these, 66.3 percent of black mothers were unmarried, 20.5 percent of white mothers and 13.2 percent of mothers of other races were unmarried. Most teenage mothers (90.1 percent) were unmarried. The percentage of births to unmarried women has increased dramatically over the past three decades, and the total number of illegitimate births has increased by 678 percent since 1960.

The growing number of children being raised without a father present is troubling. "Never before have so many children grown up without knowing what it means to have a father," says David Blankenhorn, founder and president of the Institute for American Values, in his book, *Fatherless America*. In New Jersey there were 369,528 fatherless households in 1998.²⁹ Nationally about 40 percent of the children who live in fatherless households have not seen their fathers in over a year.³⁰ "Parental disinvestment cannot be offset by either maternal investment or public investment," Blankenhorn adds. "We will solve it only with fathers."³¹

The absence of a father in a child's life is detrimental in many ways. Children who grow up with only one of their biological parents (usually the mother), are three times more likely to have a child out of wedlock, 2.5 times more likely to become teen mothers and twice as likely to drop out of high school.³² Seventy-two percent of adolescent murderers, 70 percent of long-term prison inmates, and 60 percent of rapists in this country come from fatherless homes.³³

Greater numbers of unmarried teens becoming mothers means more families living in poverty and more government dollars to help them survive. Nationally, more than 80 percent of pregnant girls under age 17 who give birth and keep their babies end up on welfare, costing society a staggering \$21 billion a year.³⁴ Dr. Wade Horn, former U.S. Commissioner for Children, Youth and Families (1989-1993), believes that as a society we need to reconnect marriage and children, and thereby reverse the rise in fatherlessness. But, he says, "it will require that we stand firm on the issue of marriage, for marriage is the most likely — not perfect, but most likely — pathway to a lifetime father."³⁵

The New Jersey Family Policy Council's *Fatherless New Jersey* research report will address the issue of fatherlessness in more depth.

YEAR	AGE 19 AND UNDER	ALL OTHER AGES	TOTAL	BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED WOMEN % OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS
1960	2,003	2,798	4,801	3.6%
1965	3,703	4,332	8,035	6.4%
1970	6,043	7,055	13,078	10.8%
1975	6,705	7,628	14,333	15.7%
1980	8,115	12,256	20,371	21.1%
1985	7,723	15,321	23,044	21.1%
1990	8,328	21,747	30,175	24.3%
1993	8,189	23,807	31,996	27.2%
1994	8,477	24,176	32,653	27.7%
1995	8,257	23,454	31,711	27.6%
1996	7,915	24,044	31,959	27.9%
1997	7,965	23,773	31,738	28.0%

1980 - 34 births, marital status not stated
1985 - 1,082 births, marital status not stated
1994 - 307 births, marital status not stated

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES. 1990-1997 DATA PROVIDED BY THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS, NATALITY DIVISION.

Re: Inequality Foundation

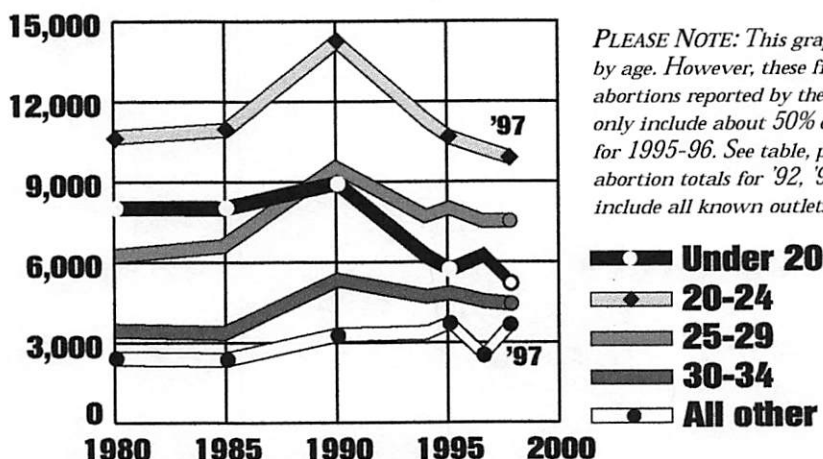
29 Characteristics of Families in NJ 1990-1999 New Jersey Dept of Labor

National Fatherhood Initiative 1998

Bennett The Index of Leading Cultural Indicators

Abortions

Abortions by Age in New Jersey



PLEASE NOTE: This graph shows abortion by age. However, these figures represent abortions reported by the NJ DHSS, which only include about 50% of total NJ abortions for 1995-96. See table, p. 7, for complete abortion totals for '92, '95 and '96, which include all known outlets.

ANALYSIS: There are approximately five abortions for every 10 live births in New Jersey. Every day, an average of 172 babies are aborted in our state.

Nationwide, the abortion rate declined between 1992 and 1996 by almost 12 percent. During that same period in New Jersey the number of abortions rose by 14 percent to a total of 63,100. From 1992-96 our state was one of only three states that did not experience a decline. In fact, teen abortions rose by 11.1 percent.³⁶ In addition, New Jersey had the third highest teen abortion rate in the country.³⁷ The percentage of pregnant teens (15-19) who got abortions in 1996 was 58 percent, totaling 13,746 teen abortions for the year.³⁸ The national rate for 1996 was 35 percent.

Parental notification laws are effective in many states in reducing the number of abortions. When Minnesota passed a parental-notification law, teen abortions dropped by 34 percent and pregnancies decreased by 27 percent; in Massachusetts, teen abortions fell by 43 percent; in Nebraska, teen abortion fell by 30 percent.³⁹ On June 24, 1999 New Jersey joined 40 other states by enacting the Parental Notification on Abortion Act by a veto-proof margin in the state legislature. Subsequently abortion providers and the American Civil Liberties Union filed a lawsuit to block the law from taking effect. In September 1999, New Jersey Superior Court Judge Marguerite Simon found that the new law was a legitimate effort by the state "to protect minors from

their own immaturity, to foster the family structure, and to protect the rights of parents to rear their children by assisting their child."⁴⁰ An appeal by the abortion providers has also been heard in the state Supreme Court. A decision had not been handed down at the time of this report's publication.

There is also a growing movement to expand women's legal rights in regard to abortion, such as the right to the full disclosure of information and the right to redress psychological suffering.⁴¹ In New Jersey, a "Women's Right to Know" bill has been introduced which would give information to women contemplating abortion. Currently, an abortion clinic is being sued in Fargo, North Dakota, for allegedly distributing false information about the risks involved by handing out a brochure claiming that the link between abortion and breast cancer is unsupported by medical research. Researcher Dr. Joel Brind reported that 12 out of 13 recent medical studies have shown a significant link. This issue, he says, "takes the focus off of the typical abortion debate and looks at whether women are told all of the risks before undergoing a major surgery."⁴²

Thirty states including New Jersey have enacted bans on partial birth abortion, outlawing a procedure in which babies are killed just short of complete delivery. Because of conflicting rulings among several states, the U.S. Supreme Court will begin to hear arguments in April 2000 on the constitutionality of these laws. In New Jersey, the 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals held a hearing in November to determine the

*The Record
Hackensack, NJ
May 28, 1999*

Money mongers

*Citizen Link
Focus on the Family
Jan 6, 2000*

Abortion (cont.)

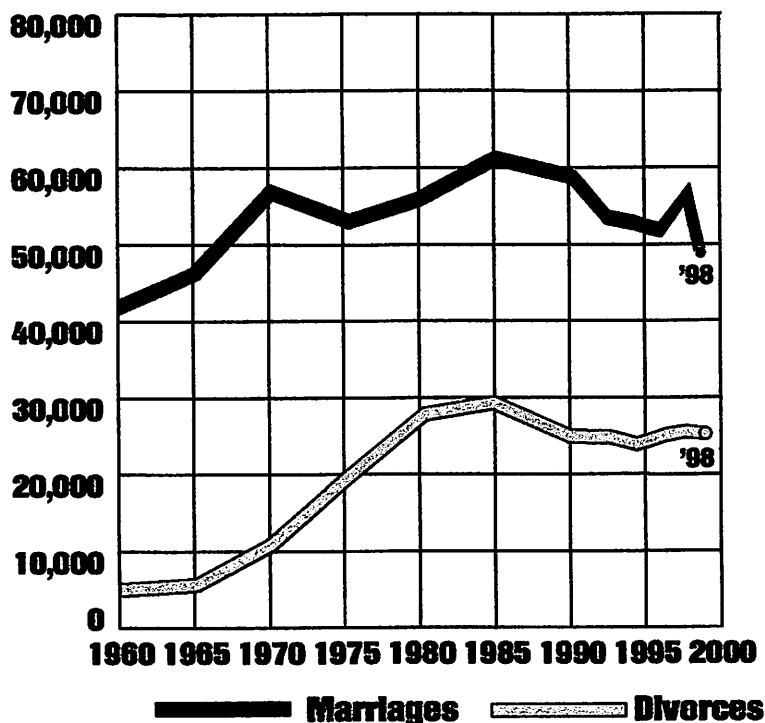
constitutionality of the state's ban, but it will now most likely reserve judgement until the Supreme Court announces its ruling.

Nationally, over 1.36 million abortions were performed in 1996. For 1997, the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimated a 3 percent drop in the number of abortions (305 per 1,000 births), which according to their figures represents the lowest level in nearly 20 years.⁴³ Activists on both sides of the debate say the drop is due to more abstinence and contraception. The New Jersey Department of Health reported a 3.7 percent drop.⁴⁴ However, as is revealed in the table at right, this assessment is only based on approximately 50 percent of total New Jersey abortions. For example, when looking only at state-reported numbers from the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services (NJ DHSS) for 1995-96, we see a 3.3 percent decrease, when in reality there was a 3.2 percent increase. Therefore, a more representative picture for the state will not be available until the data is released for all New Jersey abortion outlets.

AGE OF WOMAN	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997
<i>(These numbers are from NJ DHSS only.)</i>							
ALL AGES	N/A	30,239	31,266	41,358	32,947	31,860	30,654
UNDER 20		8,044	8,012	8,948	5,715	6,239	5,207
20 - 24		10,328	10,942	14,246	10,661	10,218	9,895
25 - 29		5,846	6,602	9,537	8,008	7,513	7,523
30 - 34		3,543	3,354	5,340	4,833	4,533	4,434
ALL OTHER		2,478	2,356	3,287	3,720	2,503	3,595
				1992	1995	1996	
<i>(These totals include all known outlets - AGI)⁴⁵</i>							
TOTAL NJ ABORTIONS				55,320	61,130	63,100	
TOTAL U.S. ABORTIONS				1,528,930	1,363,690	1,365,730	
LIVE BIRTHS	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996		
<i>(for comparison)</i>	96,866	105,329	122,897	114,828	114,335		
<p><i>NOTE: The Alan Guttmacher Institute (AGI), the research arm of Planned Parenthood, provides the most accurate picture of the number of abortions taking place as opposed to state health departments which only track those performed in a licensed hospital facility. Even the CDC collects most of its information indirectly from state health departments.⁴⁶ AGI numbers include all known abortion providers, both hospitals as well as private providers and those numbers can be 40 - 50 percent higher than state health department numbers.⁴⁷</i></p> <p><i>SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES, THE ALAN GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE.</i></p>							

Marriage and Divorce

Number of Marriages and Divorces in New Jersey



ANALYSIS: There were more marriages in 1997 in the state than in any year since around 1970. (Based on preliminary 1998 data, it appears that the following year balanced out the 1997 surge in marriages with a large decrease, representing the lowest number of marriages since 1965.)

The number of marriages in New Jersey increased over a 25-year span from 39,820 in 1960 to a peak of 61,189 marriages in 1985. From 1985 on, the number of marriages steadily declined with the exception of the 1997 peak.

Over the past three decades (1965-1996), marriages increased by 12 percent while divorces have increased by 345 percent. Throughout the '90s the number of divorces per year in the state has averaged between four and five for every 10 marriages. However in 1998, the number of divorces reached an all-time high of 5.2 for every 10 marriages. On the national level the divorce rate decreased by 5.2 percent⁴⁸ between 1990 and 1997, but in New Jersey the number of divorces rose during the same period by 2.5 percent.

The rise in cohabitation is a key factor that has contributed to and threatens to further decrease the

number of marriages and increase the divorce rate in the state. Nationally, more than one-quarter of people aged 20-35 are living with someone⁴⁹ and in New Jersey about one-fifth are cohabiting.⁵⁰

Still not widely known by the public at large is the fact that cohabiting before marriage does not yield a stronger marriage. Married couples have substantial benefits over the unmarried in terms of labor force productivity, physical and mental health, general happiness and longevity. There is evidence that these benefits are diluted for couples who are not married but merely cohabiting.⁵¹ In addition, both national and state research show that couples who live together prior to marriage have a higher rate of divorce than those who do not.⁵² Cohabiting couples with children have a higher risk of breaking up. Fully three-quarters of children born to cohabiting parents will see their parents split up before they reach age 16, whereas only about a third of children born to married parents face the same fate.⁵³

Children in particular suffer the consequences of divorce. Judith Wallerstein, a psychologist and author of one of the longest-running studies on the

Marriage and Divorce (cont.)

effects of divorce, provides evidence that the "impact of divorce on children is both long-lasting and cumulative." As shown by her research, the divorce experience leaves children "more vulnerable during adolescence" in dealing with alcohol, drugs and sex, and more fearful in early adulthood of forming romantic relationships.⁵⁴

The *New Jersey Marriage Report*, a 1997 study of 402 families conducted by Wirthlin Worldwide for NJFPC, reveals that 29 percent of those whose own parents divorced were twice as likely to get divorced themselves compared to only 16 percent of those whose parents had not divorced.⁵⁵ The 1995 report, "The Costly Consequences of Divorce: Assessing Clinical, Economic, and Public Health Impact of Marital Disruption in the United States" by Dr. David B. Larson, president and founder of the National Institute for Healthcare Research (NIHR), is another valuable reference on the effects of divorce.⁵⁶

Because of the benefits of traditional marriage mentioned above and because it has proven to be the best framework in which to raise children, the state has a vested interest in preserving and promoting it. In the Wirthlin Poll, New Jerseyans supported the idea of instituting mandatory pre-divorce counseling. Establishing a "Marriage Savers" program in our state would be a proactive suggestion.

In Wisconsin where divorces hover above 17,000 a year, legislators are hoping that one state employee can use the combined weight of the church and state to pull the numbers down. The idea is to share information and help members of the clergy develop voluntary unified marriage policies (such as pre-marital

counseling, encouraging abstinence, discouraging living together) in communities that want them.

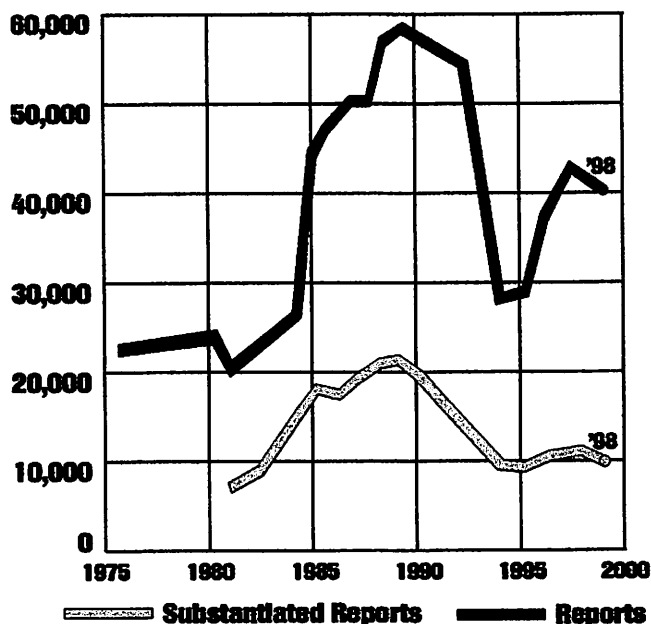
As of January 2000, both Louisiana and Arizona have adopted a covenant marriage law which incorporates this process, and Arkansas and Oklahoma are considering similar legislation.⁵⁷ In fact, in the last two years almost half of the 50 states have amended or considered amending their laws governing marriage and divorce. ("Marriage Disdain," *New Jersey Herald*, Newton, NJ, May 5, 2000.) "The state of Wisconsin," says Assembly Speaker Scott Jensen, "spends hundreds of millions of dollars dealing with the fallout from broken families, and it seems to make sense to me that we ought to invest a little up front in trying to strengthen marriages."⁵⁸

YEAR	MARRIAGES	DIVORCES	RATIO OF DIVORCE
			PER 1,000 NEW MARRIAGES
1960	39,820	4,591	115
1965	46,281	5,632	121
1970	56,870	10,843	190
1975	53,008	19,446	366
1980	55,794	27,796	498
1985	61,189	29,295	478
1990	58,747	24,911	424
1991	55,832	25,686	460
1992	55,321	25,405	459
1993	53,505	24,784	463
1994	52,797	23,899	452
1995	52,208	24,293	465
1996	51,811	25,048	483
1997	56,410	25,537	452
1998	48,400	25,295	522

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES. 1997 AND 1998 PRELIMINARY DATA FROM NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS, DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Child Abuse

Reports of Child Abuse or Neglect



ANALYSIS: Child abuse is a serious problem. Even one case of child abuse and neglect is tragic and profound. Unfortunately, there seems to be a consistent increase in the number of reported incidents since 1994. Although the number of reports decreased slightly in 1998, it represents an increase of almost one-and-a-half times the number of 1994 reports.

But while the number of child abuse reports has been rising, the rate of substantiation has been falling since 1987. In New Jersey during 1998, 7.5 out of ten cases were not able to be substantiated after investigation.⁵⁹ Schools are the largest single source for reporting suspected cases of abuse or neglect, and in 1998 only 20.9 percent of these reports were substantiated.⁶⁰ The substantiation rate, which fluctuates by county, was the lowest (13.6) in Hudson County and highest (33.9) in Union County.⁶¹

Some experts claim a sizable percentage of the increase in reporting may be due to exaggeration. Dr. Richard Gardner of Columbia University has written that there is now a "child abuse establishment" that actually encourages false charges of child abuse. Perhaps the zeal of protecting children from abuse has created this arena of suspicion and over-reporting.

Richard Wexler, assistant professor at Penn State

University and author of *Wounded Innocents: The Real Victims of the War Against Child Abuse* said, "This has been framed as an issue of children's rights vs. parents' rights, as if a false allegation only hurts parents. . . . The problem is that it hurts children."⁶²

The steady breakup of the mother-father child-raising unit appears to be highly correlated to the decline of child well being. This is supported by the weight of scholarly evidence and documented by numerous bipartisan national commissions.⁶³

Although the 1994 New Jersey data bore this out (68.5 percent of verified abuse cases from single family homes), the more recent New Jersey Department of Youth and Family Services (DYFS) reports no longer state family structure, a critical piece of statistical information.

Therefore one cannot determine from DYFS data if the parent committing the abuse is in a traditional marriage relationship, single head of household, or in a cohabiting relationship. However, both national and international research cited in David Popenoe and Barbara DaFoe Whitehead's 1999 publication, *Should We Live Together?*, documents that a greater incidence of abuse occurs in cohabiting households, step-parent and single-female head of household families, versus a natural two-parent family.

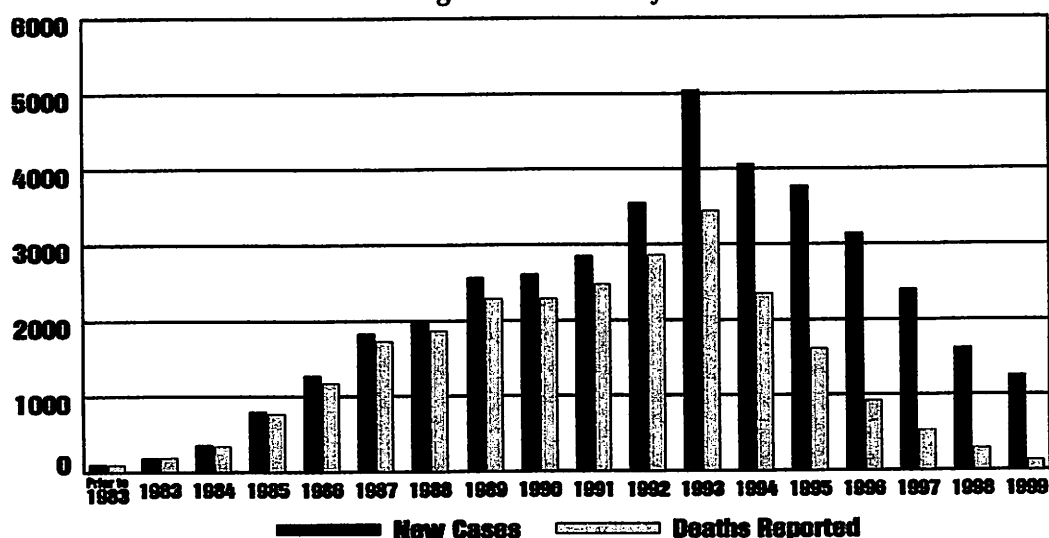
YEAR	REPORTS	SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS	RATE OF SUBSTANTIATION	NJ POPULATION UNDER AGE 18	SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS AS % OF NJ POPULATION UNDER AGE 18
1976	21,467	N/A	N/A		
1981	23,758	N/A	N/A		
1983	26,398	8,918	33.8%		
1985	47,126	18,038	38.3%		
1987	50,250	19,288	38.4%		
1989	58,404	21,311	36.5%		
1990	54,366	19,546	36.0%	1,810,794	1.1%
1991	53,750	19,489	36.3%	1,837,953	1.0%
1992	50,443	17,499	34.7%	1,873,237	0.9%
1993	31,306	10,510	33.6%	1,906,258	0.5%
1994	28,144	9,519	33.8%	1,939,767	0.5%
1995	28,924	9,279	32.1%	1,968,534	0.5%
1996	37,179	10,537	28.3%	1,980,707	0.5%
1997	42,795	11,065	25.8%	1,986,278	0.5%
1998	40,228	9,851	24.5%	1,990,439	0.5%

NOTE: In 1998, 27 children died from abuse or neglect in New Jersey.⁶⁴

SOURCES: AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, ENGLEWOOD, COLORADO; NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES, DIVISION OF YOUTH AND FAMILY SERVICES.

AIDS Cases and Deaths

Number of AIDS Cases by Year of Diagnosis and Deaths by Year



ANALYSIS: In 1999, New Jersey continued to rank fifth in the nation in the cumulative number of AIDS cases, trailing New York, California, Florida and Texas⁷¹ and had the fifth highest AIDS incidence rate per 1,000 population after Washington D.C., New York, Florida, and Maryland.⁷² Currently there are 14,116 persons living with AIDS in this state.⁷³ Sixty-four percent of all those with AIDS in New Jersey have died.

Of the persons in New Jersey who have contracted AIDS, 52 percent became infected by injection drug use, 24 percent by homosexual contact, and 17 percent by heterosexual contact. Females account for most of the cases that contract AIDS through heterosexual contact (43 percent of women vs. 7 percent of men), while males account for 34 percent of cases contracted through homosexual contact. Of the 712 pediatric cases of AIDS, 95 percent contracted it from a parent with HIV/AIDS.⁷⁴

Nationally, 26 percent of adults and adolescents with AIDS were injection-drug users (compared to 52 percent in NJ), and 48 percent were homosexual (NJ, 24 percent).⁷⁵

HIV: Currently, there are 13,484 persons living with HIV (not AIDS) in New Jersey. Dr. Bruce Moskowitz of the Hyacinth Foundation says that HIV may affect 10 times as many individuals as AIDS, but many are currently undiagnosed, constituting a greater risk to the general population.⁷⁶ Although nationally, HIV/AIDS fell from 8th to 14th among the leading causes of death between 1996 and 1997 and leveled off at 15th in 1998, the CDC confirms that 50 percent of new HIV infections are occurring among young adults under the age of 25.⁷⁷ In New Jersey, HIV rose from the 7th to the 3rd leading cause of death

among 15-24 year olds between 1996 and 1997.⁷⁸

While new drugs have shown some success, in a number of patients mutant strains of HIV are overpowering the AIDS treatments, and drug-resistant viruses are spreading because many have returned to high-risk sexual behavior and needle sharing in the mistaken belief that the AIDS epidemic is over.⁷⁹ Preliminary studies estimate that 3 to 25 percent of patients are showing drug resistance.⁸⁰

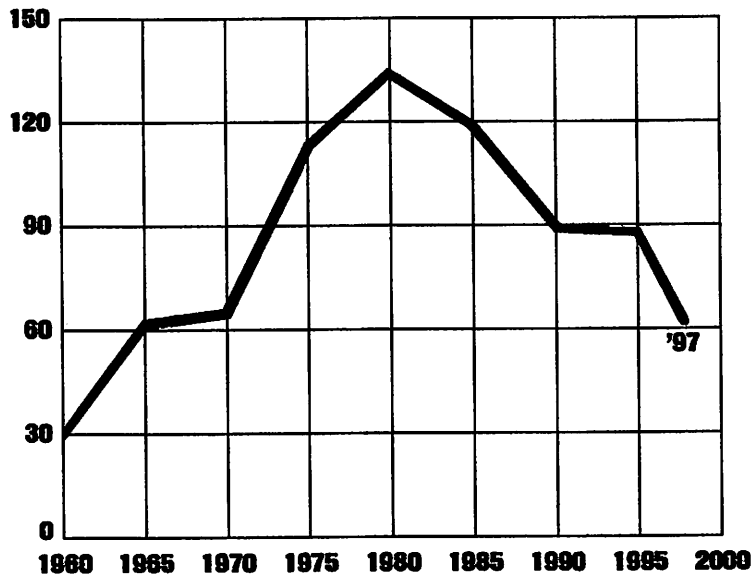
YEAR	NUMBER OF AIDS CASES BY YR OF DIAGNOSIS	NUMBER OF DEATHS BY YEAR	CUMULATIVE AIDS CASES	CUMULATIVE DEATHS
PRIOR TO 1983	102	96	102	96
1983	189	186	291	282
1984	360	344	651	626
1985	800	764	1,451	1,390
1986	1,272	1,174	2,723	2,564
1987	1,825	1,722	4,548	4,286
1988	2,001	1,863	6,549	6,149
1989	2,567	2,288	9,116	8,437
1990	2,609	2,286	11,725	10,723
1991	2,845	2,470	14,570	13,193
1992	3,555	2,853	18,125	16,046
1993	5,041	3,445	23,166	19,491
1994	4,061	2,345	27,227	21,836
1995	3,772	1,613	30,999	23,449
1996	3,147	917	34,146	24,366
1997	2,400*	530*	36,546	24,896
1998	1,626*	291*	38,172	25,187
1999 (JAN -MAR)	1,260*	128*	39,432	25,315
TOTALS	39,432*	25,315*	39,432*	25,315*

*The numbers reported for 1997 through 1999 should still be considered preliminary. The Division of AIDS Prevention and Control urges caution in comparing this data to previous years. Due to time lag in reporting, newly diagnosed cases for any year will continue to increase for several years past the calendar year.⁸¹

SOURCE: N. J. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES, DIVISION OF AIDS PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Suicides

Suicides Under Age 25



ANALYSIS: In 1997, suicide was still the third leading cause of death in New Jersey in the 15-24 age group, following accidents and homicide. It also remained the fifth leading cause of death in the 25-44 age group. Nationally, suicide declined 2 percent between 1996 and 1997, but moved up from ninth to eighth among the leading causes of death.⁶⁵

The total number of suicides in New Jersey has remained about the same since 1994, but those totals belie the seriousness of the problem. According to Yale University professor Edward Zigler, for every actual suicide, there are 50 to 100 attempts at suicide.⁶⁶

Efforts to reduce teen suicide should address many of the root causes of suicide rather than attack the problem through well-meaning public awareness campaigns and classroom discussions, which often backfire. Mitch Anthony of the National Suicide Help Center says "Programs that merely teach teens facts about suicide are more destructive than helpful."⁶⁷

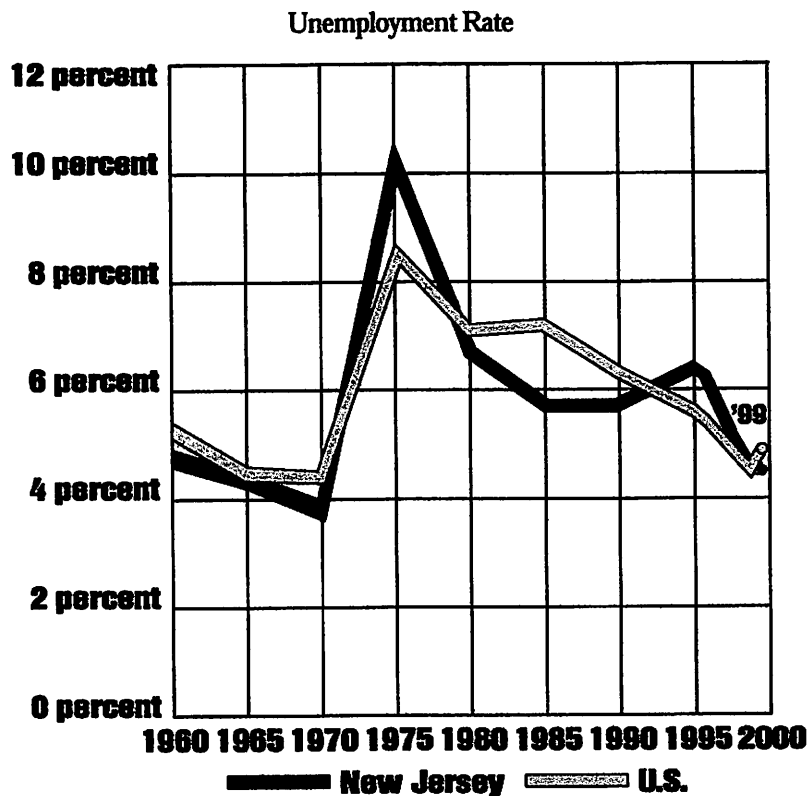
Dr. David Shaffer of the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York State Psychiatric Institute, contends that "any educational endeavor that increases awareness of the problem of suicide ... could inadvertently facilitate the expression of suicidal ideas."⁶⁸ He cites mounting evidence of the imitative or stimulatory effect on adolescent suicidal

behavior. In his research of school-based youth suicide prevention programs, he has found that educational programs cannot be counted on to alter pathological attitudes of the high-risk student.⁶⁹ Instead, he suggests focusing on mental health education — specifically depression, anxiety and substance abuse — and offering information about the benefits of seeking help for emotional psychiatric problems. Kay Redfield Jamison, a professor at the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, noted "What we as a society need to do is help those contemplating suicide find better reasons for staying alive."⁷⁰

YEAR	UNDER 25	ALL AGES	5-14	15-24	25-44
	YEARS OLD		YEARS OLD	YEARS OLD	YEARS OLD
1960	30	485			
1965	61	586			
1970	65	487	2	63	
1975	113	612			
1980	134	576	3	131	173
1985	119	672	9	110	260
1990	89	668	5	84	293
1991	66	573	1	65	270
1992	87	606	7	80	234
1993	91	603	5	86	233
1994	77	588	2	75	231
1995	88	582	6	82	228
1996	72	588	3	69	245
1997	62	586	4	58	229

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES. 1997 DATA FROM U.S. DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS (MORTALITY).

Unemployment Rate



ANALYSIS: In 1998, New Jersey ranked 20th among all the states in its unemployment rate. The two highest rates in the nation are found in Washington, D.C. with 8.8 percent and West Virginia with 6.6 percent. Minnesota and Nebraska have the lowest rates, 2.5 and 2.7 percent respectively.⁸²

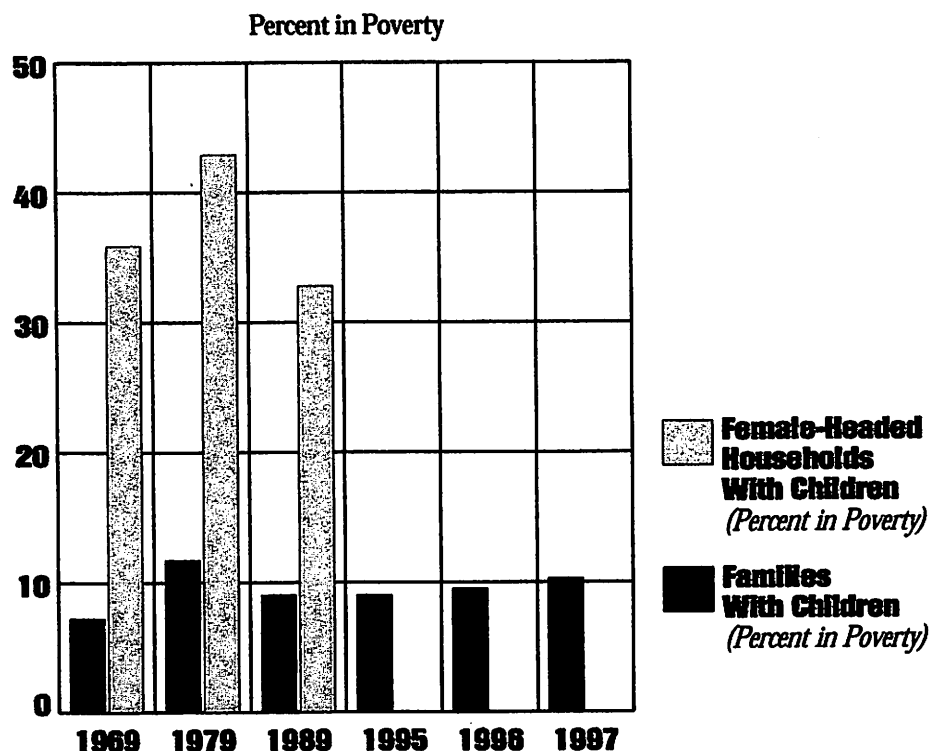
Even though New Jersey has not kept pace with the average rate of decline nationally, we are currently experiencing our lowest jobless rate in 30 years, when it stood at 3.8 percent in 1970.⁸³

YEAR	N.J.	U.S.
1960	4.6%	5.1%
1965	5.1%	4.5%
1970	3.8%	4.4%
1975	10.2%	8.5%
1980	6.7%	7.1%
1985	5.7%	7.2%
1990	5.7%	6.3%
1993	7.4%	6.8%
1994	6.8%	6.1%
1995	6.4%	5.6%
1996	6.2%	5.4%
1997	5.1%	4.9%
1998	4.6%	4.5%
1999*	4.5%	4.9%

**Preliminary*

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, DIVISION OF LABOR PLANNING AND ANALYSIS.

Families With Children in Poverty



ANALYSIS: Over the last 20 years, 6 to 9 percent of all New Jersey families were below the poverty level (see Appendix, p. 24). In 1996 and 1997, about *two-thirds of the poverty families* in New Jersey were female householders with spouse absent. The "feminization" of poverty is very startling.

According to William Galston, former Domestic Policy Counsel to President Clinton, "Changes in family structure over the past generation are strongly correlated with the rising rates of poverty among children... Child poverty rates today would be one-third lower if family structure had not changed so dramatically since 1960. Fifty-one percent of the increase in child poverty observed during the 1980s is attributable to changes in family structure during that period."⁶⁴

Paradoxically, public spending on children in the U.S. has never been higher. At the same time, child poverty is increasing and child well-being is declining. According to David Blankenhorn, our rising public investment in children has been far outweighed by our

private disinvestment, primarily paternal disinvestment.⁶⁵ During 1998 in New Jersey, 369,528 families (17.8 percent) did not have a father living in the home.⁶⁶

Out of all New Jersey families with children, more than 4 percent are headed by a single female in poverty (female householder with spouse absent). Out of the total number of families living in poverty, 60 percent are headed by female householders, spouse absent.

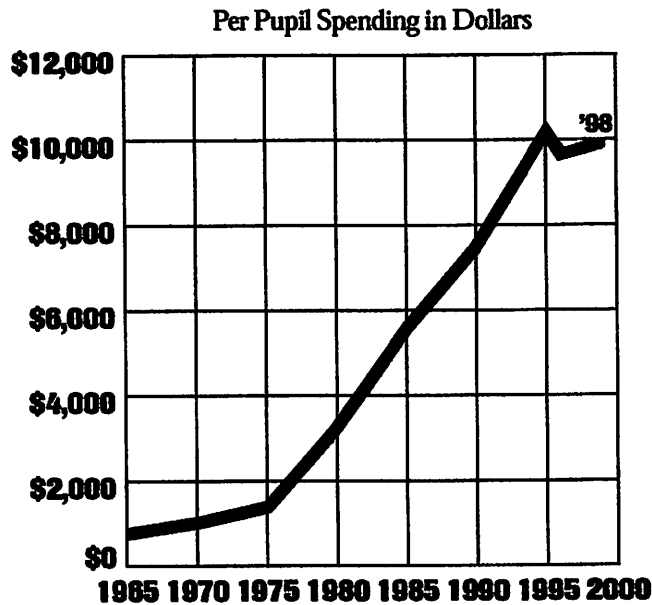
YEAR	ALL FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN		ALL FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER/SA* FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN	
	% AND NO. IN POVERTY	% AND NO. IN POVERTY	% AND NO. IN POVERTY	% AND NO. IN POVERTY
1969	7.2% = 75,218	35.9% = 41,394	115,177	
1979	11.7% = 117,582	42.9% = 79,458	185,250	
1989	10.8% = 102,284	32.8% = 60,563	184,405	
1990	12.0% = 113,030			
1995	9.0% = 87,577			
1996	10.3% = 100,215			
1997	9.5% = 93,876			

There is no new data available to update this section until the 2000 Census report becomes available in 2002. See Appendix for other statistics.

*Spouse absent

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, NEW JERSEY STATE DATA CENTER.

Public School Expenditures



SCHOOL Yr. ENDING	N.J. EXPENDITURES	N.J. PER PUPIL COST (IN DOLLARS)
1965	\$ 865,577,012	\$ 502
1970	1,343,564,000	1,016
1975	2,575,203,747	1,384
1980	3,638,533,000	3,191
1985	4,697,534,000	5,570
1990	8,119,069,000	8,330
1991	8,897,612,000	8,827
1992	9,838,800,000	9,410
1993	9,915,429,000	9,668
1994	10,448,096,000	9,975
1995	10,776,982,000	9,178
1996	10,874,930,234	9,659
1997	11,408,579,660	9,896
1998	11,664,637,210	9,900

SOURCE: THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS.

ANALYSIS: While New Jersey ranks number one nationally in per-pupil spending (followed by Connecticut, New York, Alaska and the District of Columbia),⁸⁷ it ranks 38th in the country in SAT scores alone. However, of the 23 states in which at least 50 percent or more of graduates took the test in 1999, New Jersey ranks 10th, two points behind Maine, which ranked ninth. Washington ranked first, followed by Oregon and New Hampshire.⁸⁸

A recent report called "State of State Standards," released Jan. 6, 2000 by the Fordham Foundation, details sound criteria by which to judge the quality of New Jersey's state standards in English, history, geography, mathematics and science, compared to the rest of the nation. It appears to be a helpful reference for parents, educators and legislators to learn about the content of their state's curricula and their state's standards (see www.edexcellence.net).

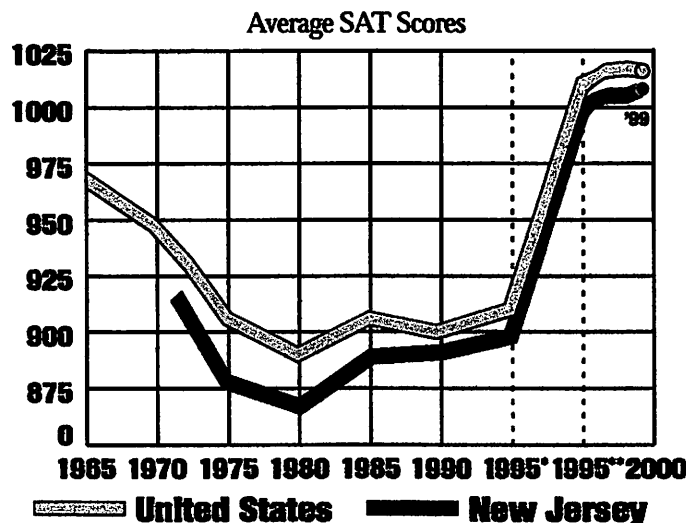
Specifically, the study reveals that improving our state's curriculum content in English and math could hold the key to boosting SAT scores much higher. Although our science standards are rated well, the body of the report explains in what ways our English, math and particularly our history content are in need of serious improvement. With

regard to math and science, *The Record* recently reported that state educators are expecting the shortage of qualified teachers for these subjects to worsen. This could either limit needed class options for students and/or drive up salaries due to demand.⁸⁹

Throughout the 1990s, more New Jersey parents chose alternative education options. This may create competition for public school improvement while enabling parents to decide how best to use their tax dollars to educate their children. Charter schools are cropping up throughout the state. In addition, more parents are choosing to home school their children. However, while home-schooled children are benefiting with average SAT scores that are 67 points above the national average,⁹⁰ these families are still paying taxes to a public school system they have lost faith in.

Low-income families in Milwaukee, Wisc., who participate in a voucher program said their two foremost reasons for selecting their child's school were higher educational standards and dissatisfaction with the values their children learned in public school (70 percent).⁹¹ A voucher system in New Jersey would provide the most equitable choices for all families. Every parent should have the right to choose the best school for their children — public, private or parochial.

Average SAT Scores of High School Seniors



ANALYSIS: In March of 1994, a new version of the SAT, the Scholastic Assessment Test, was introduced. The new version contains fewer questions and students are allowed 30 more minutes to take the test. This revised SAT allows calculators and eliminates antonyms, one of the most difficult sections on the verbal test. The College Board claimed that the changes were necessary to keep the test in sync "with how and what students are taught in school."⁹²

In April 1995, the College Board made an additional change which amounted to re-centering the score scales for all tests in the SAT program. A new average was set at 500. On the old scale, according to the College Board, the average scores had fallen to 425 on verbal, 475 on math (U.S. scores). Re-centering was to reflect more accurately the diversity of the students taking the test. The technical benefit was that it made it possible to expand the scale in the lower end of the bell curve, thereby allowing the scores to reflect more differentiation where they were "clumping in the lower half of the curve."⁹³

The only problem, according to a May 31, 1995 article in *USA Today*, was that the scores were coming out about 100 points higher than before, yet many students and their parents did not know this was due to a new scoring scale, not smarter students.⁹⁴

When converting the re-centered scores to the original scores, it becomes evident that the average SAT verbal scores in New Jersey have dropped 28 points since 1972. Studies of the Johnson O'Connor

Research Foundation show that top-level executives have excellent verbal skills. Mastery of verbal skills is a strong indicator of future success. The New Jersey math scores have actually risen to 10 points above the 1972 average score versus 1999. However, it is important to note that 1972 students took the unrevised test. Nationally, the combined (verbal and math) average SAT scores have plummeted 31 points since 1972, and New Jersey's have fallen 18 points.

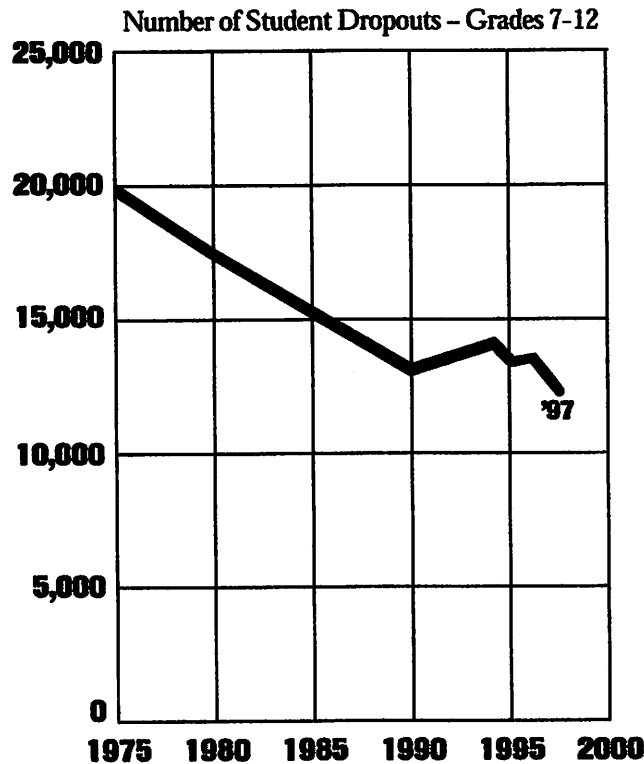
AVERAGE SAT SCORES FOR HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS						
SCHOOL YEAR ENDING	NEW JERSEY			UNITED STATES		
	VERBAL	MATH	TOTAL	VERBAL	MATH	TOTAL
1965	N/A	N/A	N/A	473	496	969
1970	N/A	N/A	N/A	460	488	948
1972	446	470	916	453	484	937
1975	424	454	878	434	472	906
1980	415	452	867	424	466	890
1985	425	464	889	431	475	906
1990	418	473	891	424	476	900
1991	417	469	886	22	474	896
1992	420	471	891	423	476	899
1993	419	473	892	424	478	902
1994	418	475	893	423	479	902
1995*	490	478	968	428	482	910
1995**	498	503	999	504	506	1,010
1996	498	505	1,003	505	508	1,013
1997	497	508	1,005	505	511	1,016
1998	497	508	1,005	505	512	1,017
1999	498	510	1,008	505	511	1,016

*New version of SAT scored according to old scale.
**This score is the first re-centered score.

NOTE: The drop in test scores described in analysis section was computed using a score converter card from the College Board, New York City.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

Junior High and High School Dropouts



ANALYSIS: Before the age of 16, it is against the law to drop out of school. Therefore, dropout rates are very low for the seventh and eighth grades. In recent years dropout rate information has not been published by the New Jersey Department of Education. For 1994 the dropout rate was 0.8 percent and for the 20-year period prior, it remained fairly constant at 0.4 percent.

The percentage of high school dropouts remained constant between 4 and 5 percent until the school year ending 1997 when it dropped to 3.9 percent. This may have to do with the booming economy and the fact that students who may have dropped out because of economic necessity are instead remaining in school. Until the school year ending 1995, the 11th grade had a consistently higher dropout rate.⁹⁵ For the years ending 1996 and 1997, the number of 10th grade dropouts is higher.⁹⁶

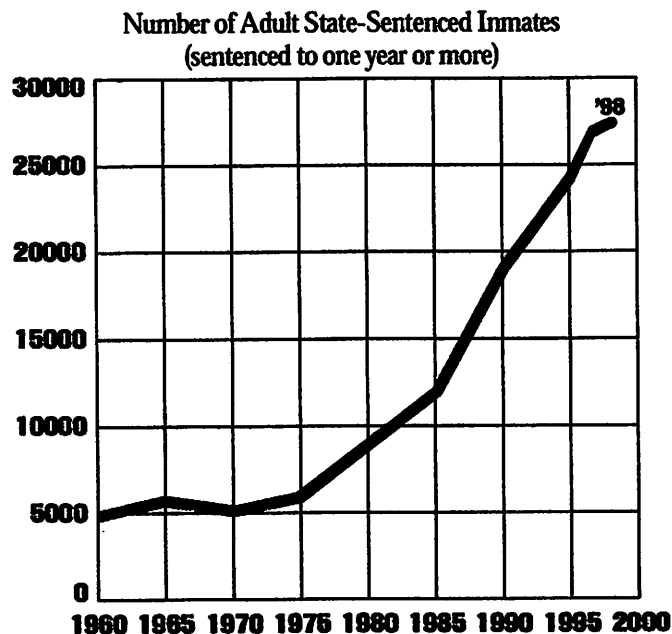
In 1999, New Jersey had the highest graduation rate in the nation at 91.6 percent. Following New Jersey was Connecticut (84.8 percent), Minnesota

(84.8), Utah (84.3) and Iowa (83.9). The lowest graduation rates were Mississippi (52.8) and the District of Columbia (50.6).

SCHOOL YEAR ENDING	JR HIGH DROPOUTS (GRADES 7-8)	HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS (GRADES 9-12)	HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES (GRADES 9-12)	TOTAL DROPOUTS (GRADES 7-12)
1976	606	20,688	N/A	21,688
1981	569	18,928	N/A	19,497
1986	511	16,138	N/A	16,649
1990	442	12,109	4.1%	12,551
1994	988	13,028	4.5%	14,016
1995	886	12,558	4.2%	13,444
1996	852	12,662	4.3%	13,514
1997	519	11,621	3.9%	12,140

SOURCE: VITAL EDUCATION STATISTICS, 1976-77; 1981-82; 1986-87; 1990-91 TABLE 13; 1994-95 TABLE 14; 1995-96 TABLE 16.

Prison Population



ANALYSIS: The number of prisoners in New Jersey per 100,000 of the population has been steadily increasing since about 1975. In fact the number of prisoners per 100,000 population has increased by 390 percent between 1975 and 1998. According to David Blankenhorn, despite our current policy of spending ever-larger sums of money on prison construction, our "capacity to build new prisons is being far outstripped by our capacity to produce violent young men. We are generating male violence much faster than we can incarcerate it."⁹⁷

While locking up more violent criminals is a benefit to society and may be having some measure of deterrent effect, punishment alone will not provide men and women with the change in attitude, principles and overall life skills they need to succeed in society.

American society — devoid of its moral center — can still be a cold, forbidding place, but in some areas of the nation we are beginning to see government once more "pull about itself the cloak of moral principle."⁹⁸ The Texas Department of Criminal Justice entered into a joint effort with Prison Fellowship (www.prisonfellowship.org), and instituted a groundbreaking attempt at faith-based prison reform. Launched in April 1997, the "InnerChange" program seeks to reduce the state's recidivism rate —

the percentage of inmates who return to prison — by teaching prisoners a combination of scriptural principles and biblical life skills. Prison Fellowship has thus far managed to avoid church-state legal challenges by funding the experiment itself.

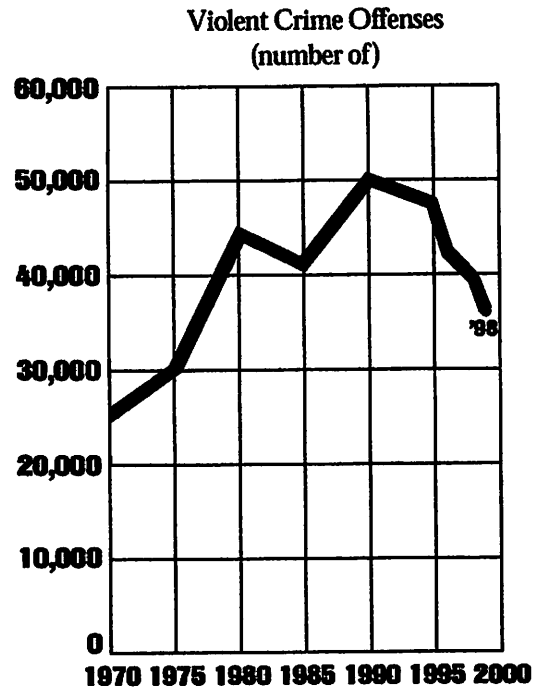
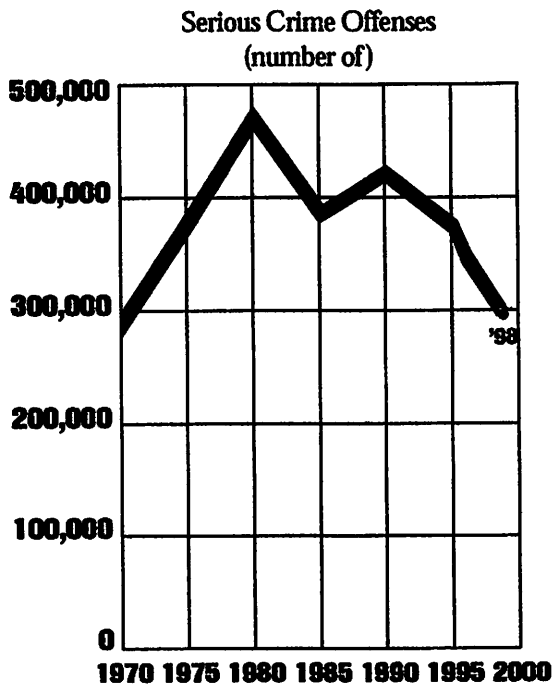
Though it took several years for Prison Fellowship to find a state willing to give the program a try, the early results have generated plenty of interest. As of March 1999, at least two other states were negotiating with Prison Fellowship to implement the program by the end of the year.

YEAR	NUMBER OF PRISONERS	NUMBER OF PRISONERS PER 100,000 POPULATION
1965	4,839	71
1970	5,704	80
1975	5,114	70
1980	5,882	80
1985	11,940	158
1990	19,041	246
1991	20,576	265
1992	23,122	295
1993	22,277	283
1994	23,393	295
1995	24,180	304
1996	26,574	332
1997	27,001	335
1998	27,834	343

NOTE: Number of prisoners is the number of adult state-sentenced inmates over 18 or juveniles tried and convicted as adults and sentenced to one year or more.

SOURCE: N. J. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Serious and Violent Crime Offenses



ANALYSIS: In 1998, total crime in New Jersey dropped 9 percent — the single largest drop since the New Jersey State Police began collecting statewide crime data in 1966. It also exceeded the national decrease of 7 percent. New Jersey's violent crime rate decreased by 10 percent, which also exceeded the national decrease and the 7 percent decrease in the Northeast region.

"Many factors are responsible for New Jersey's continued drop in crime," said Lt. Col. Michael Fedorko in a press release for the 1998 Uniform Crime Report. "Several factors include police officers and law enforcement agencies employing innovative crime fighting techniques such as community policing programs; new technologies such as the centralized State Police Fully Integrated Identification System which can immediately identify criminal suspects before they can be released; longer sentences which keep career criminals behind bars and a better educated, informed and wary public."

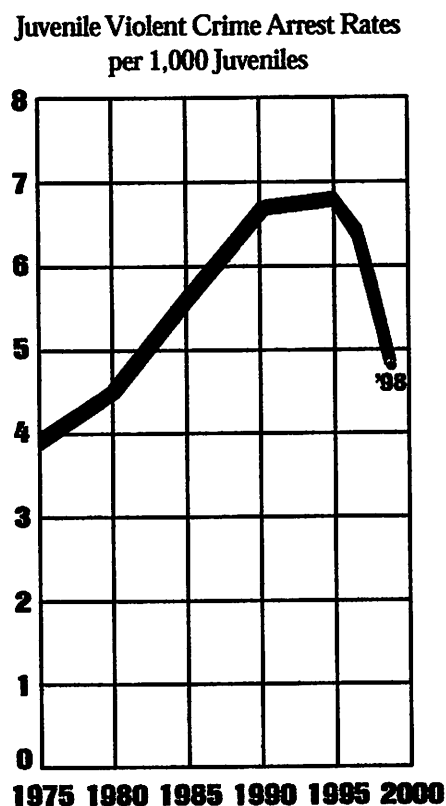
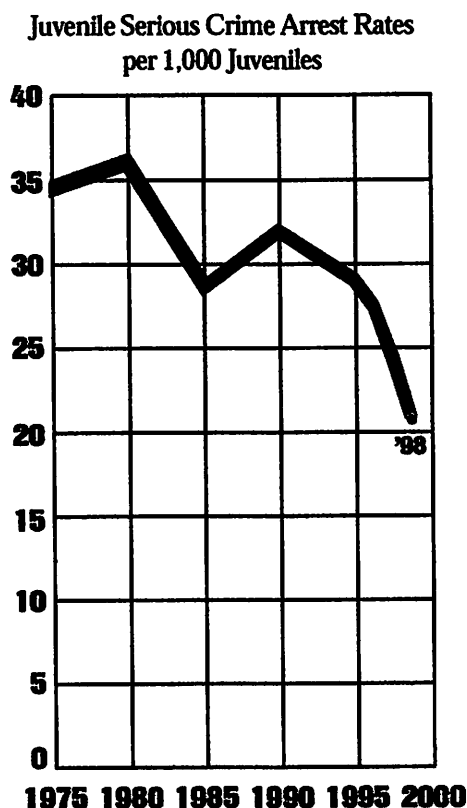
Both the overall and violent crime rate have been falling since the early '90s. While this represents a

very positive trend, the total crime rate is 27 percent higher than it was in 1970 and the violent crime rate is 55 percent higher.

	SERIOUS CRIME OFFENSES	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	VIOLENT CRIME OFFENSES	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
1970	196,618	27.4	20,583	2.9
1975	376,139	50.6	30,197	4.1
1980	470,169	64.1	44,380	6.0
1985	385,331	51.3	41,135	5.4
1990	421,034	54.5	50,067	6.5
1995	373,706	48.3	47,577	6.0
1996	346,094	43.8	42,420	5.3
1997	326,912	40.9	39,652	5.0
1998	296,638	37.1	35,722	4.5

*NOTE: Serious Crime = violent crime plus burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.
Violent Crime = murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.*
SOURCE: NEW JERSEY STATE POLICE, UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

Juvenile Crimes



ANALYSIS: A decade of public attention to the problem of juvenile violence is bearing some fruit. Both juvenile serious crime arrests and violent crime arrests in New Jersey have been steadily declining since 1995, despite the increase in juvenile population. From 1997 to 1998, serious juvenile crime actually dropped 15 percent and violent crime dropped by 14.5 percent. For 1998, state juvenile arrest rates still rank seventh highest in the nation, down from fifth highest in 1997.

"Such good news however, should not foster complacency nor lead us to weaken our efforts to combat juvenile crime, which despite decreases is still too prevalent" says Shay Bilchik, administrator of the U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice.⁹⁹ Also, one must look deeper into statistics. In 1997, only one in eight juvenile violent crimes were cleared by actual arrest.¹⁰⁰ Therefore the seriousness of the problem is not totally evident from the number of arrests alone.

Secondly, juvenile crimes are underreported. The National Crime Victimization Survey found in 1997 that only 42 percent of serious violent crimes com-

mitted by juveniles were ever reported to law enforcement.¹⁰¹

New Jersey's juvenile violent crime index is still 22 percent above the national average. Juvenile violence is up 3 percent in one year in our state's schools, from 26,307 total reported incidences in 1996-97 to 27,067 in 1997-98.¹⁰²

Disturbingly, the nature of crime, even among young people, is becoming more vulgar and remorseless as is evident in national media reports of recent years. In addition, between 1989 and 1998, arrests for serious violent juvenile crime offenses increased 15 percent for females in New Jersey, which reflects a national trend for the same period.

The connection between parental detachment and violent crime should not be ignored. An FBI National Center for Analysis of Violent Crime study, "Criminal Investigative Analysis: Sexual Homicide, 1990," lists three of the most common factors in the history of a killer. They are physical or sexual abuse, failure in emotional attachment to the mother, and

Juvenile Crimes (cont.)

the failure to use parents as role models. As families are divided and many two-parent homes have two working parents, children are too often left on their own. It is a fact that most juvenile crime takes place in the hours right after school.

The home is the first and foremost teacher, but government institutions such as schools, which hold the minds of our children in their hands for 6-plus hours a day, also need to support families by upholding basic, time-tested moral principles. "For far too long we've been afraid of establishing religion, and we haven't been faith-friendly," admits Michelle Doyle of the U.S. Department of Education. "And when you look at the community, that doesn't make sense."¹⁰³

Recently, President Clinton called for greater involvement of religious institutions in public schools, such as faith-based groups and after-school activities, in his weekly radio address of Dec. 18, 1999. Due to both the rise in school violence and increasing violations of First Amendment rights with regard to religion, President Clinton introduced expanded guidelines on religious liberties in public schools in December of 1999.

Along with the guidelines, the president promised to send three First Amendment Center publications to the nation's schools: "A Teacher's Guide to Religion in Public Schools," "A Parents Guide to Religion in Public Schools," and "Public Schools and Religious Communities." (These may be accessed via www.ed.gov/irits/religioninschools/publications.html)

These publications have been endorsed by more than 35 groups across the political and religious spectrum.

UCLA Professor James Q. Wilson states there are only two restraints on behavior: morality, enforced by individual conscience or social rebuke; and law, enforced by police and courts.¹⁰⁴ "Members of the criminal justice system on all levels have agreed that it's easier to build strong children than it is to repair broken men!" noted Dr. Virgil Gulker, quoting Frederick Douglas in an interview about Kids Hope USA. (Kids Hope is a program for troubled children that partners with churches and schools. See kids-hopeusa@internationalaid.org)¹⁰⁵

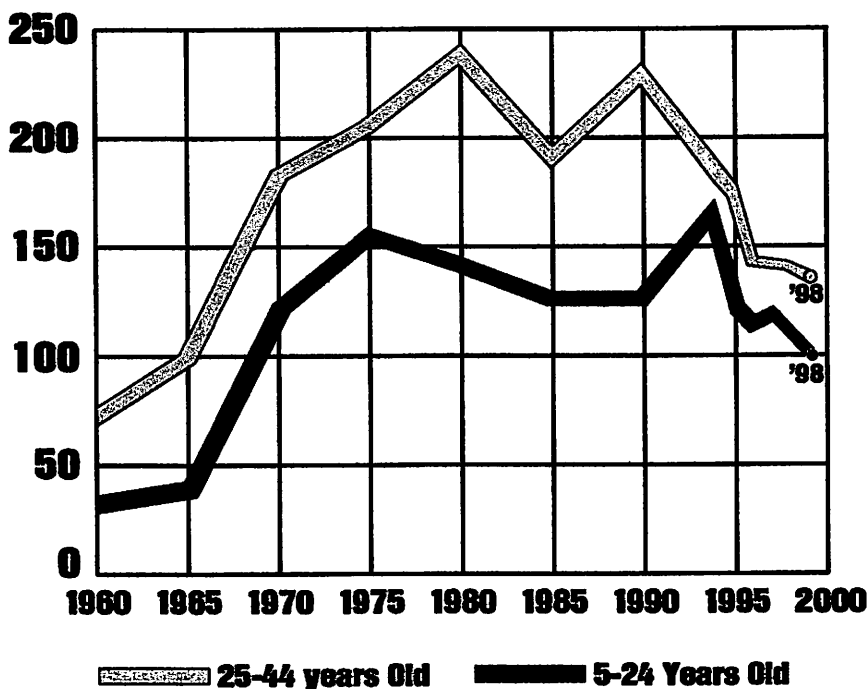
	JUVENILE ARREST RATE PER 1,000 JUVENILES		% OF JUVENILE SERIOUS CRIME WHICH IS VIOLENT	% OF ALL CRIME COMMITTED BY JUVENILES	
	SERIOUS	VIOLENT		SERIOUS	VIOLENT
1975	33.1	3.3	9.9%	48.7%	25.0%
1980	36.2	4.5	12.4%	42.0%	25.2%
1985	28.8	5.6	19.4%	36.7%	28.5%
1990	32.1	6.7	20.9%	29.3%	22.9%
1995	29.2	6.8	23.3%	31.0%	26.1%
1996	27.6	6.4	23.2%	45.6%	35.2%
1997	24.3	5.6	23.0%	40.7%	32.2%
1998	20.5	4.7	22.9%	38.3%	28.9%

*NOTE: Serious Crime = violent crime plus burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.
Violent Crime = murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.*

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION; NJ STATE POLICE REPORT TABLES SUPPLIED BY NEW JERSEY JUVENILE COMMISSION; POPULATION ESTIMATES WERE OBTAINED FROM BOTH DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET AND DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH AND 1994-1998 FIGURES WERE OBTAINED VIA NEW JERSEY JUSTICE COMMISSION.

Homicide

Victims of Homicide



ANALYSIS: During the second half of the 1990s the number of homicides showed a decrease across all age groups in New Jersey. Yet one-and-a-half times as many people were murdered in our state in 1998 than in 1960. The percentage of young people between the ages of five and 24 being murdered — four times as many in 1998 as in 1960 — is still of great concern.

As of 1997, homicide was the second leading cause of death in the age category 15-24, following accidents. In the age group of 1-14 years, death by homicide was the fourth leading cause of death, following accidents, cancer and congenital anomalies.¹⁰⁶

New Jersey's teen (ages 15-19) violent death rate ranked fifth lowest among the states in 1997, up from fourth lowest in 1996, according to the Annie E. Casey Foundation.¹⁰⁷ The total number of violent teen deaths in 1997 totaled 179, down from 183 in 1996. Of the teen violent deaths in 1997, there were 103 accidental deaths, 53 homicides and 23 suicides.¹⁰⁸

YEAR	5-24 YEARS OLD	25-44 YEARS OLD	ALL AGES
1960	25	72	157
1965	38	99	209
1970	122	183	418
1975	155	205	520
1980	142	238	530
1985	126	191	452
1990	126	229	482
1993	141	194	448
1994	148	182	433
1995	122	175	408
1996	115	143	337
1997	118	141	259
1998	100	136	236

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES, NEW JERSEY STATE POLICE CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECORDS BUREAU, 1994-98.

Appendix

1. Population of New Jersey - Age Categories

Year	0-4	5-17	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+*	85+
1990	550,084	1,266,615	783,414	2,568,296	1,559,102	1,030,202	94,410
1991	564,240	1,278,828	750,961	2,587,318	1,557,726	1,044,791	97,854
1992	576,814	1,300,933	724,512	2,571,592	1,593,185	1,059,218	101,839
1993	583,664	1,327,460	707,242	2,565,968	1,616,333	1,072,801	106,544
1994	585,720	1,359,224	690,549	2,559,252	1,638,533	1,082,865	111,036
1995	580,488	1,388,046	678,311	2,558,083	1,664,610	1,092,717	115,396
1996	569,029	1,411,678	668,688	2,559,699	1,698,534	1,100,277	120,016
1997	556,545	1,429,833	668,203	2,558,698	1,741,532	1,103,573	123,961
1998	547,198	1,443,241	672,197	2,558,714	1,787,845	1,105,816	128,456

* The 65+ numbers include the 85+ numbers.

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, DIVISION OF LABOR AND DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH: ESTIMATES OF STATE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND SEX: NEW JERSEY, 1990-1998.

2. Population of New Jersey - Ethnic

Year	Population	Other Ethnic Populations (Non-Hispanic)	% of Total Population	Hispanic	% of Total Population	Asian & Pacific Islander	% of Total Population	American Indian & Alaskan Native	% of Total Population
1990	7,757,713	5,725,890	73.8%	656,004	8.5%	280,295	3.6%	15,956	0.2%
1991	7,783,864	5,697,813	73.2%	678,283	8.7%	296,831	3.8%	16,633	0.2%
1992	7,826,254	5,678,380	72.6%	702,396	9.0%	316,930	4.0%	17,347	0.2%
1993	7,873,468	5,662,520	71.9%	728,886	9.3%	338,548	4.3%	18,207	0.2%
1994	7,916,143	5,647,467	71.3%	752,780	9.5%	357,748	4.5%	19,266	0.2%
1995	7,962,255	5,635,387	70.8%	778,288	9.8%	378,115	4.7%	20,142	0.3%
1996	8,007,905	5,619,849	70.2%	805,355	10.1%	400,299	5.0%	20,794	0.3%
1997	8,058,384	5,601,546	69.5%	835,575	10.4%	425,950	5.3%	21,412	0.3%
1998	8,115,011	5,586,083	68.8%	866,002	10.7%	452,524	5.6%	22,166	0.3%
1999	8,143,412	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, DIVISION OF LABOR AND DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH.

3. Elementary and Secondary Education - Grades K-12

Year	Enrollment
1975	1,458,000
1980	1,246,008
1985	1,129,223
1990	1,076,005
1991	1,089,646
1992	1,105,150
1993	1,127,113
1994	1,146,945
1995	1,168,895
1996	1,191,978
1997	1,227,832

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, VITAL EDUCATION STATISTICS, 1997 DATA FROM DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

4. Juvenile Crime - Number of Arrests and Population

Year	Serious Crimes	Violent Crimes	Est. Population (10-17 yrs.)
1975	36,011	3,599	1,089,689
1980	35,433	4,355	979,931
1985	28,047	5,502	975,034
1990	24,842	5,195	772,930
1995	24,048	5,614	823,503
1996	23,085	5,344	837,413
1997	20,518	4,745	845,725
1998	17,611	4,051	857,223

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY STATE POLICE, CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECORDS BUREAU. NEW JERSEY JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION.

5. New Jersey Families - Number, Poverty and Single Female Head with Spouse Absent

Year	Number of All Families	Families Below Poverty Level		Number of Female Householder (Spouse Absent) Families		Number of Female Householder (Spouse Absent) Families in Poverty		
			[% of All Families]		[% of All Families]		[% of All F.H. (SA) Fam]	[% of All Pov Fam]
1969	1,838,809	112,637	6.1%	202,005	17.0%	48,419	23.9%	43.0%
1979	1,942,108	147,975	7.6%					
1989	2,028,000	143,000	7.1%	344,760	17.0%	89,000	25.9%	62.0%
1990	2,030,000	155,000	7.6%	348,000	17.0%	97,000	28.1%	62.0%
1991	2,036,000	165,000	8.1%	344,000	16.9%	97,000	27.9%	59.0%
1992	2,051,000	182,000	8.8%	356,000	17.0%	115,000	30.8%	63.0%
1993	2,069,000	178,000	8.6%	393,000	19.0%	118,000	31.4%	66.0%
1994	2,054,000	140,000	6.8%	358,000	17.0%	84,000	23.9%	60.0%
1995	2,040,000	129,000	6.3%	N/A		92,000	21.2%	55.0%
1996	2,057,000	150,000	7.3%	N/A		94,000	26.4%	63.0%
1997	2,076,000	147,000	7.1%	N/A		89,000	24.0%	60.0%

SOURCE: N.J. STATE DATA CENTER, NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, LABOR MARKET AND DEMOGRAPHICS RESEARCH. UPDATED FIGURE FOR 1989-1997 FROM 1999 REPORT, TABLES S2 AND TABLE 13.

6. AIDS/HIV - Persons Living with HIV Infection (not AIDS) and with AIDS, by New Jersey County.

CUMULATIVE DATA AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1999

County of Residence	Living with HIV (not AIDS)	Living with AIDS	Total
Atlantic	685	573	1,258
Bergen	413	607	1,020
Burlington	202	178	380
Camden	587	505	1,092
Cape May	86	89	175
Cumberland	199	175	374
Essex	4,243	4,005	8,248
Gloucester	103	96	199
Hudson	1,600	2,051	3,651
Hunterdon	33	45	78
Mercer	534	413	947
Middlesex	628	800	1,428
Monmouth	676	681	1,357
Morris	202	285	487
Ocean	213	203	416
Passaic	1,119	1,194	2,313
Salem	76	61	137
Somerset	140	196	336
Sussex	46	44	90
Union	918	1,121	2,039
Warren	35	38	73
Incarcerated	705	733	1,438
Unknown County	41	23	64
Total	13,484	14,116	27,600

SOURCE: N.J. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES, DIVISION OF AIDS PREVENTION AND CONTROL.

7. AIDS - Reporting of AIDS

AIDS statistics are not constant because, according to the New Jersey Department of Health, the time lag in reporting newly diagnosed cases continues to increase for several years past the end of the diagnosis year. Caution should be exercised in comparing incidence data of later reports with comparable data in prior reports. (New Jersey Health Statistics 1996).

According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), AIDS was not a notifiable disease until 1984. In October 1986, AIDS and AIDS-Related Complex (ARC) legally became reportable diseases in New Jersey. In January 1993, the definition of AIDS was expanded by the CDC to reflect the clinical syndromes that are associated with the condition. It was expanded to include individuals with HIV and one of the following conditions: a CD4+ T-lymphocyte count of fewer than 200 cells per microliter; a CD4+ T-cell percentage under 14; pulmonary tuberculosis; recurrent pneumonia (within a 12-month period) or invasive cervical cancer (CDC, 1992).

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY HEALTH STATISTICS 1996, NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES.

8. AIDS - Abstinence Education - Statistical Validation of Project Reality

In November 1996, a longitudinal study of abstinence education in Illinois was published by Northwestern University School of Medicine in Chicago, Ill. The study was a one-year follow-up, monitoring 2,541 students who participated in a middle school program, "Choosing the Best," taught throughout the state of Illinois under the administration of Project Reality. The study showed that 54 percent of teens who had been sexually active before participating in the abstinence-centered program were no longer sexually active one year later. Also, the number of newly sexually active teens surveyed one year after the program's public-school classroom instruction fell 21 percent below the level predicted by their involvement in associated behaviors.

Project Reality, as of March 2000, administers programs in 238 schools throughout Illinois, funded by the Illinois Department of Human Services. More than 38,000 students participate in the programs.

This year, Northwestern University has expressed interest in doing a new study with Project Reality. A program representative of Project Reality says they plan a new study next year because the Title V government program evaluation questionnaire is insufficient.

SOURCE: PROJECT REALITY, GLEN VIEW, ILLINOIS.

- ¹ *Census of the Population: 1960, Vol. 1, Characteristics of the Population*, Part 32, New Jersey, Table 50, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census. *Living Arrangements of Persons Under 18 Years Old: New Jersey & United States, 1990-1998*, Table 6&7, NJ Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, November 1999.
- ² For New Jersey, there is no data available on unmarried partner households from 1960 to 1980. In addition this data is only available at the state level for census years. Therefore the next statistically reliable NJ data will not be available until ~2002. However, to extrapolate a rough estimate for the state, note the national increase and note that during the '90s, the number of cohabiting households increased by almost 50 percent from 1990-1998, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, "Unmarried Couple Households by Presence of Children: 1960 to Present."
- ³ *Labor Market and Demographic Research Report - 1998 New Jersey State & County Population Estimates by Age, Race, Sex and Hispanic Origin*, New Jersey Department of Labor, September 1999.
- ⁴ *Employment Projections Report - Projectors 2006*, New Jersey Department of Labor, p. 5.
- ⁵ "Depopulation Strikes New England," *Weekly Briefing*, Population Research Institute, Dec. 16, 1999.
- ⁶ *Employment Projections Report, op.cit.*
- ⁷ *Natality Statistics*, National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 47, No. 25, Oct. 5, 1999, via NCHS, Reproductive Statistics Branch, Division of Vital Statistics.
- ⁸ *Natality Statistics*, National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 47, No. 19, June 30, 1999, via NCHS, Reproductive Statistics Branch, Division of Vital Statistics.
- ⁹ Nicholas Eberstadt, "America's Infant-Mortality Puzzle," *The Public Interest*, No. 105, Fall 1991.
- ¹⁰ *Natality Statistics*, Table W series, 1991-97, National Center for Health Statistics, Reproductive Statistics Branch, Division of Vital Statistics.
- ¹¹ *Teen Pregnancy: Overall Trends and State by State Information*, Table 5, Alan Guttmacher Institute, April 1999.
- ¹² *Ibid.* Table 5 says "1996 abortions have been tabulated according to state of residence where possible."
- ¹³ *Why Is Teenage Pregnancy Declining? The Roles of Abstinence, Sexual Activity and Contraceptive Use*, The Alan Guttmacher Institute, 1999, cites: "Injectables became available in early '90s and by 1995, 10 percent of sexually experienced teens used an injectable."
- ¹⁴ *Trends in Sexual Risk Behaviors Among High School Students - United States, 1991-1997*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, as cited in National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 47, No. 12, *Declines in Teenage Birth Rates, 1991 - 1997 National and State Patterns*, Dec. 17, 1998.
- ¹⁵ "Some Schools Push Abstinence," *The Associated Press*, Dec. 14, 1999.
- ¹⁶ "Policy and Politics: Sex Education in Public Secondary Schools," *Kaiser Family Foundation Update*, December 1999.
- ¹⁷ *Ibid.*, Table 2.
- ¹⁸ "Whatever Happened to Childhood? The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, May 1997, p. 8.
- ¹⁹ Carol Innerst, *Washington Times*, Oct. 9, 1995, p. A4. Data collected from the Centers for Disease Control and National Abortion and Reproductive Rights Action League.
- ²⁰ T.R. Eng and W.T. Butler, 1997, as cited in *The Medical Institute Advisory*, April 1999, published by The Medical Institute for Sexual Health and New Jersey Physicians Resource Council Alert, Summer 1999, p. 3.
- ²¹ "American Medical Association Peddles Bad Medicine," *PRNewswire*, Consortium of State Physician Resource Councils, Fairwood, N.J., Dec. 10, 1999.
- ²² *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 1995*, Division of STD Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service (Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, September 1996).
- ²³ Joseph A. Clemente, M.D., Chairman, New Jersey Physicians Resource Council, "Reach for the Stars," *New Jersey Citizen*, Sept. 1997.
- ²⁴ CDC Youth Risk Behavior Survey-1997 in D.C. revealed the high school pregnancy rate to be 18 percent. In the "Best Friends" high school program, the pregnancy rate has been less than 1 percent for 13 years. This represents nearly a 95 percent reduction.
- ²⁵ NJCAE is part of the youth initiative supported by the New Jersey Family Policy Council, Parsippany, New Jersey.
- ²⁶ Peter Brandt, *The Top Ten Argument Against Abstinence Education by the Safe-Sex Cartel*, The National Center for Abstinence Education, March, 2000.
- ²⁷ Division of STD Prevention in the United States. Accessed Aug. 5, 1998, available at www.cdc.gov/nchstp/std/STD_Prevention_in_the_United_States.htm.
- ²⁸ *Teenage Pregnancy: Overall Trends and State-by-State Information*, Summary, The Alan Guttmacher Institute, April 1999.
- ²⁹ *Characteristics of Families in NJ, 1990-1999*, Table S2, New Jersey Department of Labor.
- ³⁰ Wade F. Horn Ph.D., *Father Facts*, National Fatherhood Initiative, 1998, p. 5.
- ³¹ David Blankenhorn, *Fatherless America: Confronting Our Most Urgent Social Problem* (New York: Basic Books, 1995), p. 1.
- ³² David Popenoe, *Life Without Father* (New York: The Free Press, 1996), as cited in William J. Bennett, *The Index of Leading Cultural Indicators* (New York: Broadway Books, 1999), p. 61.
- ³³ *Ibid.*
- ³⁴ *Kids Having Kids, A Robin Hood Foundation Special Report on the Costs of Adolescent Childbearing*, Robin Hood Foundation, June 1996, p. 1.
- ³⁵ "Dad's Movement Sees Both Growth and Challenges," *Washington Times*, Aug. 24, 1998.
- ³⁶ *Teenage Pregnancy - Overall Trends and State-by-State Information*, Table 4.
- ³⁷ *Ibid.*
- ³⁸ *Ibid.*, Summary, p. 2.
- ³⁹ "Teens and Abortion, Should Doctors be Forced to Notify Parents?", *The Record* (Hackensack, NJ), May 28, 1999.
- ⁴⁰ *New Jersey Right to Life News Alert*, Winter 2000, p. 1.
- ⁴¹ David C. Reardon, *Making Abortion Rare: A Healing Strategy for a Divided Nation* (Springfield, Illinois: Acorn Books, 1996).
- ⁴² "N.D. Abortion Clinic Sued," *Citizen Link* (Focus on the Family), Jan. 6, 2000.
- ⁴³ "Number of Abortions Falls to 19-Year Low," *Newark Star Ledger*, Jan. 7, 2000.
- ⁴⁴ *Ibid.*
- ⁴⁵ Stanley K. Henshaw, "Abortion Incidence and Services in the U.S. 1995-96," *Family Planning Perspectives* (Alan Guttmacher Institute), Vol. 30, No. 6, Nov/Dec. 1998, p. 25.
- ⁴⁶ "The Limitations of U.S. Statistics on Abortion," *Issues in Brief*, The Alan Guttmacher Institute, 1997.
- ⁴⁷ *Ibid.*
- ⁴⁸ William J. Bennett, *The Index of Leading Cultural Indicators: America at the End of the Twentieth Century* (New York, Broadway Books, 1999), p. 70.
- ⁴⁹ "The Marriage Go Round," *Newark Star Ledger*, July 26, 1998.
- ⁵⁰ *The New Jersey Marriage Report*, New Jersey Family Policy Council, April 1999, p. 3.
- ⁵¹ David Popenoe and Barbara Dafoe Whitehead, *Should We Live Together? A Comprehensive Review of Recent Research*, published by The National Marriage Project and Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ, January 1999.
- ⁵² *Ibid.*, see also New Jersey Marriage Report.
- ⁵³ *Ibid.*
- ⁵⁴ Barbara Vobejda, "Children of Divorce Heal Slowly, Study Finds," *Washington Post*, June 3, 1997, p. E1. Reviews latest findings of researcher Judith S. Wallerstein. Also see Judith S. Wallerstein and Sandra Blakeslee, *Second Chances: Men, Women, and Children a Decade After Divorce* (New York: Ticknor and Fields, 1989).
- ⁵⁵ *New Jersey Marriage Report, op. cit.*
- ⁵⁶ David B. Larson, M.D., *The Costly Consequences of Divorce: Assessing Clinical, Economic, and Public Health Impact of Marital Disruption in the United States*, National Institute for Healthcare Research Report (Rockville, Md.: National Institute for Healthcare Research, 1995).
- ⁵⁷ *Citizen Issues Alert*, January 5, 2000, Vol. 3, Number 10, p. 2.
- ⁵⁸ Tom Heinen, "Wisconsin: America's Marryland? - Here comes the state to save marriages," *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*, Nov. 4, 1999.
- ⁵⁹ *Child Abuse and Neglect in New Jersey 1997/98*, Division of Youth and Family Services.
- ⁶⁰ *Ibid.*
- ⁶¹ *Ibid.*
- ⁶² Elena Neuman, "Child Welfare or Family Trauma," *Inquire on the News*, May 9, 1994, p. 6.
- ⁶³ Blankenhorn, p. 240. Blankenhorn cites four studies from the early '90s.
- ⁶⁴ New Jersey Division of Youth and Family Services, information from Joe Versace, Nov. 1999.
- ⁶⁵ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, Mortality Branch Office, Bob Anderson, January 2000.
- ⁶⁶ Edward F. Zigler and Matia Finn-Stevenson, *Children: Development and Social Issues* (D.C. Heath and Co., 1987), cited in William Bennett, *Index of Leading Cultural Indicators*, March, 1993.
- ⁶⁷ Richard L. Worsnop, "Teenage Suicide," *CQ Researcher*, June 14, 1991, Vol. 1, No. 6, p. 371.
- ⁶⁸ David Shaffer, M.D., et al., "The Impact of Curriculum-based Suicide Prevention Programs for Teenagers," *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 30:4, July 1991, p. 588.
- ⁶⁹ David Shaffer, M.D., et al., "Adolescent Suicide Attempters: Response to Suicide Prevention Programs," *JAMA*, December 26, 1990, pp. 3151-3155.
- ⁷⁰ Kay Redfield Jamison, "Suicide's Sadness, Again and Again," *USA Today*, Nov. 26, 1999.
- ⁷¹ *New Jersey HIV/AIDS Quarterly Newsletter*, December 31, 1999.
- ⁷² *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*, Vol. 11 (Atlanta, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, June 1999), p. 6.
- ⁷³ *New Jersey HIV/AIDS Quarterly Newsletter*, December 31, 1999.
- ⁷⁴ *Ibid.*
- ⁷⁵ *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*, 1999, *op.cit.*
- ⁷⁶ "AIDS Epidemic is Real and Costly; To Deny it as Dangerous as Virus," *Home News Tribune* (East Brunswick, NJ), Dec. 24, 1999.
- ⁷⁷ *Ibid.*
- ⁷⁸ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, Mortality Branch, Fact Sheet, Dec. 1999 and e-mail document, Jan. 2000.
- ⁷⁹ "Mutant HIV Beats Efforts to Control It," *Home News Tribune*, Jan. 10, 2000, p. 1-2.
- ⁸⁰ *Ibid.*
- ⁸¹ New Jersey Health Statistics 1996, Morbidity Section, and Souqun Liu of NJ HIV/AIDS Surveillance, March, 2000.
- ⁸² New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Planning and Analysis.
- ⁸³ "Jobless Rate Hits 30-Year Low at 4," *The Record* (Hackensack, NJ), Feb. 5, 2000, p. 1.
- ⁸⁴ William Galston, "Causes of Declining Well-Being Among U.S. Children," *The Aspen Quarterly*, Winter 1993, cited in William Bennett, *Index of Leading Cultural Indicators*, March 1993.
- ⁸⁵ Blankenhorn, p. 44.
- ⁸⁶ *Characteristics of Families in NJ: 1990-1999*, Table S2, New Jersey Department of Labor.
- ⁸⁷ U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, School Year 1996/97 rankings.
- ⁸⁸ *Ibid.*
- ⁸⁹ "Math and Science Teachers Hard to Recruit," *The Record*, (Hackensack, NJ) Jan. 30, 2000, p. 1.
- ⁹⁰ *Washington Update*, Feb. 17, 2000, Family Research Council.
- ⁹¹ Wisconsin State Legislative Audit Bureau, Report released Feb. 2000 on the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program, cited in *Ed Facts*, Feb. 11, 2000, Family Research Council.
- ⁹² *Balancing the SAT Scales*, The College Board, New York, NY, 1994.
- ⁹³ Senai Golta, New York City-based associate director of the College Board, January 2000.
- ⁹⁴ Dennis Kelly, "Tally Change, Not IQs, Boosting SAT Scores," *USA Today*, May 31, 1995, p. 1.
- ⁹⁵ *New Jersey Index of Leading Cultural Indicators, Vol. 1, 1997/98*, p. 14.
- ⁹⁶ Vital Education Statistics, Table 16 and Sarah Weissman, NJ Education Enrollment Consultant of Morris County Free Public Library.
- ⁹⁷ Blankenhorn, p. 32.
- ⁹⁸ Tom Minnery, "Morality Makes A Comeback," *Citizen Magazine* (Focus on the Family), March 1999, p. 22.
- ⁹⁹ *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*, December 1999, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice.
- ¹⁰⁰ *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1999 National Report*, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice, p. 120.
- ¹⁰¹ *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*, p. 52.
- ¹⁰² *Violence, Hooliganism and Substance Abuse in the New Jersey Schools, 1996-97, 1997-98*, The Commissioner's Report to the Education Committees of the Senate and General Assembly, New Jersey Department of Education, January 1999, pp. 2 - 3.
- ¹⁰³ "Let's Make Religion Public School's Ally," *USA Today*, Nov. 11, 1999.
- ¹⁰⁴ James Q. Wilson, *Crime and Public Policy*, p. 493, cited in *The Body Count: Moral Poverty and How to Win America's War on Crime and Drugs* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1996), William J. Bennett, John J. Dilulio, Jr., and John P. Walters.
- ¹⁰⁵ "Hope for Our Children," Focus on the Family Radio Broadcast, Feb. 2, 1999.
- ¹⁰⁶ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, Mortality Branch Office, Bob Anderson, January, 2000.
- ¹⁰⁷ *Kids Count Data Book* (Baltimore: Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1999).
- ¹⁰⁸ CDC, Mortality Branch Office, Bob Anderson, January, 2000.