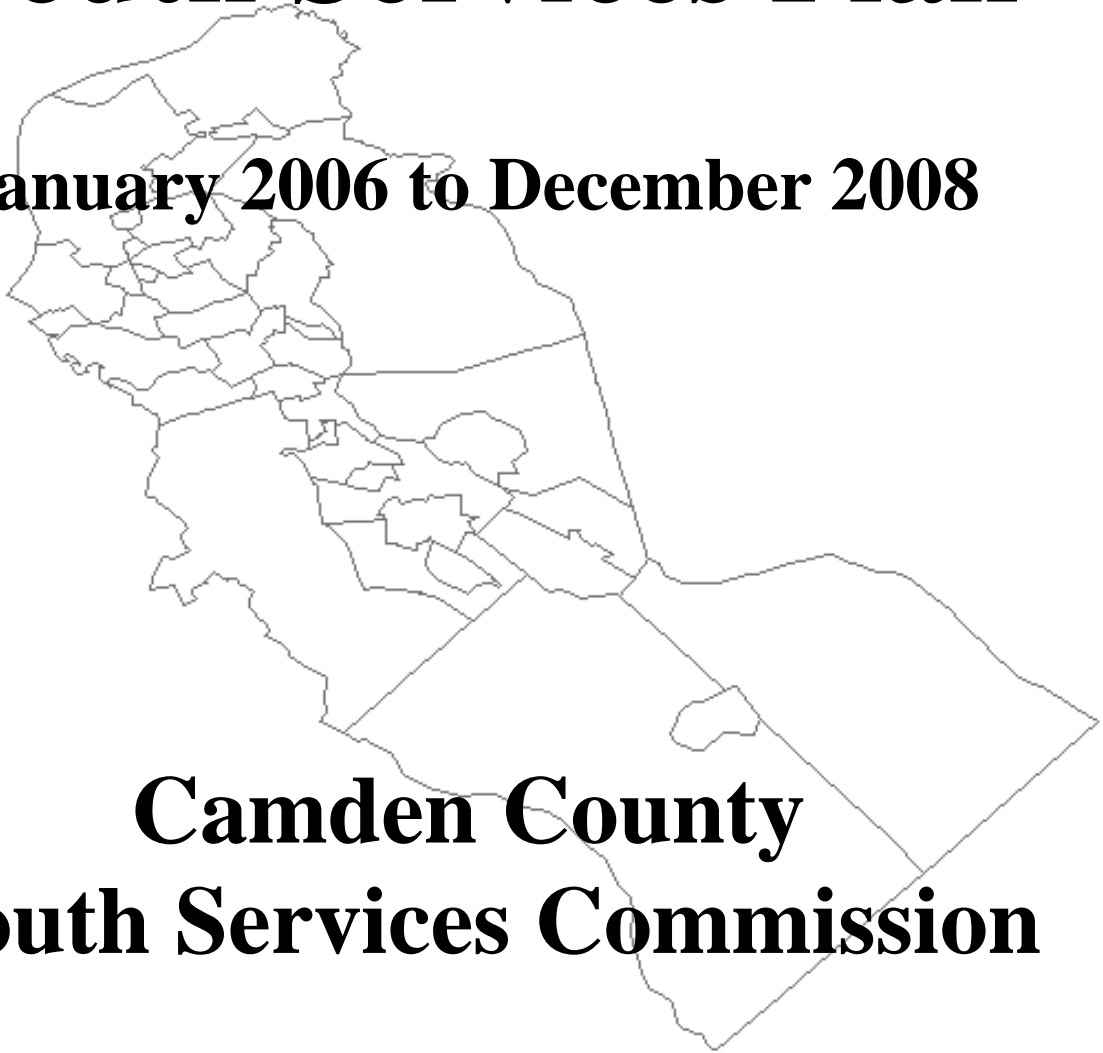


# **Camden County Youth Services Plan**

**January 2006 to December 2008**



## **Camden County Youth Services Commission**

Convened by:  
CPAC: The Community Planning and  
Advocacy Council

## **Camden County Youth Services Commission**

The Honorable Charles M. Rand  
Co-Chair

Reginald Stevenson  
Co-Chair

## **Camden County Board of Chosen Freeholders**

Jeffrey L. Nash, Freeholder Director  
Edward McDonnell, Freeholder Deputy Director  
Helen M. Albright  
Annette Castiglione-Degan  
Riletta L. Cream  
Laurelle A. Cummings  
Thomas J. Gurick

## **CPAC Staff**

Catherine DeCheser, President/CEO

Charles Steinmetz, Senior Vice President

Diana Crone, Vice President/Youth Services Administrator

Kathleen Gardiner, Youth Services Planner

Chanelle Ridgeway, JMDT Coordinator

Pamela Avery, Children's Program Aide



## **Camden County Youth Services Commission**

The Honorable Angelo DiCamillo  
Co-Chair

Reginald Stevenson  
Co-Chair

## **Camden County Board of Chosen Freeholders**

Louis Cappelli Jr., Freeholder Director  
Edward T. McDonnell, Freeholder Deputy Director  
Riletta L. Cream  
Thomas J. Gurick  
Jeffrey L. Nash  
Joseph Ripa  
Carmen Rodriguez

## **Community Planning & Advocacy Council (CPAC)**

Catherine DeCheser, President/CEO  
Charles Steinmetz, Sr. Vice President/COO  
Diana Crone, Sr. Vice-President/Youth Services Administrator  
Kathleen Gardiner, Youth Services Planner  
Juanita Fuller, JMDT Coordinator  
Pamela J. Avery, Children's Program Aide  
Gloria Galetta, Comptroller  
Phyllis Collings, Fiscal Assistance

# County Management Structure

| Name        | Title   |
|-------------|---|
| Diana Crone | YSC Administrator<br>Sr. VP/Director of Children's Services |

Check all that apply:

|                                     |                                     |                                     |                          |                          |                          |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Partnership                         | Family Court                        | JABG                                | SIP                      | Title IIB                | Title V                  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Duties: Conducts no fewer than ten (10) Youth Services Commission/Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition meetings annually. Supervise and/or convene all related sub-committees as required by the State Juvenile Justice Commission:

- a. Weekly Juvenile Multi-Disciplinary Team Committee meeting.
- b. Policy and Procedure Sub-Committee meeting.
- c. Monitoring and Evaluation Sub-Committee meeting.
- d. Monthly Planning Sub-Committee meeting.
- e. Other ad hoc and on-going committees (i.e. JDAI, Racial Disparity, etc.)

Recruit membership in accordance with JJC standards and guidelines.  
Develop spending plans and RFP's, set priorities, identify gaps in services, develop annual plan updates and tri-annual plan.

Serve as liaison to local planning bodies such as Human Service Advisory Council, Mental Health Board, Children's Inter-Agency Coordinating Council, Camden City Youth Services Commission, Multi-Agency Life Line Program (M.A.L.L.), etc.

Monitor all State/Community Partnership Grant and other JJC Vendor Sub-Contracts.

Supervise and/or complete all required JJC reports regarding State/Community Partnership Grant, Juvenile Accountability Block Grant and Family Court funds, data collection and census information.

Serve on all state, regional and local committees as required.

Advance and promote the utilization of programs through education and community awareness.

Serve as primary advisory body for the Camden County Board of Chosen Freeholders regarding the needs of the target population.

Coordinate and integrate existing sanctions and services for juveniles.

Other related duties as assigned by the organization.

| Name              | Title   |
|-------------------|---------|
| Kathleen Gardiner | Planner |

Check all that apply:

|                          |                          |                                     |                          |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Partnership              | Family Court             | JABG                                | SIP                      | Title IIB                | Title V                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Duties: Assist YSC Administrator in conducting no fewer than ten (10 )Youth Services Commission/Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition meetings annually. Assist and/or convene all related sub-committees as required by the State Juvenile Justice Commission:

- a. Weekly Juvenile Multi-Disciplinary Team Committee meeting.
- b. Policy and Procedure Sub-Committee meeting.
- c. Monitoring and Evaluation Sub-Committee meeting.
- d. Monthly Planning Sub-Committee meeting.
- e. Other ad hoc and on-going committees (i.e. JDAI, Racial Disparity, etc.)

Recruit membership in accordance with JJC standards and guidelines.  
Develop spending plans and RFP's, set priorities, identify gaps in services, develop annual plan updates and tri-annual plan.

Serve as liaison to local planning bodies such as Human Service Advisory Council, Mental Health Board, Children's Inter-Agency Coordinating Council, Camden City Youth Services Commission, Multi-Agency Life Line Program (M.A.L.L.), etc.

Monitor all State/Community Partnership Grant and other JJC Vendor Sub-Contracts.

Assist in the completion of all required Juvenile Accountability Block Grant reports and data collection information.

Serve on all state, regional and local committees as required.

Advance and promote the utilization of programs through education and community awareness.

Serve as primary advisory body for the Camden County Board of Chosen Freeholders regarding the needs of the target population.

Coordinate and integrate existing sanctions and services for juveniles.

Other related duties as assigned by the organization.

# County Management Structure

| Name           | Title            |
|----------------|------------------|
| Juanita Fuller | JMDT Coordinator |

Check all that apply:

|                                     |                                     |                          |                          |                          |                          |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Partnership                         | Family Court                        | JABG                     | SIP                      | Title IIB                | Title V                  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Duties: Work closely with YSC Administrator, Planner and Monitoring & Evaluation Committee to design and streamline a tracking system.

Coordinate at Family Court and weekly participation in Juvenile Multi-Disciplinary Team (JMDT) meetings.

Process and maintain detailed expenditures and bookkeeping documentation of JMDT referrals and authorization for client specific services and individual assistance funding.

Monthly tracking of all JMDT youth to assess that service linkage has been made and services maintained.

Work closely with Court Expeditor to compile information for presentation of options to Family Court Judges.

Participation and planning with YSC Aftercare/Re-entry/Parole Team and tracking of youth to assess that service linkage has been made and services maintained.

Provide verbal and written feedback as to gaps, service breakdowns and success delivery to assist in further planning efforts.

Collation of data to inform the system of success or failure of service plans and need for further intervention to prevent recidivism.

Represent YSC/JCEC at local, regional and state committees, when necessary.

Other related duties as assigned by organization.

| Name      | Title                   |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| Pam Avery | Children's Program Aide |

Check all that apply:

|                          |                          |                          |                          |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Partnership              | Family Court             | JABG                     | SIP                      | Title IIB                | Title V                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Duties: This position is funded by the Camden County Board of Chosen Freeholders.

Administrative Aide position entailing administrative assistance/planning for the Youth Services Commission (YSC) and providing support to the Youth Empowerment System (YES), Youth Incentive Program (YIP) and Commission on Child Abuse and Mission Children in Camden County (COCAMC).

Provides support and takes minutes at County YSC/JCEC meetings and Children's Inter-Agency Coordinating Council Meetings (CIACC).

Provides administrative support for all YSC subcommittees and Commission of Child Abuse & Missing Children meetings (COCAMC) via preparation and distribution of all correspondence, minutes, notices.

Collect all required data for completion of JJC monthly, quarterly and annual reports regarding all funding sources, i.e. SCPG, FC, JABG for the YSC.

Collects and enters data from Juvenile Automated Management System (JAMS) as required by JJC.

Reviews and prepares reports summarizing findings and recommendations to the YSC Monitoring & Evaluation Sub-Committee.

Collects and distributes data regarding census for the Youth Empowerment System (YES) to appropriate sources daily.

Represent Children's System at local, regional and state committees, when necessary.

Other related duties as assigned by the organization.

County Management Structure

| <u>Name</u>          | <u>Title</u>            |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| <u>Clerical Pool</u> | <u>Clerical Support</u> |

Check all that apply:

| <u>Partnership</u> | <u>Family Court</u> | <u>JABG</u> | <u>SIP</u> | <u>Title IIB</u> | <u>Title V</u> |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|------------------|----------------|
| <u>X</u>           | <u>X</u>            | <u>X</u>    |            |                  |                |

Duties: Clerical functions that pertain to Youth Services Commission/Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition (i.e. special projects that may require bulk or volume Reproductions, specific graphics, web page postings, mass mailings, telephone Communications, data entry, etc., and substitute coverage for Children's System Program Aide during excessive demand and leave time.

| <u>Name</u>             | <u>Title</u>                   |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <u>Phyllis Collings</u> | <u>Fiscal Support</u>          |
| <u>Gloria Galletta</u>  | <u>Comptroller, Consultant</u> |

Check all that apply:

| <u>Partnership</u> | <u>Family Court</u> | <u>JABG</u> | <u>SIP</u> | <u>Title IIB</u> | <u>Title V</u> |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|------------------|----------------|
| <u>X</u>           | <u>X</u>            | <u>X</u>    |            |                  |                |

Duties: Total fiscal responsibility for Youth Services Commission/Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition. All grants management is handled directly through the Fiscal Department. Receipt and distribution of checks for payroll and any direct services provided through Client Specific and Individualized Service accounts are created through the Fiscal Department. All administrative functions, (i.e. staff benefits, health coverage budget monitoring and agency audit, etc. are assigned specially to the Fiscal Dept.

County Management Structure

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_  
Catherine DeCheser \_\_\_\_\_ President/CEO

Check all that apply:

Partnership \_\_\_\_\_ Family Court \_\_\_\_\_ JABG \_\_\_\_\_ SIP \_\_\_\_\_ Title IIB \_\_\_\_\_ Title V \_\_\_\_\_  
X \_\_\_\_\_ X \_\_\_\_\_

Duties: Overall administration and oversight of the organization. Direct supervision of Professional/Administrative staff (i.e. organization management, staff training and development, strategic planning, etc.). Responsible for resource development, planning and day-to day operations of the agency.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Check all that apply:

Partnership \_\_\_\_\_ Family Court \_\_\_\_\_ JABG \_\_\_\_\_ SIP \_\_\_\_\_ Title IIB \_\_\_\_\_ Title V \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Duties:

***Planning Body***  
**Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition**  
***Members***

| NAME                                      | POSITION/REPRESENTATIVE  |
|---|--|
| Lt. Nicole Martin                         | Police   |
| Dottie West                               | Sheriff  |
| Vincent Sarubbi<br>Diane Marano, designee | Prosecutor   |
| Michael Friedman<br>Harold Katz, designee | Public Defender  |
| Rosanne Martin<br>Fern Aaronson, designee | State or Local Probation Services  |
| Hon. Angelo DiCamillo, Co-Chair           | Juvenile Court   |
| Annette Knox                              | Schools  |
| Reginald Stevenson, Co-chair              | Business Community Representative  |
| Stella Horton                             | Religious affiliated, fraternal, nonprofit or social service organization involved in crime prevention |
| Thomas Billet                             | Workforce Investment Board   |
| Joseph Gunn                               | Family Court Manager   |
| Linne Elmore                              | Family Court FCIU Team Leader  |
| Rick Alston                               | Family Court Juvenile Team Leader  |
| Leo Gold                                  | Youth Shelter Director   |
| Barbara Steltz                            | Mental Health Board  |
| Dr. Paul Stephenson                       | County Superintendent  |
| Ann Biondi                                | County Alcohol & Drug Abuse Director   |
| Sister Donna Minster                      | County Human Services Director   |

**Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition**  
**Members**

| NAME                | POSITION/REPRESENTATIVE   |
|---------------------|---|
| Robert Reid         | Youth Detention Center Director                                   |
| Milford Liss        | Executive Director/<br>Boys & Girls Club                          |
| Israel Nieves       | Camden City Council   |
| Debra Crider        | Director of Mobile Response<br>Steininger Behavioral Center       |
| Karen Durban        | Director of Youth Case Management<br>Steininger Behavioral Center |
| Shirley Williams    | President/CEO<br>Group Homes of Camden County                     |
| Frank Deluca        | Camden County Mayor's Association<br>Office of the Mayor          |
| Phyllis Fonville    | DYFS County Services Specialist                                   |
| JoAnne Hollender    | DHS Dept. Representative.<br>Southern Region                      |
| Lynelle Jackson     | Team Leader DHS<br>Office of Children's Services                  |
| Jacqueline Williams | JJC Court Liaison   |
| Diana Crone         | Youth Services Administrator                                      |
| Kathleen Gardiner   | Youth Services Planner  |
| Juanita Fuller      | JMDT Coordinator  |
|                     |   |
|                     |   |
|                     |   |
|                     |   |

***Planning Body***  
**Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)**  
***Members***

| NAME   | POSITION/AGENCY  |
|--|--|
| Diana Crone<br>Kathleen Gardiner   | Youth Services Commission Administrator<br>Youth Services Commission Planner |
| Hon. Francis Orlando, A.J.S.C.<br>Hon. Charles Rand, P.J.F.P.            | Judge – Family Part of the Superior Court                                    |
| Hon. Angelo DiCamillo, YSC Co-Chair<br>Hon. Louis Hornstine              | Judge – Family Part of the Superior Court                                    |
| Michael O’Brien  | Trial Court Administrator –<br>Family Part of the Superior Court             |
| Joseph Gunn  | Family Division Manager –<br>Family Part of the Superior Court               |
| Rosanne Martin, Acting Chief<br>Fern Aaronson                            | Probation Department<br>Asst. Chief  |
| Vincent Sarubbi<br>Diane Marano  | County Prosecutor<br>Asst. Prosecutor  |
| Michael Friedman<br>Harold Katz  | County Public Defender<br>Asst. Deputy Public Defender                       |
| Robert Reid<br>Karen Simmons<br>Eva Johnson                              | Youth Detention Center Director<br>Assistant Administrator<br>Expeditor      |
| Ross Angilella<br>M. Holly Cass  | Camden County Administrator<br>Department Head                               |
| Howard Beyer, Ex. Director<br>Lisa Macaluso<br>Jennifer Lebaron          | Juvenile Justice Commission<br>Director<br>Research & Evaluation Analyst     |
| Alpha Patterson<br>Jacqueline Williams<br>Jessica Graves<br>Veronica Lee | JJC-Court Liaison  |
| Kevin Ryan<br>Jennifer Velez<br>Lisa Eisenbud<br>Brian Hancock           | Office of the Child Advocate   |
| Nicole Salamatín   | Detention Specialist-JJC   |



|  |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|  |  |

1. State the number of meetings held to discuss the 2006-2008 plan. Meetings include Youth Services Commission, Executive Committee, Planning Committee, etc.

Members of the Camden County Youth Services Commission held approximately 25 meetings to discuss the 2006-2008 comprehensive plan. The amount includes all of the committees which include: Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation, Racial Disparity/Objective Decision Making committees and the many Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) committees.

**A. Describe the process in which the Youth Services Commission, Executive Committee, Planning Committee, etc. reviewed the Comprehensive 2003 Plan and 2004 and 2005 Plan Updates currently on file at the JJC and determined whether needs/gaps remained the same or if new needs/gaps have been identified.**

The **Camden County Youth Services Commission** had an abbreviated meeting schedule in 2005. Most of the planning responsibilities were handled by the Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation and the Racial Disparities sub-committees who met on a regular basis. The full YSC was convened to vote on spending plans, the comprehensive plan and to discuss pertinent issues affecting juvenile justice concerns.

The **YSC Planning Committee** had the sole responsibility of reviewing both the Comprehensive 2003 Plan and the two subsequent updates, and completing all of the sections in the 2006-2008 comprehensive plan. A total of eight planning meetings were held between April and October 2005 to complete this task. The Youth Services Planner was responsible for completing each section of the Plan and then presenting it to the Planning Committee for discussion. All Planning members were encouraged to provide additional information that impacted on the County's needs/gaps in services for juveniles.

As a result of this planning process, the needs/gaps for Camden County at risk and system involved youth had changed somewhat since the 2005 Plan Update. In light of the fact that funding cuts impacted heavily on what services are to be provided in the county, a consolidation of some programs and services were advocated in order for participants to have greater accessibility thereby having a greater chance of a positive outcome.

New services were identified like police station house adjustment programs that are expected to deter youth from becoming deeper involved in the system. Station house adjustment programs are also seen as a major stopgap in reducing the disproportionate amount of minorities entering into the juvenile justice system. Also identified was a need for job coaching for mid-teens and young adults entering into

the workforce. These individuals are in need of mentoring, encouragement and practical knowledge in job skills. Other new services are drug and alcohol groups for both diverted and adjudicated youths, and an Evening Reporting Center with adjusted daytime hours during the summer. All of these services/programs have been incorporated into our Vision for the county.

Some of the data included in our determinations were the result of current concerns/initiatives that are now taking place in the county. One concern centered on a new initiative called the Camden City Truancy/Curfew Project started by the Camden County Prosecutor's Office, Camden City, the Camden Police Department and concerned community residents. The goal is simply to reduce curfew violations in Camden City. The objectives are: to provide effective and consistent enforcement; education the community on the curfew ordinance and the ramification for violators; to implement an alternative or diversionary program to combat the causes of violation and lastly; to maintain and track data for evaluation purposes. Presently, the program is undergoing its start up phase.

The new and expanded Youth Detention Center held its groundbreaking ceremonies in September 2004 with an expected completion date of June 2006. The capacity is expected to increase from 37 to a minimum of 75 beds.

Camden County will eventually lose the funding for the Camden Day Treatment Program in June 2006 as the State Department of Human Services has determined that it will no longer fund the program. The proposed Evening Reporting Center is being considered as a suitable replacement for the Day Treatment Program.

In the fall of 2005, the YSC Planning committee co-sponsored with the Camden County Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse a Substance Abuse Forum. This forum is an annual event with over 100 participants from youth serving agencies receiving pertinent information on what services and programs are available for Camden County youths from local providers.

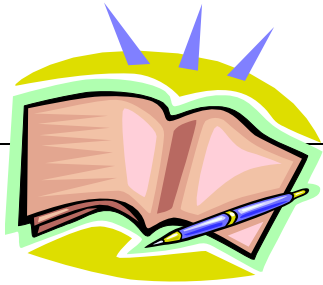
Working parallel with the Planning Committee in 2005 was the JDAI Key Leader Steering Committee formerly known as the **Detention Core Group**. This committee has been divided into five sub-committees; Detention Alternative, Detention Admissions, Violation of Probation, and Data Collection. Earlier this year, a One Day Snapshot was completed on the Camden County Detention Center by JJC. This information is included in the Detention Section of this Plan.

The **YSC Monitoring & Evaluation Sub-committee** also met to discuss monitoring results and recommendations. All of the YSC funded programs were monitored and evaluated for its effectiveness and program outcomes. Future objectives include earlier scheduling of site visits in 2006 and tightening of program outcomes. Almost all of the YSC funded programs received a Satisfactory rating with the exception of two programs who received a rating of Excellence.

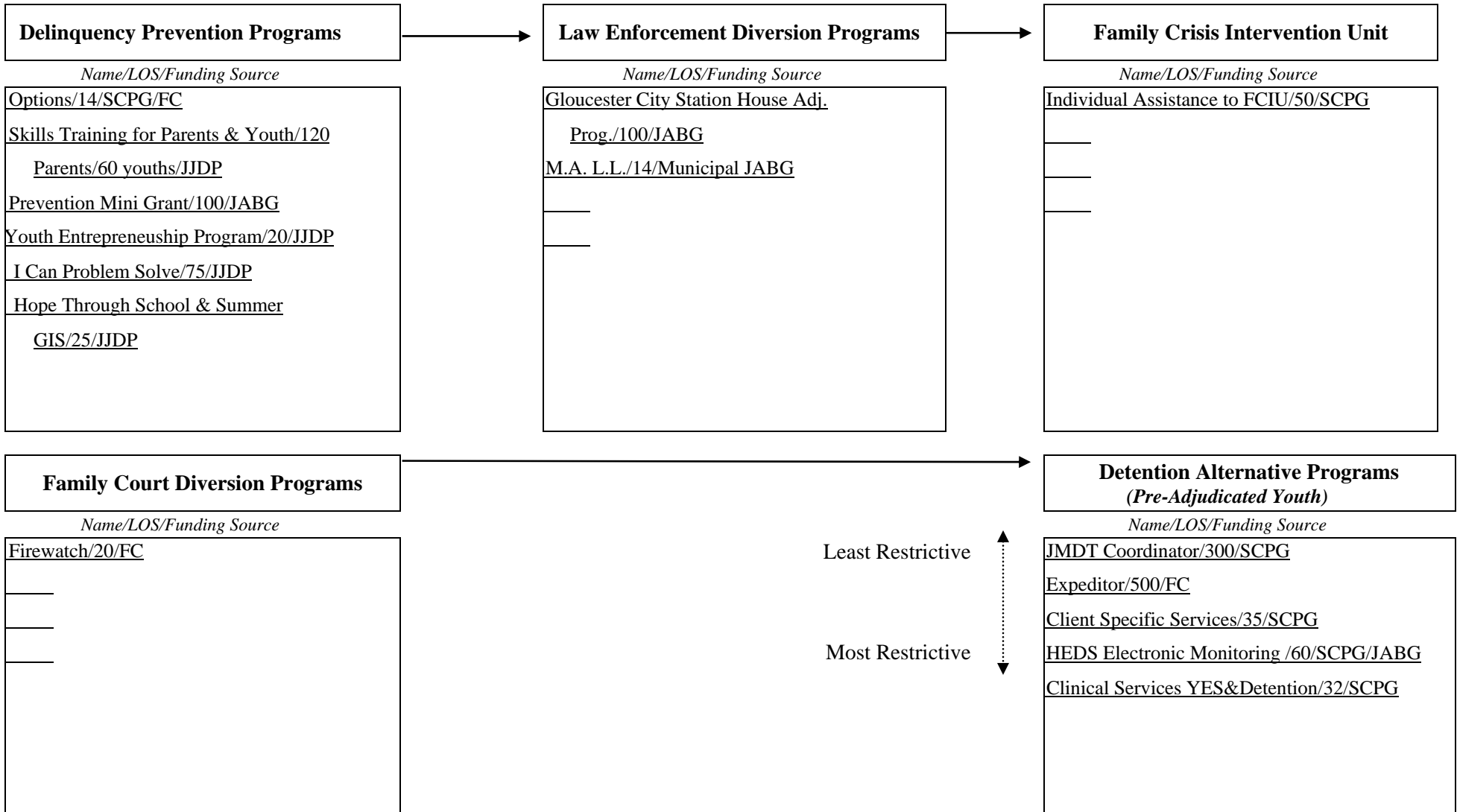
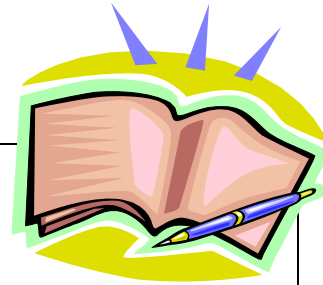
Moreover, the **Juvenile Multi-Disciplinary Team (JMDT)** continues to meet on a weekly basis. Each youth placed in the Detention Center is evaluated by the team to determine if a recommendation for community-based services can be in place prior to the youth's detention hearing. The team is working on developing new service providers to meet the immediate needs of the pre-adjudicated youth. The JMDT Coordinator facilitates this meeting as well as the Aftercare meetings.

The **Aftercare and Parole Re-entry Team** developed to track the progress of juveniles released from Probation and on Parole, meets bi-weekly; and provides funding for youth to access community-based services in order to reduce recidivism. This group is now seeking new service providers and creating new referral forms.

The Camden County YSC staff is very much involved in the local planning process. The YSC Administrator and the YSC Planner are active board members on the Camden City Youth Services Commission. Both attend workgroup meetings that plan strategies around risk and protective factors affecting Camden City's youth and families. The Camden County YSC staff also regularly attends the Camden City Neighborhood Renaissance Advisory Board formerly a JJDP recipient, the Camden County Juvenile Aid Officers' Association, the DYFS Detention and the Multi-Agency Life Line (M.A.L.L.) meetings. The M.A.L.L. program is the recipient of JABG funding and is at risk of closing due to the JABG cuts. In addition, the YSC Administrator is an active member of the Camden County Workforce Investment Board Youth Committee where they are presently planning on conducting youth focus groups at year end.



# CY 2005 Existing Continuum of Program & Services County of Camden



**Community Based Disposition Options**  
*(Post-Adjudicated Youth)*

*Name/LOS/Funding Source*

|  |
|--|
| <u>Individual Assistance to Probation/50/SCPG</u>  |
| <u>Individual Assistance to Drug Court/50/JABG</u> |
| <u>Early Intervention Group Therapy/10/JABG</u>    |
| <u>GERLS/28/JABG</u>                               |
| <u>DAIS/15/SCPG</u>                                |
| <u>Clinical Services DAIS/32/SCPG</u>              |
| <u>PASO/5/FC</u>                                   |
| <u>YES Residential &amp; Shelter</u>               |
| <u>Treatment/27/Camden County/DHS</u>              |
| <u>PREP/4/SCPG</u>                                 |
| <u>Camden Day Treatment Center /32/DHS</u>         |
| <u>Camden Residential Treatment Center/8/DHS</u>   |

**Re-Entry Programs**

*Name/LOS/Funding Source*

|   |
|---|
| <u>First C/5/Grant in Aide</u>                    |
| <u>Indiviudal Assistance to Aftercare/50/SCPG</u> |
| <u>Camden MST Aftercare Project/45/JJDP</u>       |
|   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
|   |



Least Restrictive

Most Restrictive



Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

**USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS AS NECESSARY**

## DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

- When answering questions regarding trends, describe *whether* any change has occurred, the *direction* of any change (e.g., increase/up, decrease/down), and the *size* of any change (e.g., small, moderate, large).
- When answering questions regarding rank orders, draw comparisons between categories (e.g., using terms like least/smallest, most/largest).

### DEMOGRAPHICS

1. Using the data in Table 2 (County Youth Population, ages 10-19), describe how the male, female, and total youth population changed between 2000 and 2003.

*The youth population in Camden County has grown between 2000 and 2003. Males and females between the ages of 10-17 have seen a consistent increase since 2000. Male youths who comprise just over half of the 10-17 population grew more than 4 percent and female youths increased just under 4 percent during this same period. Overall, the 10 to 17 age group increased by 3.9 percent in Camden County.*

### NATURE & EXTENT OF DELINQUENCY

#### JUVENILE ARRESTS

- For Questions 2-6, use Table 3 (County Juvenile Arrests by Offense Category)
2. Look at the Grand Total of Juvenile Arrests (Row 8) and describe the overall change in delinquency arrests between 2000 and 2003.

*In 2000, the total number of juvenile arrests were at an all time high at 9,359. This number decreased drastically in 2002 by 938 to 8,421. In 2003, the total number of juvenile arrests moved upwards to 8,511. Overall, Camden County saw a decrease in juvenile arrests of just over 9 percent during the 2000-2003 period.*

3. Using the Number column for the 2003 data (Column G), rank the offense categories beginning with the category that has the greatest number of arrests.

| Ranking of Offense Categories, 2003 |                       |        |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| Rank                                | Offense Category      | Number |
| 1                                   | Public Order & Status | 4,881  |
| 2                                   | Property Offenses     | 1,126  |
| 3                                   | Violent Oofenses      | 866    |

|   |                        |     |
|---|------------------------|-----|
| 4 | Drug/Alcohol Offenses  | 730 |
| 5 | All Other Offenses     | 694 |
| 6 | Weapons Offenses       | 162 |
| 7 | Special Needs Offenses | 52  |

4. What does this information tell you about the nature of delinquency arrests in the year 2003?

*The entry point into the juvenile justice system for many Camden County youths stem from being arrested for public order & status offenses. Far behind are the property, violent, drug/alcohol offenses and all other offenses, when added up only totals 3,416.*

5. Using the % Change in Number of Arrests column (Column J), rank the offense categories that reflect an *increase* between 2000 and 2003, from largest to smallest.

| <b>Ranking of Offense Categories which Experienced an Increase between 2000 and 2003</b> |                         |                            |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Rank</b>  | <b>Offense Category</b> | <b>% Change (Increase)</b> |
| 1  | Weapons Offenses        | 42.1%                      |
| 2  | All Other Offenses      | 3.7%                       |
| 3  |                         |                            |
| 4  |                         |                            |
| 5  |                         |                            |
| 6  |                         |                            |
| 7  |                         |                            |

6. Using the % Change in Number of Arrests column (Column J), rank the offense categories that reflect a *decrease* between 2000 and 2003, from largest to smallest.

| <b>Ranking of Offense Categories which Experienced a Decrease between 2000 and 2003</b> |                                |                            |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Rank</b>   | <b>Offense Category</b>        | <b>% Change (Decrease)</b> |
| 1   | Drug/Alcohol Offenses          | -32.0%                     |
| 2   | Property Offenses              | -24.5%                     |
| 3   | Public Order & Status Offenses | -3.8%                      |
| 4   | Special Needs Offenses         | -3.7%                      |
| 5   | Violent Offenses               | -1.9%                      |
| 6   |                                |                            |
| 7   |                                |                            |

7. Using the information in Questions 5 and 6, describe how the nature of delinquency arrests changed between 2000 and 2003.

*While the majority of the offenses have seen some substantial decreases, there was a significant increase in the weapons offense category and a small increase in the all other offense category.*

**VIOLENCE, VANDALISM, WEAPONS, AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN COUNTY SCHOOLS**

➤ **For Questions 8-12, use Table 4 (Violence, Vandalism, Weapons, and Substance Abuse in County Schools).**

8. Look at the Total of School Based Incidences (Row 5) and describe the overall change in the total school based incidences over the academic period.

*The number of school based incidences have increased tremendously over the academic period. In fact, Camden County has seen a increase of just over 45%.*

9. Using the Number column for the 2001-2002 data (Column C), rank the school incidences beginning with the category that has the greatest number of incidences.

| Ranking of School Based Incidences, 2001-2002 |                              |        |
|---|------------------------------|--------|
| Rank  | Incidences                   | Number |
| 1   | Incidents of Violence        | 2074   |
| 2   | Incidents of Vandalism       | 415    |
| 3   | Incidents of Substance Abuse | 224    |
| 4   | Incidents of Firearms        | 106    |

10. What does this information tell you about the nature of school based incidences in the academic year 2001-2002?

*Camden County have overwhelmingly more incidences of violence than any of the other types of incidences in their schools.*

11. Using the % Change column (Column E), rank the incidences that reflect an *increase* over the academic period, from largest to smallest.

| <b>Ranking of School Based Incidences which Experienced an Increase between 1999-2000 and 2001-2002</b> |                              |                            |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Rank</b>   | <b>Incidences</b>            | <b>% Change (Increase)</b> |
| 1   | Incidents of Violence        | 66.7%                      |
| 2   | Incidents of Substance Abuse | 25.1%                      |
| 3   | Incidents of Firearms        | 12.8%                      |
| 4   |                              |                            |

12. Using the % Change column (Column E), rank the incidents that reflect a *decrease* over the academic period, from largest to smallest.

| <b>Ranking of School Based Incidences which Experienced a Decrease between 1999-2000 and 2001-2002</b> |                        |                            |
|--|------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Rank</b>  | <b>Incidents</b>       | <b>% Change (Decrease)</b> |
| 1  | Incidents of Vandalism | -1.0%                      |
| 2  |                        |                            |
| 3  |                        |                            |
| 4  |                        |                            |

13. Using the information in Questions 11 and 12, describe how the nature of school based incidences changed over the academic period.

*Out of the four types of incidences, only vandalism experienced a small decrease between 1999-2000 and 2001-2002, whereas violence, substance abuse and firearms all increased during the academic period.*

## **NATURE & EXTENT OF COMMUNITY FACTORS THAT PUT YOUTH AT RISK**

### **ENROLLMENT IN AND DROPOUTS FROM COUNTY SCHOOLS**

- For Questions 14-16, use Table 5 (Enrollment in and Dropouts from County Schools).

14. Look at the % Change Over Years (Column E) and describe how enrollment in schools changed over the academic period.

*Camden County's total enrollment increased by .3% during the 1999-2000 and 2003-2004 academic period.*

15. Look at the % Change Over Years (Column E) and describe how dropouts changed over the academic period.

*Camden County saw a substantial decline in their total dropout numbers. During the academic period of 1998-1999 and 2002-2003 there was a dropout decrease of almost 40%.*

16. Using the information in Questions 14 and 15, describe how the nature of academic indicators changed over the period.

*Camden County is seeing a positive change in both their enrollment and dropout rates.*

### **COMMUNITY INDICATORS OF CHILDREN AT RISK**

- **For Questions 17-19, use Table 6 (Community Indicators of Children At Risk).**

17. Look at the % Change Over Years (Column H). *Taken as a whole*, have community indicators of children at risk generally increased, decreased, or remained the same over the period for which data are available?

*Overall, Camden County's community indicators of children at risk generally decreased over the period for which data is available. Only substantiated cases of child abuse showed any increase.*

18. Using the % Change Over Years (Column H), rank the indicators that reflect an *increase*, from largest to smallest.

| <b>Ranking of Community Indicators which Experienced an Increase Over Years</b> |                                    |                            |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Rank</b>   | <b>Community Indicator</b>         | <b>% Change (Increase)</b> |
| 1   | Substantiated Cases of Child Abuse | 1.8%                       |
| 2   |                                    |                            |
| 3   |                                    |                            |
| 4   |                                    |                            |

19. Using the % Change Over Years (Column H), rank the indicators that reflect a *decrease*, from largest to smallest.

| Ranking of Community Indicators which Experienced a Decrease Over Years |                                |                     |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Rank  | Community Indicator            | % Change (Decrease) |
| 1   | Children Receiving AFDC/TANF   | -29.3%              |
| 2   | Children Receiving Food Stamps | -9.0%               |
| 3   | Births to Teens (ages 15-19)   | -10.0%              |
| 4   |                                |                     |

20. Using the information in Questions 18 and 19, describe how the nature of community indicators of children at risk changed over a period.

*Only Substantiated Cases of Child Abuse saw an increase of 1.8% whereas the remaining community indicators all showed decreases. Both Children Receiving AFDC/TANF and Births to Teens (ages 15-19) showed steady decreases over a period whereas Children Receiving Food Stamps, after a downward period has begun to increase in numbers in the last year for which data is available.*

➤ **For Question 21, use Table 7 and Table 8.**

21. Looking at Table 7 and Table 8, what are the top two risk factors identified in the Municipal Alliance Plan and the five highest risk communities with multiple risk factors?

*In the 2005-2007 Municipal Alliance Plan for Camden County, the top risk factor was Early First Use and the second risk factor was a tie between Family Management and Availability to ATOD. The five highest risk communities with multiple risk factors were; Camden City, Cherry Hill Township, Gloucester Township, Pennsauken Township and Winslow Township.*

## **IMPLICATIONS FOR DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PLAN**

### Extent of Need

22. Taken collectively, what do the answers to Question 1 (changes in youth population), Question 2 (changes in overall juvenile arrests), Question 8 (Total of School Based Incidences ), and Question 17 (overall changes in community indicators) tell you about how your County's overall need for prevention programs has changed in recent years?

*The need for prevention programs has not changed in recent years. Prevention programs remains a high priority for the county. In fact, this need has grown to even greater proportions. With the recent slash in federal and state dollars, the need has become even more critical. Studies have shown that after-school, weekend and summer programs have played a major role in deterring juvenile crime. Youth involved in age appropriate, gender specific and structural activities are less likely to be involved in criminal activities. After school programs with a strong crime/violence prevention component, mentoring programs that develop positive one on one relationships with adults and gender specific programs which greatly deter delinquent behavior and increase healthy behaviors.*

*In addition, strong communication between the Judiciary and the Child Behavioral Health System to allow better access to mental health services. There is a clear use for instruments such as the MAYSI screening or the Columbia screening to assess appropriate service intervention. With the establishment of the Child Welfare Planning Councils in each county there will be more services to strengthen caretakers.*

### Nature of Need

23. Based on the answers to Question 4 (nature of delinquency arrests), Question 7 (change in the nature of delinquency arrests), Question 10 (nature of school based incidences), Question 13 (change in school based incidences), Question 16 (change in the nature of academic indicators), Question 20 (change in the nature of community indicators), and Question 21 (highest priority risk factors), which offense categories and which indicators of youth at risk seem reasonable to address through your County's prevention programs?

*Camden County needs to address the high number of Public Order & Status Offenses which consist of gambling, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, curfew & loitering law violations and runaways type offenses. Although this type of offense has seen a decrease, their numbers remain high. Also needed to be addressed are the increasing number of weapons offenses in the county. With regard to school based incidences, more emphasis should be placed on curbing the high number of violent, firearms and substance abuse occurrences. The county will continue to promote the prevention programs that have brought a positive downward trend in dropout rates. Included in the county's prevention plan are activities that must address the prevention of child abuse and early first use of drugs, alcohol and tobacco and family management issues especially in Camden City, Cherry Hill Township, Gloucester Township Pennsauken and Winslow Township.*

Other Data Regarding Extent and Nature of Need – Delinquency Prevention Programs

24. What does any other available data tell you about how your County's overall need for prevention programs has changed in recent years and which offense categories and which indicators of youth at risk seem reasonable to address through your County's prevention programs?

*Truancy in the Camden City school district continues to be a problem that has recently begun to be addressed by the Camden Municipal Court system. Camden City is county seat and is also where majority of the economically deprived reside. Camden High Schools have high student dropout rates as compared to entire state. See Table 00*

*Another issue of concern is the homeless youth. The County Youth Services Commission conducted two surveys, in 2001 and in 2003 to determine if there is a problem of youth homelessness in the county and to collect important data. The results of both surveys did not substantiate any widespread homelessness. However, there was an indication that children aging out of the foster care system were at more risk of being homeless once they reached their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday. This concern is being addressed through the Department of Human Services Office of Children's Services.*

*Gangs are a growing concern that needs to be addressed in both the prevention and the re-entry sections of the comprehensive plan. It stands to reason that since Camden County sends the highest number of youth to JJC facilities where gang membership is very high, these same youths when returning home will continue their gang affiliations and criminal activities if there are no positive reinforcements to prevent negative behavior. A number of Camden County Police Departments have begun to become educated in graffiti markings and to track occurrences and locations.*

*The Camden County Prosecutor's Office has initiated a curfew deterrent initiative in Camden City to address community concerns about the high number of minors outside their homes after 10:00 p.m. and before 6:00 a.m. Sunday through Thursday and after 11:00 p.m. and before 6:00 a.m. on Friday and Saturday. According to their data, 3,419 youths were picked up for curfew violations in 2004. Additionally, the initiative will enforce the school time curfew that states that no child between 5 and 17 years of age shall remain in or upon any public place or establishment outside any school grounds between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. while school is in session. Youths will be detained at a community site until released to parent or guardian.*

## **CURRENTLY FUNDED PROGRAMS**

25. List your County's Prevention Programs. Include those currently funded through the Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC). Give a brief description of the programs with a target population and identify their annual level of service (if applicable). For each program that has been monitored by the County, add the total number of Above Standard (AS), Standard

Met (SM), Needs Improvement (NI), and Standard Not Met (SNM) for each section of the monitoring instrument. Enter the number under the corresponding columns in the chart below. For programs that received Needs Improvement or Standard Not Met, state if a plan has been developed to correct the deficiencies.

| PREVENTION PROGRAMS                     |  |                               |                   |    |         |    |   |
|---|--|-------------------------------|-------------------|----|---------|----|---|
| PROGRAM NAME                            | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION/<br>TARGET POPULATION  | ANNUAL<br>LEVEL OF<br>SERVICE | Monitoring Rating |    |         |    | If applicable,<br>has a Plan been<br>developed to<br>correct<br>deficiencies? |
|   |  |                               | AS                | SM | SN<br>M | NI |   |
| <i>Options</i>                          | <i>A delinquency prevention after-school/Saturday program that provides homework assistance, counseling and informational sessions on substance abuse, crime prevention, peer relations, and personal sexual responsibility and accountability.</i><br><br><i>Youth in crisis, pre-adjudicated youth or youth who are at risk of becoming involved with the Juvenile Justice system.</i>   | <b>50</b>                     | X                 |    |         |    | N/A   |
| <i>Prevention Mini Grants</i>           | <i>Various providers submit applications for projects ranging from \$500-\$1000 each. Short-term prevention activities; i.e. Conferences, educational trips and/or activities, etc. (Example of previous funded activities via Prevention Mini-Grants included; coat drive, ropes challenge course, Community Fun Day, computer training, fire prevention education to elementary students, memberships to Youth Organization for swimming and sports activities, Substance Abuse awareness, etc.</i><br><br><i>At risk youth from 3 to 19 years of age.</i> | <b>100</b>                    |                   | X  |         |    | N/A   |
| <i>G.E.R.L.S.</i>                       | <i>Provides support group education and counseling to at risk and system involved females in the areas of victimization, anger management, substance abuse and alcohol, personal development, life skills, pregnancy and crime prevention in order to build positive gender identity and encourage self-sufficiency to decrease inappropriate behaviors leading to court involvement.</i>  | <b>120</b>                    |                   |    |         | X  |   |
| <i>Early Intervention Group Therapy</i> | <i>Provides early intervention therapy and life skills to at risk and juvenile probationers with emotional or psychiatric disorders.</i>   | <b>20</b>                     |                   |    |         |    |   |
|   |  |                               |                   |    |         |    |   |
|   |  |                               |                   |    |         |    |   |

## RECOMMENDATIONS

26. Looking at your answers to Questions 22, 23, 24 and 25, what are your recommendations for your County's prevention programs plan? Why are these recommendations appropriate? What needs and/or gaps in services will each recommendation address?

*Camden County's delinquency prevention plan should include the following programs and/or services:*

*1. Afterschool, Weekend and Summer Programs and their activities should include the following services: Career Development and Employment Opportunities Workshops; Community Services and Volunteer Opportunities; Gender Specific Activities; Self esteem and Life Skills Workshops; Structured recreational Activities; Homework and Tutorial Assistance; Family Management Techniques and Bonding Activities; Transportation; Alcohol and Drug Education; Anger Management (English and Spanish); and Sex Abuse Awareness.*

*The County YSC funded two programs, Options and G.E.R.L.S. to address this need. The Options program received a rating of excellence from the YSC Monitoring Team for their success in providing quality service to its participants. The G.E.R.L.S. program received a satisfactory rating resulting from recruiting concerns and a slow start up period. Unfortunately, this was a pilot program and federal cuts prevent us from continuing to fund this project. These services will have to be combined with other programs if it is to continue.*

*2. Continued funding of the Prevention Mini Grants.*

*This funding provides prevention money to faith based, grassroot and community organizations to host an activity, program, service or event to at-risk youths. A variety of new programs and services are made available that fill a gap through this funding source. In 2006, a law enforcement station house adjustment program was added to our existing continuum, along with job readiness skills, structured recreational activities and peer leadership training. The Mini Grant is expected to be funded in 2006.*

*3. Better Communication and Outreach efforts for appropriate utilization of resources.*

*The Judiciary and the community at large must be educated on available community services. Both groups will be updated periodically on any changes in the children's system and on new community resources. Other informational meetings are to be scheduled as needed.*

*4. Advocacy for funding to address the gap in gender specific programming and the continued utilization of an early intervention assessment tool to identify mental health youths.*

*5. Seek out programming and funding for mentoring programs to curb the rising concern of gang activity in the county.*

*6. Advocate policy change by mandating a juvenile's participation in primary prevention programs as a condition of probation or court order to ensure program completion.*

*7. Work closely with local agencies to examine points of entry to develop corrective plans of action to deter juvenile crime.*

## DIVERSION ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

- When answering questions regarding trends, describe *whether* any change has occurred, the *direction* of any change (e.g., increase/up, decrease/down), and the *size* of any change (e.g., small, moderate, large).
- When answering questions regarding rank orders, draw comparisons between categories (e.g., using terms like least/smallest, most/largest).

### NATURE & EXTENT OF DIVERTED CASES

#### LAW ENFORCEMENT STATION HOUSE ADJUSTMENTS

- For Questions 1-2, use Table 1 (Police Disposition of Juveniles Taken into Custody by Disposition Type).

1. Look at the Total Police Disposition of Juveniles (Row 6) and describe the overall change in police disposition of juveniles between 2000 and 2003.

*The total police disposition of juveniles in 2000 were very high with 9,359. In 2002, the total amount dropped to 8,421. This number increased slightly by 90 in 2003 when it rose to 8,511. Overall, between 2000 and 2003, Camden County saw a decrease of just over 9% in the number of dispositions.*

2. Look at Cases Handled within Department and Released (Row 1) and describe the overall change in police diversion of juveniles between 2000 and 2003.

*Out of all of the disposition types, the number of Cases Handled within Police Departments and Released has remained high throughout the 2000 to 2003 time period. Since 2000, the 4,847 cases only comprised almost 52% of the total disposition for that year. In 2002, the number increased to 4,875 or 58%. In 2003, there was a moderate decrease in the number of cases handled within the department and released or 56% of the total dispositions. Between the 2000-2003 period, the overall percentage change in the number of dispositions decreased by less than 1%.*

**FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNITS**

➤ For Questions 3-7, use Table 2 (FCIU Caseload by Category, 2000 and 2003).

- Look at the FCIU Total Caseload (Row 7) and describe the overall change in the FCIU caseload between 2000 and 2003.

The total FCIU caseload shows a upward trend between 2000 and 2003. In 2000, the number was 506. This number increased by 79 in 2002 and in 2003, the number jumped to 622. Overall, the number of cases increased almost 235 during this period.

- Using the Number column for the 2003 data (Column E), rank the categories beginning with the category that has the greatest number of cases.

| Ranking of FCIU Caseload Categories for 2003 |  |        |
|--|--|--------|
| Rank   | Category   | Number |
| 1  | Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile        | 334    |
| 2  | Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile | 116    |
| 3  | Truancy  | 72     |
| 4  | Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours    | 45     |
| 5  | Other  | 42     |
| 6  | Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU | 13     |

- What does this information tell you about the nature of FCIU cases in the year 2003?

*Camden County's FCIU handled more serious conflicts between parent/guardian and juvenile than any of the other cases in the category. It is this particular case that is the entry point for many of Camden's youth into the juvenile justice system. Second to this type of case, are the serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile which indicates a great need for mental health intervention and the teaching of family involvement skills. Truancy ranked third, although marginal, indicates that there is a problem with school attendance in the county. The last three categories; Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours, Other and Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU, although ranked low, indicates runaway and acting out behavior.*

- Using the % Change in Number of Cases column (Column G), rank the categories that reflect an increase between 2000 and 2003, from largest to smallest.

| Ranking of FCIU Caseload Categories which Experienced an Increase between 2000 and 2003 |   |                     |
|---|---|---------------------|
| Rank  | Category  | % Change (Increase) |
| 1   | Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile | 107.1%              |

|   |  |       |
|---|--|-------|
| 2 | Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile | 45.2% |
| 3 |  |       |
| 4 |  |       |
| 5 |  |       |
| 6 |  |       |

7. Using the % Change in Number of Cases column (Column G), rank the categories that reflect a *decrease* between 2000 and 2003, from largest to smallest.

| Ranking of FCIU Caseload Categories which Experienced a Decrease between 2000 and 2003 |  |                     |
|--|--|---------------------|
| Rank   | Category   | % Change (Decrease) |
| 1  | Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours    | -45.1%              |
| 2  | Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU | -27.8%              |
| 3  | Other  | -10.6%              |
| 4  | Truancy  | -1.4%               |
| 5  |  |                     |
| 6  |  |                     |

8. Using the information in Questions 6 and 7, describe how the nature of the FCIU caseload changed between 2000 and 2003.

*Camden County has seen large reductions in the Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours, in the Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU and in the Other categories. Also during the 2000 and 2003, there was a small reduction in the Truancy category. However, there were substantial increases in both the Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile and the Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile categories. This data corresponds to the high number of Public Order & Status Offenses as noted in the Delinquency Prevention section of the plan. Camden County must develop strategies to stabilize the number of conflicts between parents/guardians and juveniles.*

- **For Question 9, use Table 3 (FCIU Petitions Filed by Petition Type).**

9. Look at the Total Petitions Filed (Row 3), and describe the overall change in FCIU filings between 2000 and 2003.

*The number of FCIU filings have increased between 2000 and 2003. Between that time period, the overall filings increased by 29.5%.*

➤ **For Questions 10-14, use Table 4 (FCIU Referrals by Referral Type).**

10. Look at the Total Referrals (Row 4) and describe the overall change in FCIU referrals between 2000 and 2003.

*There was a significant upward change in FCIU referrals between 2000-2003. The total number almost tripled from 2000 to 2002. This number increased by one in 2003. Overall, Table 4 shows there was a 178% increase in the number of petitions filed between 2000-2003.*

11. Using the Number column for the 2003 data (Column E), rank the referral types beginning with the category that has the greatest number of cases.

| Ranking of FCIU Referral Types for 2003 |  |        |
|---|--|--------|
| Rank                                    | Referral Type                            | Number |
| 1                                       | Referrals made to Other Outside Agencies | 539    |
| 2                                       | Referrals made to DYFS                   | 102    |
| 3                                       | Referrals made to Substance Abuse        | 43     |

12. What does this information tell you about the nature of FCIU referrals in the year 2003?

*In 2003, Camden's FCIU made over three times more referrals to Other Outside agencies than both referrals made to DYFS and referrals made to Substance Abuse combined. Unfortunately, it was not noted who these Outside Agencies were and what services were provided..*

13. Using the % Change in Number of Referrals column (Column G), rank the referral types that reflect an *increase* between 2000 and 2003, from largest to smallest.

| Ranking of FCIU Referral Types which Experienced an Increase between 2000 and 2003 |  |                     |
|--|--|---------------------|
| Rank   | Referral Type                            | % Change (Increase) |
| 1  | Referrals made to DYFS                   | 308.0%              |
| 2  | Referrals made to Other Outside Agencies | 208.0%              |
| 3  |  |                     |

14. Using the % Change in Number of Referrals column (Column G), rank the referral types that reflect a *decrease* between 2000 and 2003, from largest to smallest.

| Ranking of FCIU Referral Types which Experienced a Decrease between 2000 and 2003 |                                   |                     |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Rank  | Referral Type                     | % Change (Decrease) |
| 1   | Referrals made to Substance Abuse | -6.5%               |
| 2   |                                   |                     |
| 3   |                                   |                     |

15. Using the information in Questions 13 and 14, describe how the nature of FCIU referrals changed between 2000 and 2003.

*The majority of the referral types were made to DYFS and to Other Outside Agencies. There was a slight decrease in the number of referrals to Substance Abuse agencies during this period. Camden County is one of four counties that has a juvenile drug court that provides services to substance involved youths, however, it does not accept FCIU involved youth.*

### **FAMILY COURT DIVERSIONS**

- **For Question 16, use data from Table 5 (Total Juveniles Diverted from Family Court).**

16. Look at the % Change in Number of Juveniles Diverted and describe the overall change in Family Court Diversions between 2000 and 2003.

*Camden County's Family Court was able to divert just under 12% of its cases to other sources between 2000 and 2003.*

## **IMPLICATIONS FOR DIVERSION PLAN**

### **Extent of Need – Law Enforcement Station House Adjustments**

17. Taken collectively, what do the answers to Question 1 (changes in overall police disposition) and Question 2 (police diversion of juveniles) tell you about your County's overall need for station house adjustment programs?

*Camden County's overall need for station house adjustment programs remains very high. After a slight drop in 2002, the number of police dispositions are on the rise again. In light of the fact that being arrested by the police is a major entry point for many of the Camden youth into the juvenile justice system. Many of the juvenile police officers have indicated in the 2003 Station House Adjustment Survey that if funding were made available they would develop diversion programs.*

Other Data Regarding Extent and Nature of Need - Law Enforcement Station House Adjustments

18. What does any other available data tell you about how your County's overall need for station house adjustment programs and which offense categories seem reasonable to address through your station house adjustment programs?

*The Multi Alliance Life Line (M.A.L.L.) program has serviced over 232 juveniles over the years. This diversionary program has re-directed pre-adjudicated and adjudicated Camden City juvenile participants from negative to positive behaviors through counseling services, life skills training, crime prevention workshops and structured recreational activities. The program received a substantial cut in its federal funding is at risk of shutting down. This program needs to continue as it has made a strong impact on reducing the likelihood of Camden City becoming serious offenders.*

Extent of Need - Family Crisis Intervention Units

19. Taken collectively, what do the answers to Question 3 (changes in overall FCIU caseload), Question 9 (changes in FCIU petitions filed), and Question 10 (changes in FCIU referrals) tell you about how your County's overall need for an FCIU and programs used by the FCIU has changed in recent years?

*It is clear from the answers to Questions 3, 9 and 10 that Camden County's youth are in need of family intervention type programs which includes parenting skills training, individual and family counseling, in home therapy and anger management training.*

Nature of Need- Family Crisis Intervention Units

20. Based on the answers to Question 5 (nature of FCIU caseload), Question 8 (change in nature of FCIU caseload), Question 12 (nature of FCIU referrals), and Question 15 (changes in the nature of FCIU referrals), which types of crisis seem reasonable to address through your County's FCIU diversion programs?

*The interaction between parent and youth needs to be strengthened through family management type services. More outside referrals are being made by the unit. A partnership with the Mobile Response and Stabilization Services (MRSS) must be developed with the present and future FCIU agency in order to reduce the increasing number of family crisis petitions being filed in Family Court.*

Other Data Regarding Extent and Nature of Need -- Family Crisis Intervention Units

21. What does any other available data tell you about how your County's overall need for an FCIU and programs used by the FCIU has changed in recent years and which types of crisis seem reasonable to address through your County's FCIU diversion programs?

*Camden County is in the process of transferring their in court FCIU to an out of court provider. This transference is being coordinated by Camden County YSC under the guidance of the Administrative Office of the Court (AOC).*

Extent of Need - Family Court Diversions

22. What does the answer to Question 16 tell you about your County's overall need for Family Court diversion programs?

*Camden County needs to develop more diversionary type programs in order to stop the flow of juveniles entering into the family court system.*

*Although a Juvenile Drug Court exists in Camden County, under current guidelines, they do not accept FCIU youths. However, once the FCIU is transferred from Family Court to a non profit provider, the criteria to exclude FCIU youths needs to be re-evaluated.*

*YSC must continue to advocate for more shelter beds. Presently, Family Court has access to nine shelter beds. These beds, often filled with youth in need of a "cooling off" period from their families, are insufficient in number. The County must provide suitable shelter for at risk youths who are in crisis and in need of a temporary, safe environment.*

Other Data Regarding Extent and Nature of Need - Family Court Diversions

23. What does any other available data tell you about tell you about your County's overall need for Family Court diversion programs and the types of offenses/behaviors seem reasonable to address through your County's Family Court diversion programs?

*The findings from the recent Racial/Ethnic Disparities Inquiry indicated that there was an overrepresentation of African American and Hispanic youths having JJC commitments, detention admissions and that Hispanic males represented a disproportionate percentage of serious offenders who were charged with assault and drug charges. More culturally appropriate diversionary programs that include anger management training and alcohol and drug counseling are reasonable services that will address the needs of these juvenile offenders.*

## **CURRENTLY FUNDED PROGRAMS**

24. List your County's Law Enforcement Station House Adjustment Programs currently funded through the Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC). Give a brief description of the programs with a target population and identify their annual level of service (if applicable). For each program that has been monitored by the County, add the total number of Above Standard (AS), Standard Met (SM), Needs Improvement (NI), and Standard Not Met (SNM) for each section of the monitoring instrument. Enter the number under the corresponding columns in the chart below. For programs that received Needs Improvement or Standard Not Met, state if a plan has been developed to correct the deficiencies.

**Law Enforcement Station House Adjustment Programs**

| PROGRAM NAME   | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION/<br>TARGET POPULATION  | ANNUAL<br>LEVEL<br>OF<br>SERVICE | Monitoring Rating |    |         |    | If applicable,<br>has a Plan been<br>developed to<br>correct<br>deficiencies? |
|--|--|----------------------------------|-------------------|----|---------|----|---|
|  |  |                                  | AS                | SM | SN<br>M | NI |   |
| <i>Multi-Agency Life Line( M.A.L.L.)<br/>Camden City</i> | <i>JABG funded program that provides life skills and counseling to at risk youth to prevent them from becoming more involved in the juvenile justice system. This program is monitored by JJC.</i>   | 60                               | na                | na | na      | na |   |
| <i>Gloucester City Police Department</i>                 | <i>JABG funded through the 2005 Prevention Mini Grant. A Community service program for juveniles already system involved. Youth is assigned hours whereby they are cleaning roadways and parks while being supervised by an uniformed juvenile police officer.</i> | 100                              |                   |    |         |    |   |
|  |  |                                  |                   |    |         |    |   |
|  |  |                                  |                   |    |         |    |   |
|  |  |                                  |                   |    |         |    |   |
|  |  |                                  |                   |    |         |    |   |

25. List your County’s Family Crisis Intervention Unit Programs currently funded through the Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC). Give a brief description of the programs with a target population and identify their annual level of service (if applicable). For each program that has been monitored by the County, add the total number of Above Standard (AS), Standard Met (SM), Needs Improvement (NI), and Standard Not Met (SNM) for each section of the monitoring instrument. Enter the number under the corresponding columns in the chart below. For programs that received Needs Improvement or Standard Not Met, state if a plan has been developed to correct the deficiencies.

### Family Crisis Intervention Unit Programs

| PROGRAM NAME                            | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION/<br>TARGET POPULATION  | ANNUAL<br>LEVEL OF<br>SERVICE | Monitoring Rating |        |             |          | If applicable,<br>has a Plan been<br>developed to<br>correct<br>deficiencies? |
|---|--|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------|-------------|----------|---|
|   |  |                               | A<br>S            | S<br>M | S<br>N<br>M | N<br>I   |   |
| <i>Individual Assistance to FCIU</i>    | <i>Short-term intervention services to Family In Crisis Unit youth and their families in order to maintain youth in home and/or community thereby reducing the need for out of home placement in the Shelter, Detention, etc. Service is brokered by CPAC through the JMDT .</i>   | <i>Varies</i>                 |                   |        |             |          |   |
| <i>Options</i>                          | <i>An after-school/Saturday program that provides homework assistance, counseling and informational sessions on substance abuse, crime prevention, peer relations, and personal sexual responsibility and accountability.</i><br><br><i>Youth in crisis, pre-adjudicated youth or youth who are at risk of becoming involved with the Juvenile Justice system.</i>   | <i>50</i>                     | <i>X</i>          |        |             |          |   |
| <i>G.E.R.L.S.</i>                       | <i>Provides support group education and counseling to at risk and system involved females in the areas of victimization, anger management, substance abuse and alcohol, personal development, life skills, pregnancy and crime prevention in order to build positive gender identity and encourage self-sufficiency to decrease inappropriate behaviors leading to court involvement. This program enrolls at risk, pre- and post adjudicated females.</i> | <i>120</i>                    |                   |        |             | <i>X</i> |   |
| <i>Early Intervention Group Therapy</i> | <i>Provides early intervention therapy and life skills to at risk and juvenile probationers with emotional or psychiatric disorders.</i>   | <i>20</i>                     |                   |        |             |          |   |
|   |  |                               |                   |        |             |          |   |
|   |  |                               |                   |        |             |          |   |

26. List your County’s Family Court Diversion Programs currently funded through the Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC). Give a brief description of the programs with a target population and identify their annual level of service (if applicable). For each program that has been monitored by the County, add the total number of Above Standard (AS), Standard Met (SM), Needs Improvement (NI), and Standard Not Met (SNM) for each section of the monitoring instrument. Enter the number under the corresponding columns in the chart below. For

programs that received Needs Improvement or Standard Not Met, state if a plan has been developed to correct the deficiencies.

| Family Court Diversion Programs |   |                               |                   |        |             |        |   |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------|-------------|--------|---|
| PROGRAM NAME                    | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION/<br>TARGET POPULATION   | ANNUAL<br>LEVEL OF<br>SERVICE | Monitoring Rating |        |             |        | If applicable,<br>has a Plan been<br>developed to<br>correct<br>deficiencies? |
|                                 |   |                               | A<br>S            | S<br>M | S<br>N<br>M | N<br>I |   |
| <i>FireWatch</i>                | <i>Juvenile Fire Setter intervention and fire prevention program. Interventions consist of fire safety educatio, anger management session and family counseling. The program also features a firefighter companion program for qualifying children and parenting skills clases. The target population is Camden County youth from 2 to 18 years of age.</i> | 20                            |                   | X      |             |        |   |
|                                 |   |                               |                   |        |             |        |   |
|                                 |   |                               |                   |        |             |        |   |
|                                 |   |                               |                   |        |             |        |   |
|                                 |   |                               |                   |        |             |        |   |
|                                 |   |                               |                   |        |             |        |   |

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Law Enforcement Station House Adjustments**

27. Looking at your answers to Question 17 (extent of need Law Enforcement), Question 18 (other data reviewed) and Question 24 (currently funded Law Enforcement programs), what are your recommendations for your County's Law Enforcement Station House Adjustment programs? Why are these recommendations appropriate? What needs and/or gaps in services will each recommendation address?

*Recommendations for the county's Law Enforcement Station House Adjustment programs are as follows:*

*Encourage the development of more station house adjustment programs in municipalities who are without any type of program or services. These types of programs often alleviate further system involvement when positive relationships develop between local police officers and youths.*

*Advocate to JJC for the continual funding of the Camden City M.A.L.L. program. This program's JABG funding was drastically cut and is facing discontinuation of services if alternative funding is not found.*

*Continued participation in the Camden County Juvenile Aid Officer's Association to provide police awareness of resources, i.e. family crisis, mental health services and JDAI initiative.*

*Offer YSC orientation at PoliceAcademy's new officers training .*

### **Family Crisis Intervention Units**

28. Looking at your answers to Question 19 (extent of need FCIU), Question 20 (nature of need FCIU), Question 21 (other data reviewed) and Question 25 (currently funded FCIU programs), what are your recommendations for your County's Family Crisis Intervention Unit programs? Why are these recommendations appropriate? What needs and/or gaps in services will each recommendation address?

*The following recommendations for Camden's County's Family Crisis Intervention Unit are as follows:*

*To have the YSC contract with an appropriate provider agency to provide FCIU services by January 1, 2006. In light of the fact that the Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU) is being removed from Family Court at the end of 2005, a Request for Funding Proposal (RFP) must be released in early Fall in order to facilitate a smooth transition of services.*

*To have the County YSC establish and maintain agreements with appropriate agencies as outlined in the Juvenile/Family Crisis Operations Manual to allow the community support network to work and to involve the youth and family in resolving the crisis.*

*To have the out of court FCIU provider assist in developing and/or identifying community resources including health and mental health care, social services, recreation, education and employment and training services.*

*YSC will continue identifying and servicing y at risk female youths.  
To continue identifying at risk and juvenile probationers with emotional or psychiatric disorders through early intervention therapy techniques.*

### **Family Court Diversions**

29. Looking at your answers to Question 22 (extent of need Family Court Diversions), Question 23 (other data reviewed) and Question 26 (currently funded Family Court programs), what are your recommendations for your County's Family Court Diversion programs? Why are these recommendations appropriate? What needs and/or gaps in services will each recommendation address?

*The county recommends that we continue to fund a juvenile fire prevention program. Our current program recently received national attention and is slated to become a best practice program model.*

*To continue to identify new resources that meet the needs of juveniles like: one to one mentoring services, anger management training, substance abuse counseling, mental health care, after school programs recreation, family counseling, individual and group counseling and employment training in order to stop the flow of juveniles from entering into the juvenile justice system.*

*Work closely with local agencies to examine points of entry to develop corrective plans of action to deter juvenile crime.*

## DETENTION ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

- When answering questions regarding trends, describe *whether* any change has occurred, the *direction* of any change (e.g., increase/up, decrease/down), and the *size* of any change (e.g., small, moderate, large).
- When answering questions regarding rank orders, draw comparisons between categories (e.g., using terms like least/smallest, most/largest).

### NATURE & EXTENT OF DETAINED POPULATION

#### JUVENILE DETENTION ADMISSIONS

- For Questions 1-7, use Table 1 (Juvenile Detention Admissions by Race and Gender).

1. Looking at the % Change in Total Admissions (Cell L5), describe the overall change in detention admissions between 2000 and 2003.

*Table 1 shows that Camden County's total juvenile detention admission has been increasing since 2000. Noticeably, the male population has been steadily decreasing at a rate of -3.9% whereas the females have had a tremendous increase of almost 68%.*

2. Looking at the Total column for the 2003 detention admission data (Column I), rank the number of admissions by race beginning with the group that had the greatest number of admissions.

| Ranking of Detention Admissions by Race for 2003 |                               |        |
|--|-------------------------------|--------|
| Rank   | Race                          | Number |
| 1  | <i>Black/African American</i> | 928    |
| 2  | <i>Hispanic</i>               | 399    |
| 3  | <i>White</i>                  | 325    |
| 4  | <i>Other</i>                  | 9      |

3. Looking at the Total Admissions for males and females for the 2003 detention admission data (Cells G5 & H5), rank the number of admissions by gender beginning with the group that had the greatest number of admissions.

| Ranking of Detention Admissions by Gender for 2003 |                |        |
|--|----------------|--------|
| Rank   | Gender         | Number |
| 1  | <i>Males</i>   | 1,284  |
| 2  | <i>Females</i> | 377    |

4. Looking at your answers to Questions 2 & 3, what does this information tell you about the nature of juvenile detention admissions in the year 2003?

*Blacks/African Americans comprised the most number of admissions into juvenile detention.. Hispanics had the second highest amount. Whites were third with "Other" ranked last . Males made up most of the detention admissions in 2003. Male admissions had over three times the number of female admissions. The average juvenile detention admission in 2003 was a Black/African American male.*

5. Using the % Change in Admissions by Race (Column L), rank the groups that experienced an increase in detention admissions between 2000 and 2003, from largest to smallest.

| Ranking of Detention Admissions by Race: Group Experiencing an Increase between 2000 and 2003 |                               |                     |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Rank  | Race                          | % Change (Increase) |
| 1   | <i>White</i>                  | 20.4%               |
| 2   | <i>Other</i>                  | 12.5%               |
| 3   | <i>Black/African American</i> | 7.5%                |
| 4   |                               |                     |

6. Using the % Change in Admissions by Race (Column L), rank the groups that experienced a decrease in detention admissions between 2000 and 2003, from largest to smallest.

| Ranking of Detention Admissions by Race: Groups Experiencing a Decrease between 2000 and 2003 |                 |                     |
|---|-----------------|---------------------|
| Rank  | Race            | % Change (Decrease) |
| 1   | <i>Hispanic</i> | -5.0%               |
| 2   |                 |                     |

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 3 |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |

7. Using the information in Questions 5 & 6 and in Cells J5 & K5 (which describe % change in admissions by gender) of Table 1, describe how the nature of detention admissions changed between 2000 and 2003.

*The nature of detention admissions for whites saw an increase of 20%, for the "Other" race an increase of almost 13% and for Black/African Americans there was a small increase of just under 8% between 2000 and 2003. Hispanics saw a decrease of 5% during this same period.*

### **JUVENILE DETENTION POPULATION**

- **For Question 8, use Table 2 (Juvenile Detention Population).**

8. Using the % Change in Detention Population (Cells D1, D2 & D4), describe how the juvenile detention population changed between 2000 and 2003.

*Camden County juvenile detention population grew between 2000 and 2003. The average length of stay increased to almost 15%, and the average daily population had an increase of 22%. Based on the approved capacity, this information shows that the Camden County juvenile detention facility was overcrowded by at least 22% during this time period.*

### **CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH IN DETENTION**

- **For Questions 9-16, use data from the One-Day Detention Snapshot Analysis.**

9. Looking at the frequency and percent in the table where "Town of Residence" is reported, rank the top three municipalities in juvenile detention placements, beginning with the municipality with the highest frequency.

| <b>Ranking of Municipality where Juveniles Resides</b> |                     |                  |                |
|--|---------------------|------------------|----------------|
| <b>Rank</b>  | <b>Municipality</b> | <b>Frequency</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
| 1  | <i>Camden City</i>  | 53               | 59.6%          |
| 2  | <i>Other</i>        | 29               | 32.6%          |
| 3  | <i>Pennsauken</i>   | 7                | 7.9%           |

10. Looking at the table where “Age at Admissions” is reported, describe the age of youth in secure detention, noting the age category with the most youth, and the average age.

*The age category with the most youth were 16-17 year olds with 44 admissions. Close behind were the 14-15 year olds with 34 admissions. The average age of youth at the time of admission was 15.9 years.*

11. Looking at the frequency and percent in the table where “Court Status on Snapshot Date” is reported, rank the status categories of youth in detention beginning with the category with the highest frequency.

| <b>Ranking of Status Categories</b> |   |                  |                |
|-------------------------------------|---|------------------|----------------|
| <b>Rank</b>                         | <b>Category</b>                         | <b>Frequency</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
| 1                                   | <i>Pre-Adjudication</i>                 | 34               | 38.6%          |
| 2                                   | <i>Disposed/Awaiting Placement</i>      | 26               | 29.5%          |
| 3                                   | <i>Adjudicated/Awaiting Disposition</i> | 23               | 26.1           |
| 4                                   | <i>Waiver Pending/Granted</i>           | 5                | 5.7%           |
| 5                                   |   |                  |                |

12. Using the frequency and percent in the table where “Most Serious Current Offense (MSCO) Type” is reported, rank the offense categories beginning with the category with the highest frequency.

| <b>Ranking of MSCO Type Categories</b> |                               |                  |                |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| <b>Rank</b>                            | <b>Category</b>               | <b>Frequency</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
| 1                                      | <i>Violation of Probation</i> | 28               | 31.8%          |
| 2                                      | <i>Persons</i>                | 20               | 22.7%          |
| 3                                      | <i>CDS</i>                    | 19               | 21.6%          |
| 4                                      | <i>Property</i>               | 17               | 19.3%          |
| 5                                      | <i>Public Order</i>           | 3                | 3.4%           |
| 6                                      | <i>Weapons</i>                | 1                | 1.1%           |

13. Using the frequency and percent in the table where “Prior Detention Admissions” is reported, describe the number of prior detention admissions for youth in detention, noting the percent

that have never been in detention before, the percent that have had at least one prior placement in detention, and the overall range of prior placements.

*A review of the youth in detention on the JDAI snapshot date showed that 24% had no prior detention admission, over 76.1% had one or more prior admissions to detention, close to 63.6% had experienced placement in a detention alternative, and about 41% had a history of failing to comply with the conditions of a detention alternative program. Overall, the range of prior placements for Camden County was 1.7.*

14. Using the frequency and percent in the table where “DYFS History” is reported, describe the DYFS involvement of youth in detention.

*Almost 64% of the youth in secure detention had some history of involvement with the Division of Youth & Family Services (DYFS). Over half of these youth had an open DYFS case, almost 5% had a closed DYFS case and 3.4% indicated that DYFS may be involved but the case status was unknown.*

15. Using the frequency and percent in the table where “Supervision Status at Time of Admission” is reported, describe the supervision status of youth admission at the time of detention.

*Some 75 youths were under some type of supervision at the time of detention. Fifty nine were under probation supervision, 9 were in a detention alternative, 2 were on parole and 5 were under an "other" type of supervision. A total of 13 youths were not under any type of supervision status at the time of admission..*

16. Describe the typical youth in detention by discussing the most common characteristics of the population by drawing on your answers for questions 4 and for questions 9 through 14 (please use the information for all seven answers in your response).

*The typical youth in Camden County juvenile detention on June 23, 2004 was a Black/African American male residing in Camden City, 16 years of age, awaiting adjudication on a violation of probation charge. He has had one or more prior admission to detention and is DYFS involved.*

## **JUVENILE AUTOMATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JAMS)**

- **For Questions 17- 22, use data from the JAMS packet.**

17. Looking at the “Grand Total” in Table 1 (Total Intakes by Program, 2003), the “Grand Total” for each gender in Table 2 (Total Intakes by Gender, 2003) and the “Total” column in Table 3 (Total Intakes by Race, 2003), and comparing this information with your answer to Question 4 (Nature of Juvenile Detention Admissions, 2003), describe any differences or similarities between juvenile detention admissions and admissions to detention alternative programs, in terms of overall number of admissions and the gender and race of youth admitted.

*The typical youth in Camden County juvenile detention in a detention alternative program was a Black/African American male, 16 years of age involved*

18. Looking at Table 4 (Average Age of Intake Population, 2003) and comparing this information with your answer to Question 10 (Age at Admissions), describe any differences or similarities between the age of youth placed in detention and the age of youth placed in detention alternative programs.

*The average age of a Camden County youth in juvenile detention was 16 years old. The average age of youth placed in detention alternative programs was also 16 years old.*

19. Looking at Table 5\* (Intervention History of Intake Population, 2003) and comparing this information with your answers to Question 14 (DYFS History) and Question 15 (Supervision status at time of Admission), describe any differences or similarities between youth placed in detention and youth placed in detention alternative programs in terms of their DYFS and probation involvement.

**\*Please Note:** If Table 5 has more than one column, add across each row in the table to get the total number of youth who are involved with Detention, DYFS and Probation.

*Table 3 shows that 62% of the youth were involved with Detention, DYFS and/or Probation at the time they were placed in a detention alternative program. This information is consistent with the high percentage of youth in secure detention who had some involvement with DYFS and the high number that are under some type of supervision at the time of detention.*

20. Looking at the “Total” column of Table 6 (Problem Areas by Program), for calendar years 2000 and 2003 rank the top ten problem areas for detained youth as identified by the Juvenile Automated Management System (JAMS), from largest to smallest.

| <b>Ranking of Problem Areas by Program</b> |                                       |              |             |                                       |              |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>2000</b>                                |                                       |              | <b>2003</b> |                                       |              |
| <b>Rank</b>                                | <b>Problem Areas</b>                  | <b>Total</b> | <b>Rank</b> | <b>Problem Areas</b>                  | <b>Total</b> |
| 1  | <i>Personality/Behavior</i>           | 479          | 1           | <i>Family Circumstances/Parenting</i> | 933          |
| 2  | <i>Family Circumstances/Parenting</i> | 412          | 2           | <i>Personality/Behavior</i>           | 816          |
| 3  | <i>Education</i>                      | 322          | 3           | <i>Peer Relations</i>                 | 511          |
| 4  | <i>Vocational Skills/Employment</i>   | 262          | 4           | <i>Education</i>                      | 495          |
| 5  | <i>Peer Relations</i>                 | 217          | 5           | <i>Vocational Skills/Employment</i>   | 484          |
| 6  | <i>Attitudes/Orientation</i>          | 89           | 6           | <i>Attitudes/Orientation</i>          | 287          |

|    |                                 |    |    |                                 |     |
|----|---------------------------------|----|----|---------------------------------|-----|
| 7  | <i>Substance Abuse</i>          | 76 | 7  | <i>Substance Abuse</i>          | 258 |
| 8  | <i>Medical Problems</i>         | 6  | 8  | <i>Teen Pregnancy/Parenting</i> | 211 |
| 9  | <i>Teen Pregnancy/Parenting</i> | 5  | 9  | <i>Medical Problems</i>         | 16  |
| 10 |                                 |    | 10 |                                 |     |

20a. How has the ranking of Problem Areas changed between 2000 and 2003? Describe in terms of those Problem Areas that have moved up in rank the most.

*In 2000, ranked first was the Personality/Behavior problem area. This program dropped down to second position in 2003. Taking the number one position is the Family Circumstances/Parenting problem which was ranked second in 2000. Education, third in 2000 dropped down to the fourth position in 2003. The fourth problem area in 2000 was Vocational Skills/Employment, this problem area dropped to fifth place in 2003. Peer Relations was fifth in 2000 jumped to third place in 2003. Attitudes/Orientation and Substance Abuse both remained the same rankings in 2003. Medical Problems was ranked number eight in 2000 dropped to last place in 2003. Teen Pregnancy/Parenting ranked last in 2000 moved up one position to the eighth ranking in 2003.*

*Between the calendar year 2000 and 2003, Camden County has seen a rise in Family Circumstances/Parenting, Peer Relations and Teen Pregnancy/Parenting problem areas which clearly indicates a great need for intervention type counseling programs for youths and their families.*

21. Looking at the "Total" column of Table 8 (Service Intervention Needed, But Not Available), for calendar years 2000 and 2003 rank the top ten detention alternative program service areas that were identified as unavailable by the JAMS, from largest to smallest.

| <b>Ranking of Service Intervention Needed</b> |  |              |             |                                    |              |
|---|--|--------------|-------------|------------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>2000</b>                                   |  |              | <b>2003</b> |                                    |              |
| <b>Rank</b>                                   | <b>Service Intervention Needed</b>     | <b>Total</b> | <b>Rank</b> | <b>Service Intervention Needed</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| 1   | <i>Substance Abuse Treatment</i>       | 17           | 1           | <i>Intensive Supervision</i>       | 335          |
| 2   | <i>Counseling/Family</i>               | 13           | 2           | <i>Counseling/Family</i>           | 106          |
| 3   | <i>After School Program</i>            | 12           | 3           | <i>Counseling/Individual</i>       | 103          |
| 4   | <i>Counseling/Individual</i>           | 11           | 4           | <i>Counseling/Group</i>            | 102          |
| 5   | <i>Decision Making Skills Training</i> | 8            | 5           | <i>Electronic Monitoring</i>       | 71           |
| 6   | <i>Anger Management Training</i>       | 6            | 6           | <i>After School Program</i>        | 31           |
| 7   | <i>Family Support Group/Network</i>    | 5            | 7           | <i>Substance Abuse Treatment</i>   | 18           |
| 8   | <i>GED Preparation</i>                 | 5            | 8           | <i>Anger Management</i>            | 12           |

|    |   |        |    |  |    |
|----|---|--------|----|--|----|
| 9  | <i>Role Model/Mentor</i>                                    | 5      | 9  | <i>Role Model/Mentor</i>               | 11 |
| 10 | <i>Independent Living Program<br/>Residential Treatment</i> | 4<br>4 | 10 | <i>Job Placement/Referral Services</i> | 8  |

21a. How has the ranking of Service Intervention Needed changed between 2000 and 2003? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Needed that have moved up in rank the most.

*, Counseling/Family/Individual/Group, Intensive Supervision and Electronic Monitoring were the top five service interventions needed in 2003. Intensive Supervision ranked first in 2003 was not listed in 2000. Counseling/Family was ranked second in both calendar years. Counseling/Individual moved up to third place in 2003 from fourth place in 2000. Counseling/Group and Electronic Monitoring were not listed in 2000, were ranked fourth and fifth respectively in 2003. The only other service intervention in 2003 that was not ranked in 2000 was Job/Placement/Referral Services.*

22. Looking at the “Total” column of Table 7 (Service Interventions Provided), for calendar years 2000 and 2003 rank the top ten service interventions provided to youth in detention alternative, as identified by the JAMS.

| <b>Ranking of Service Intervention Provided</b> |   |              |             |                                      |              |
|---|---|--------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>2000</b>                                     |   |              | <b>2003</b> |                                      |              |
| <b>Rank</b>                                     | <b>Service Intervention Provided</b>                            | <b>Total</b> | <b>Rank</b> | <b>Service Intervention Provided</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| 1   | <i>Intensive Supervision</i>                                    | 36           | 1           | <i>Electronic Monitoring</i>         | 430          |
| 2   | <i>Transportation</i>   | 35           | 2           | <i>Supervision</i>                   | 258          |
| 3   | <i>Urine Monitoring</i>   | 33           | 3           | <i>Urine Monitoring</i>              | 180          |
| 4   | <i>Counseling/Group</i>   | 21           | 4           | <i>Transportation</i>                | 121          |
| 5   | <i>Counseling/Individual</i>                                    | 20           | 5           | <i>Intensive Supervision</i>         | 113          |
| 6   | <i>Supervision</i>  | 17           | 6           | <i>Substance Abuse Treatment</i>     | 16           |
| 7   | <i>Substance Abuse Evaluation</i>                               | 15           | 7           | <i>Substance Abuse Evaluation</i>    | 15           |
| 8   | <i>Electronic Monitoring</i>                                    | 14           | 8           | <i>Counseling/Individual</i>         | 7            |
| 9   | <i>Advocacy</i>   | 13           | 9           | <i>Intensive In-Home Supervision</i> | 6            |
| 10  | <i>Job Placement/Referral Services<br/>Life Skills Training</i> | 12<br>12     | 10          | <i>GED Preparation</i>               | 7            |

22a. How has the ranking of Service Intervention Provided changed between 2000 and 2003? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Provided that have moved up in rank the most.

*In 2003, there were more supervision type services being provided by the County's Detention Alternative Programs. Electronic Monitoring jumped from being seventh in 2000 to being first in 2003. Also moving up was Supervision which rose from sixth place in 2000 to second place in 2003. Two of the service interventions saw no change, Urine Monitoring and Substance Abuse Evaluations. Three interventions dropped in rank, Transportation, Intensive Supervision and Counseling/Individual. There were two new interventions added to the rankings, Intensive In-Home Supervision and GED Preparations.*

## CURRENTLY FUNDED PROGRAMS

23. List your County's Detention Alternative Programs currently funded through the Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC). Give a brief description of the programs with a target population and identify their annual level of service (if applicable). For each program that has been monitored by the County, add the total number of Above Standard (AS), Standard Met (SM), Needs Improvement (NI), and Standard Not Met (SNM) for each section of the monitoring instrument. Enter the number under the corresponding columns in the chart below for each program monitored. For programs that received Needs Improvement or Standard Not Met, state if a plan has been developed to correct the deficiencies.

| DETENTION ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS                                     |   |                                  |                   |          |         |    |  |
|--|---|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------|---------|----|--|
| PROGRAM NAME   | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION/<br>TARGET POPULATION   | ANNUAL<br>LEVEL<br>OF<br>SERVICE | Monitoring Rating |          |         |    | If applicable,<br>has a Plan<br>been<br>developed to<br>correct<br>deficiencies? |
|  |   |                                  | AS                | S<br>M   | SN<br>M | NI |  |
| <i>Home Electronic<br/>Detention System<br/>(HEDS)</i>             | <i>Short-term supervision of youth released home between Probable Cause or Pre-Trial hearing and disposition through electronic monitoring.</i>   | <i>200</i>                       |                   | <i>X</i> |         |    |  |
| <i>County EM Plus</i>  | <i>More intensive short-term supervision program that may include providing transportation to educational, employment and education appointments.</i>   | <i>60</i>                        |                   | <i>X</i> |         |    |  |
| <i>Expeditor</i>   | <i>A planning position that expeditiously moves youth from secure detention to appropriate detention alternatives and dispositions. This position is located in the Camden County Youth Center.</i>             | <i>Varies</i>                    |                   | <i>X</i> |         |    |  |
| <i>Juvenile Multi<br/>Disciplinary Team<br/>Coordinator (JMDT)</i> | <i>Provides authorized client specific services to county youth in detention. Services may include anger management classes, transportation, mentoring and etc.</i>   | <i>Varies</i>                    |                   | <i>X</i> |         |    |  |
| <i>YES Facility</i>  | <i>Provides therapeutic services to youth with extensive psychiatric, substance abuse and criminal histories. Includes Family Court shelter bed and DYFS beds. This program is not monitored by County YSC.</i> | <i>30</i>                        |                   |          |         |    |  |

|            |  |     |  |  |  |   |  |
|------------|--|-----|--|--|--|---|--|
| G.E.R.L.S. | Provides support group education and counseling to at risk and system involved females in the areas of victimization, anger management, substance abuse and alcohol, personal development, life skills, pregnancy and crime prevention in order to build positive gender identity and encourage self-sufficiency to decrease inappropriate behaviors leading to court involvemen. This program enrolls at risk, pre- and post adjudicated females. | 120 |  |  |  | X |  |
|------------|--|-----|--|--|--|---|--|

## IMPLICATIONS FOR JUVENILE DETENTION PLAN

### Extent of Need

24. Taken collectively, what do the answers to Question 1 (overall change in detention admissions) and Question 8 (change in the juvenile detention population) tell you about how your County’s overall need for secure detention beds and detention alternative programs has changed in recent years?

*Overall, the answers indicate that Camden County's need for secure detention beds and detention alternative programs continues to remain high. While the male population has decreased since 2000, the female population has risen. With the increasing average length of stay in the juvenile facility, Camden County is presently housing some of the female residents in other county detention facilities as a result of the overcrowding that currently exists.*

### Nature of Need

25. Based on the answers to Question 4 (nature of juvenile detention admissions), Question 7 (change in the nature of juvenile detention admissions), Question 16 (description of the typical detained youth), Question 17 (secure detention admissions as compared to admissions to detention alternative programs), Question 18 (age of youth in secure detention as compared to age of youth in detention alternative programs), Question 19 (DYFS and probation involvement of youth in detention as compared to youth in detention alternative programs), and Question 20 and 20a. (top ten problem areas and change in program areas), what are the characteristics of youth that seem reasonable to address programmatically through your County’s juvenile detention plan?

*Camden County's juvenile detention plan needs to continue to address the high number of males in its juvenile detention facility and in its detention alternative programs. More intervention type programs should be directed at African American and Hispanic males, around 16 years of age, from Camden City, who are already involved in the juvenile justice system. These youth are in need of early intervention, re-direction counseling and other culturally relevant services to stop their high detainment numbers. Camden County is one of five pilot counties in New Jersey to be selected as a site to implement Annie Casey's Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI). It is expected that many changes will result from our participation in this initiative.*

### Other Data Regarding Extent and Nature of Need

26. What does any other available data tell you about how your County's overall need for secure detention beds and detention alternative programs has changed in recent years and about the needs and characteristics of youth that should be addressed through your county's juvenile detention plan?

### Currently Funded Programs and Program Need

27. Taken collectively, what do the answers to Question 23 (currently funded programs), Question 21 and 21a (service intervention needed and change of service interventions needed), Question 22 and 22a (service interventions provided and change in service interventions provided) and Question 25 (Nature of Need) tell you about the extent to which programs currently funded meet the need of detained youth and what does it tell you about potential gaps in services?

*The information shows that Camden County needs to continue to provide a variety of graduated supervision type programs such as electronic monitoring, intensive in-home supervision and general supervision with or without restrictions which may include urine monitoring, or substance abuse testings and evaluations. These types of programs alleviate detention overcrowding, protect the community and enables youths and their families to be more receptive to either individual, group or family counseling. Unfortunately, there is an insufficient amount of counseling programs in Camden County willing to deal specifically with this type of youth. These kids are more wayward, rebellious, and disruptive than other at risk youths. Although not clearly identified in this information is the need to address the mental health, substance abuse problems of many of the detained juveniles. Also needed are mentoring programs, structural recreational programs, employment and volunteer opportunities and gang deterrent activities. More services need to be directed at the rising number of females needing positive youth development and attention. These services must include child care, meals and transportation concerns.*

## RECOMMENDATIONS

28. Looking at your answers to Questions 24, 25, 26, and 27, what are your recommendations for your County's juvenile detention plan? Why are these recommendations appropriate? What needs and/or gaps in services will each recommendation address?

*With Camden County's designation as an Annie Casey Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative site and the expansion of the juvenile detention center in 2006, there will be a new direction on how the secure detention beds and detention alternative program slots are to be utilized. With this in mind our detention recommendations are as follows:*

*Advocate for more community-based detention alternatives that meet the needs of the pre-adjudicated youth and the community. Establish an increased level of graduated supervision and intensity for youth on Electronic Monitoring.*

*Continue to participate in the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative and to advocate for the use of an objective risk assessment as a means of determining detention placement.*

*Examine the effects of a violation of probation (VOP) especially those that results in detention placement.*

*As a temporary measure to ease facility overcrowding continue to place female detainees in surrounding secure detention facilities. Also, promote the development of gender specific programming to deal with the increasing numbers of females entering into the juvenile justice system.*

*Advocate for more therapeutic and non-therapeutic shelter beds.*

*Encourage the development of out of school programming to youth between 15 and 18 years of age that provide job training and readiness skills, employment opportunities, career planning, GED preparation, life skills, alcohol and substance abuse awareness, conflict resolution skills and structured recreational activities.*

*Promote more involvement of faith-based and community-based agencies in building healthy family relationships that are culturally sensitive and relevant. Some of the family centered activities should include teaching coping and bonding skills to all family members and the utilization of multi-systemic therapy as a tool to stabilize the family unit.*

*Work closely with local agencies to examine points of entry to develop corrective plans of action to deter juvenile crime.*

*Lastly, increase the number of detention alternative slots in order to stop the disproportionate amount of African American and Hispanic males especially from Camden City from being pushed further into the juvenile justice system.*

*As previously mentioned, JDAI's involvement has caused Camden County to develop a detention alternative continuum which will include YSC and non-YSC funded programs. Undergoing an revamping will be the House Arrest Programs*

## DISPOSITION ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

- When answering questions regarding trends, describe *whether* any change has occurred, the *direction* of any change (e.g., increase/up, decrease/down), and the *size* of any change (e.g., small, moderate, large).
- When answering questions regarding rank orders, draw comparisons between categories (e.g., using terms like least/smallest, most/largest).

### NATURE & EXTENT OF THE DISPOSED POPULATION

#### JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT

1. Looking at Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender (Cell C3) and the Table 2: Juvenile Cases Adjudicated Delinquent with Probation & Incarceration Dispositions (Cell B4), describe the overall number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent and the number of cases with probation and incarceration dispositions in 2003.

*Overall, Camden County male juveniles that were adjudicated delinquent comprised the majority of the cases with probation and incarceration dispositions in 2003.*

#### *NATURE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT IN 2003*

2. Looking at Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender (Columns C and D), describe the number of males and the number of females adjudicated delinquent in 2003.

*Camden County male juveniles were adjudicated delinquent at least three times more than Camden County females in 2003. Males had a total of 1393 total number of adjudications whereas females had 395 adjudications.*

3. Looking at Table 3: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race (Columns C and D), rank the number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent in 2003 by race, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of adjudications.

| Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race for 2003 |       |            |              |
|--|-------|------------|--------------|
| Rank   | Race  | Number     | Percent      |
| 1  | Black | <b>780</b> | <b>43.7%</b> |
| 2  | White | <b>685</b> | <b>38.4%</b> |

|   |          |     |       |
|---|----------|-----|-------|
| 3 | Hispanic | 283 | 15.8% |
| 4 | Other    | 38  | 2.1%  |

4. Looking at Table 4: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age (Columns C and D), rank the number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent in 2003 by age group, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of adjudications.

| <b>Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age Group for 2003</b> |                  |               |                |
|--|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| <b>Rank</b>  | <b>Age Group</b> | <b>Number</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
| 1  | 15-16            | 754           | 42.2%          |
| 2  | 17               | 487           | 27.2%          |
| 3  | 13-14            | 365           | 20.4%          |
| 4  | 11-12            | 85            | 4.8%           |
| 5  | 18 and over      | 82            | 4.6%           |
| 6  | 6-10             | 15            | 0.8%           |

*SUMMARY OF THE NATURE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT IN 2003*

5. Looking at your answers to Questions 2 through 4, summarize what this information tells you about the nature of juveniles adjudicated delinquent in 2003.

*The nature of Camden County juveniles adjudicated delinquent in 2003 were Black males between the age range of 15 to 16 years old.*

*CHANGE IN JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT BETWEEN 1999 AND 2003*

6. Looking at Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender (Cell E3) and Table 2: Juvenile Cases Adjudicated Delinquent with Probation & Incarceration Dispositions (Cell C4), describe the overall change in juveniles adjudicated delinquent and cases with probation and incarceration dispositions between 1999 and 2003.

*Camden County saw an increase of over 12 percent in juveniles adjudicated delinquent by gender between 1999 and 2003. However, there was a substantial decrease of almost 63% in the number of juveniles cases adjudicated delinquent with Probation and incarceration dispositions between this same time period. According to this data, Camden County sent more juveniles to Probation for supervision than to JJC with a committed status between that time period. Moreover, there were no juveniles adjudicated delinquent who had a short-term commitment.*

7. Looking at Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender (Column E), describe the change in the number of males and the number of females adjudicated delinquent between 1999 and 2003.

*The number of Camden County females adjudicated delinquent rose substantially by almost 42% between 1999 and 2003 whereas males saw only a marginal increase of less than 6%.*

➤ **For Questions 8 and 9, use Table 3: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race.**

8. Using the % Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race (Column E), rank the groups that experienced an increase in adjudications between 1999 and 2003, from largest to smallest.

| <b>Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race:<br/>Groups Experiencing an Increase Between 1999 and 2003</b> |                 |                            |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Rank</b>   | <b>Race</b>     | <b>% Change (Increase)</b> |
| 1   | <b>Other</b>    | 192.3%                     |
| 2   | <b>White</b>    | 14.7%                      |
| 3   | <b>Black</b>    | 11.0%                      |
| 4   | <b>Hispanic</b> | 1.8%                       |

9. Using the % Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race (Column E), rank the groups that experienced a decrease in adjudications between 1999 and 2003, from largest to smallest.

| <b>Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race:<br/>Groups Experiencing a Decrease Between 1999 and 2003</b> |             |                            |
|--|-------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Rank</b>  | <b>Race</b> | <b>% Change (Decrease)</b> |
| 1  |             |                            |
| 2  |             |                            |
| 3  |             |                            |
| 4  |             |                            |

➤ **For Questions 10 and 11, use Table 4: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age.**

10. Using the % Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age (Column E), rank the groups that experienced an increase in adjudications between 1999 and 2003, from largest to smallest.

| <b>Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age:<br/>Groups Experiencing an Increase Between 1999 and 2003</b> |                   |                            |
|--|-------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Rank</b>  | <b>Age Groups</b> | <b>% Change (Increase)</b> |
| 1  | <b>11-12</b>      | 23.2%                      |
| 2  | <b>13-14</b>      | 21.3%                      |
| 3  | <b>17</b>         | 18.5%                      |
| 4  | <b>15-16</b>      | 7.1%                       |
| 5  |                   |                            |
| 6  |                   |                            |

11. Using the % Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age (Column E), rank the groups that experienced a decrease in adjudications between 1999 and 2003, from largest to smallest.

| <b>Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age:<br/>Groups Experiencing a Decrease Between 1999 and 2003</b> |                    |                            |
|---|--------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Rank</b>   | <b>Age Groups</b>  | <b>% Change (Decrease)</b> |
| 1   | <b>6-10</b>        | -11.8%                     |
| 2   | <b>18 and over</b> | -11.8%                     |
| 3   |                    |                            |
| 4   |                    |                            |
| 5   |                    |                            |
| 6   |                    |                            |

*SUMMARY OF THE CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT BETWEEN 1999 and 2003*

12. Using the answers from Questions 7-11, describe how the nature of juveniles adjudicated delinquent changed between 1999 and 2003.

*Camden County is seeing more females being adjudicated delinquent than males. The number of juveniles considered to be in the "Other" race category also saw a tremendous spike. In fact, all of the juveniles adjudicated delinquent by race saw an increase. In terms of age, only the 6-10 and the 18 and older categories saw decreases between 1999 and 2003. The remaining age ranges had increases from a little over 7% up to just over 23%.*

## JUVENILE AUTOMATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JAMS)

➤ For Questions 13- 22, use data from the JAMS packet.

13. Looking at Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender (Cells D1 and D2) and comparing this information to Table 6: Total Intakes by Gender, 2003 (Grand Total % Female and Grand Total % of Male), describe any differences or similarities between juveniles adjudicated delinquent and juveniles in dispositional option programs by gender.

*Both tables show male juveniles are more often than female juveniles to be adjudicated delinquent and in dispositional options programs. In Table 1, males comprised approximately 78% of the total and in Table 6, males made up 84% while females made up the remaining percentages in both tables.*

14. Looking at Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender (Cells D1 and D2) and comparing this information to Table 6: Total Intakes by Gender, 2003 (% Female and % Male for Each Program), describe any differences or similarities between the gender of youth adjudicated delinquent and the gender of youth served in any given dispositional option program.

*Both tables show males juveniles are more often than female juveniles to be adjudicated delinquent and in dispositional option programs. Males comprised almost all of the intakes in the dispositional option program. Females continue to significantly lag behind males in receiving services from dispositional option programs.*

15. Looking at Table 3: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race (Column D) and comparing this information to Table 7: Total Intakes by Race, 2003 (Grand Total % Column), describe any differences or similarities between juveniles adjudicated delinquent and juveniles in dispositional option programs by race.

*Both tables show that African American juveniles were more often than any other to be adjudicated delinquent and in dispositional option programs, White juveniles were the next highest amount. Hispanics were third and the "Other" race was last.*

16. Looking at Table 3: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race (Column D) and comparing this information to Table 7: Total Intakes by Race, 2003 (Grand Total % Rows for Each Program), describe any differences or similarities between the race of youth adjudicated delinquent and the race of youth served in any given dispositional option program.

*African American juveniles had the highest number of intakes in the dispositional option program and also had the highest number of juveniles to be adjudicated delinquent.*

17. Looking at Table 4: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age (Column D) and comparing this information to Table 8: Average Age of Intake Population, 2003 (Overall Average Age), describe any differences or similarities between juveniles adjudicated delinquent and juveniles in dispositional option programs by age.

*There is a difference in the ages. The average age in the dispositional option program was*

17. According to Table 4, the 15-16 year old age rang had the highest percentage of juveniles adjudicated delinquent.

18. Looking at Table 4: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age (Column D) and comparing this information to Table 8: Average Age of Intake Population, 2003 (Average Age for Each Program), describe any differences or similarities between the age of youth adjudicated delinquent and the age of youth served in any given dispositional option program.

*There is a difference in the ages. The average age in the dispositional option program was 17. According to Table 4, the 15-16 year old age range had the highest percentage of juvenile adjudicated delinquent.*

19. Looking at the “Total” column of Table 9: Problem Areas by Program, 2003, rank the top ten Problem Areas for youth served in dispositional option programs, from largest to smallest.

| <b>Ranking of Problem Areas by Program</b> |                                |              |             |                                |              |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>2000</b>                                |                                |              | <b>2003</b> |                                |              |
| <b>Rank</b>                                | <b>Problem Areas</b>           | <b>Total</b> | <b>Rank</b> | <b>Problem Areas</b>           | <b>Total</b> |
| 1  | Family Circumstances/Parenting | 95           | 1           | Personality/Behavior           | 172          |
| 2  | Education                      | 92           | 2           | Family Circumstances/Parenting | 153          |
| 3  | Personality/Behavior           | 92           | 3           | Education                      | 109          |
| 4  | Peer Relations                 | 45           | 4           | Peer Relations                 | 93           |
| 5  | Vocational Skills/Employment   | 28           | 5           | Attitudes/Orientation          | 62           |
| 6  | Attitudes/Orientation          | 9            | 6           | Vocational Skills/Employment   | 48           |
| 7  | Substance Abuse                | 9            | 7           | Substance Abuse                | 38           |
| 8  |                                |              | 8           | Medical Problems               | 6            |
| 9  |                                |              | 9           | Teen Pregnancy/Parenting       | 2            |
| 10   |                                |              | 10          |                                |              |

20. Looking at the “Total” column of Table 10: Total Interventions Provided, 2003, rank the top ten service interventions provided to youth in dispositional option programs, from largest to smallest.

| Ranking of Service Interventions Provided |  |       |      |                                |       |
|---|--|-------|------|--------------------------------|-------|
| 2000                                      |  |       | 2003 |                                |       |
| Rank                                      | Service Interventions Provided           | Total | Rank | Service Interventions Provided | Total |
| 1   | Advocacy                                 | 23    | 1    | Urine Monitoring               | 44    |
| 2   | Counseling/Individual                    | 11    | 2    | Intensive Supervision          | 37    |
| 3   | Urine Monitoring                         | 11    | 3    | Counseling/Group               | 29    |
| 4   | Case Management                          | 10    | 4    | Counseling/Individual          | 28    |
| 5   | Community Service<br>Planning/Monitoring | 10    | 5    | Supervision                    | 24    |
| 6   | Counseling/Group                         | 10    | 6    | Electronic Monitoring          | 17    |
| 7   | Intensive Supervision                    | 10    | 7    | Counseling/Individual          | 10    |
| 8   | Job Placement/Referral Services          | 10    | 8    | Substance Abuse Treatment      | 9     |
| 9   | Recreational/Socialization               | 10    | 9    | Substance Abuse Evaluation     | 4     |
| 10  | Life Skills Training                     | 9     | 10   |                                |       |

21. Looking at your answers to Questions 19 and 20, describe the extent to which identified problem areas of juveniles are currently being addressed by service interventions provided in dispositional option programs.

*In 2003, five out of the nine problem areas were being addressed by service intervention provided in the dispositional option program. Personality/Behavior, Family Circumstances/Parenting, Peer Relations, Attitudes/Orientation and Teen Pregnancy/Parenting problem areas were dealt through the Group, Family and Individual Counseling sessions. The Substance Abuse problem area was addressed by Urine Monitoring, Substance Abuse Treatment and Evaluation service interventions. There were three problem areas; Education, Vocational Skills/Employment and Medical Problems that were not ranked at all as being addressed by the dispositional option program. Most of the service interventions provided by the dispositional option program wer varying degrees of supervision.*

22. Looking at the “Total” column of Table 11: Service Intervention Needed But Not Available, 2003, rank the top ten dispositional option program service areas that were identified, from largest to smallest.

| Ranking of Service Interventions Needed |                              |       |      |   |       |
|---|------------------------------|-------|------|---|-------|
| 2000                                    |                              |       | 2003 |   |       |
| Rank                                    | Service Interventions Needed | Total | Rank | Service Interventions Needed              | Total |
| 1                                       | Other                        | 7     | 1    | Mentally Illness Chemical Addicted (MICA) | 1     |
| 2                                       | Residential Treatment        | 5     | 2    |   |       |
| 3                                       | Electronic Monitoring        | 4     | 3    |   |       |
| 4                                       | Substance Abuse Evaluation   | 4     | 4    |   |       |
| 5                                       | Advocacy                     | 1     | 5    |   |       |
| 6                                       | Anger Management Training    | 1     | 6    |   |       |
| 7                                       | Cultural Enrichment          | 1     | 7    |   |       |
| 8                                       | GED Preparation              | 1     | 8    |   |       |
| 9                                       | Independent Living Program   | 1     | 9    |   |       |
| 10                                      | Intensive In-Home Services   | 1     | 10   |   |       |

## CURRENTLY FUNDED PROGRAMS

23. List your County's Dispositional Option Programs currently funded through the Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC). Give a brief description of the programs with a target population and identify their annual level of service (if applicable). For each program that has been monitored by the County, add the total number of Above Standard (AS), Standard Met (SM), Needs Improvement (NI), and Standard Not Met (SNM) for each section of the monitoring instrument. Enter the number under the corresponding columns in the chart below. For programs that received Needs Improvement or Standard Not Met, state if a plan has been developed to correct the deficiencies

| DISPOSITIONAL PROGRAMS |   |                                  |                   |        |         |    |  |
|------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------|---------|----|--|
| PROGRAM NAME           | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION/<br>TARGET POPULATION | ANNUAL<br>LEVEL<br>OF<br>SERVICE | Monitoring Rating |        |         |    | If applicable,<br>has a Plan<br>been<br>developed to<br>correct<br>deficiencies? |
|                        |   |                                  | AS                | S<br>M | SN<br>M | NI |  |

|  |   |    |  |   |  |  |  |
|--|---|----|--|---|--|--|--|
| Individual Assistance Probationers to                | Available funds administered by CPAC:Community Planning & Advocacy Council to eligible adjudicated juveniles to assist them to remain in their community, as an alternative to placement in secure detention, a residential facility or commitment to JJC.<br>The target population are youth who have probation status or a continuance case with court ordered services.  | 50 |  |   |  |  |  |
| Probation Residential Education Program (PREP)       | A highly structured community based residential alternative to Jamesburg for 13 to 17 year old males. YSC provides funding for 4 beds to be used as a sanction for the Camden Day and Residential Treatment Center.   | 12 |  | X |  |  |  |
| Camden Day Treatment Center                          | Provides 12 hours of supervision and monitoring of juveniles adjudicated on a violation of probation or with 3 <sup>rd</sup> or 4 <sup>th</sup> degree offenses located in Camden County. Services include intensive supervision by probation staff, counseling, on site education by certified teachers and transportation.  | 64 |  | X |  |  |  |
| Camden Residential Treatment Center                  | Department of Human Services (DHS) presently funds this program. Provides 24 hour intensive supervision and monitoring of juveniles adjudicated on a violation of probation or with 3 <sup>rd</sup> or 4 <sup>th</sup> degree offenses. Services includes intensive supervision by Probation, counseling, on site education by certified teachers, life skills, substance abuse education and transportation. This program is monitored by DHS. | 32 |  |   |  |  |  |
| Disposition Alternative Intensive Supervision (DAIS) | Intensive home-based individual and family counseling and monitoring program. Other services provided include case management, life and social skills, educational and employment assistance, aftercare planning and recreational activities. Referrals are received from Family Court and JMDT.  | 50 |  |   |  |  |  |
| Probation Alternative for Sex Offenders (PASO)       | Provides sexual assault evaluation and assessment and individual group and family treatment on an outpatient basis for youth adjudicated on a sex offense and youth exhibiting sexual problems. Treatment addresses denial, sexual assault cycle and relapse prevention, behavior and life skills training, victimization and empathy, Duration of this service is one to two years. YSC funds 5 slots.   | 17 |  |   |  |  |  |

|                                     |         |   |        |  |   |  |  |  |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---|--------|--|---|--|--|--|
| Individual Assisance Juvenile Court | to Drug | Provides incentives and drug testing equipment for juvenile participants. | Varies |  | X |  |  |  |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---|--------|--|---|--|--|--|

## IMPLICATIONS FOR DISPOSITIONAL OPTIONS PLAN

### Extent of Need

24. What does the answer to Question 6 (overall change in disposed population) tell you about how your County’s overall need for dispositional option programs has changed in recent years?

*The need for dispositional option programs in Camden County has not changed in recent years. This type of program is very much needed. Moreover, these programs have been making an impact in decreasing the number of juveniles being sent to JJC facilities.*

### Nature of Need

25. Based on the answers to Question 5 (nature of disposed population, 1999), Question 12 (changed in the nature of the disposed population between 1999 and 2003), Questions 13, 15, and 17 (nature of youth in dispositional option programs as compared to youth adjudicated delinquent by gender, race, and age), and Question 19 (top ten problem areas), what are the characteristics of youth that seem reasonable to address programmatically through your County’s dispositional options plan?

*The type of youth that should be addressed are the high number of African American males between the age of 15-16 years old and the high number of females who are being labled as delinquent. As the JDAI system changes are implemented in Camden County, there will noticeable decreases in the number of youth entering further into the juvenile system. As indicated by the problem areas, there is a need for education type and counseling services which includes parenting skills training, mental health issues and family therapy. Other problem areas that needs to be addressed in our dispositional option programs are substance abuse awareness, vocational skills training, job training and placement and mentoring.*

### Other Data Reviewed for Extent and Nature of Need - Disposition

26. What does any other available data tell you about how your County’s overall need for dispositional option programs has changed in recent years and what are the characteristics of youth that seem reasonable to address programmatically through your County’s dispositional options plan?

*The six YSC funded dispositional programs in the county were monitored by the YSC M&E subcommittee. All received at least a standard met rating from the team. Although not noted in the dispositional option programs grid, two other YSC funded programs, G.E.R.L.S. and Early Intervention Group Therapy provides services to post adjudicated females. These two programs and their descriptions are listed in other sections of this plan.*

Currently Funded Programs and Program Need

27. Taken collectively, what do the answers to Questions 14, 16, and 18 (nature of youth served by specific dispositional option programs), Question 21 (extent to which problem areas are addressed by currently funded dispositional option programs), Question 22 (service interventions needed but not available), and Question 23 (currently funded programs) tell you about the extent to which programs currently funded meet the need of disposed youth and about potential gaps in services?

*The dispositional option programs that are funded through the Camden Youth Services Commission are making a large impact on the numbers of adjudicated juveniles and the demand for this type of program continues to grow especially the need for more counseling services. Special program emphasis needs to be directed towards females whose numbers are increasing and African American males who numbers have remained high over the years. These dispositional option programs provides a more intensive type supervision for juveniles who have special needs that should be addressed prior to reaching adulthood. If not, there is a possibility that their unchecked behavior will cause them to become adult criminals.*

## RECOMMENDATIONS

28. Looking at your answers to Questions 24, 25, 26, and 27 what are your recommendations for your County's dispositional options plan? Why are these recommendations appropriate? What needs and/or gaps in services will each recommendation address?

*Camden County's recommendations for our dispositional options plan include the following:*

*Assess the high number of violations of probation's (VOP) that occurs in Camden County and develop reasonable procedures that meet the needs of the youth while protecting the community.*

*Support community efforts to provide age appropriate after-school/weekend programs that have structured recreational and educational type activities.*

*Encourage more gender specific programming for the female adjudicated youth. Special curriculum attention should be directed on issues of victimization and post traumatic stress disorder.*

*Encourage more mentoring programs especially for African American males between 14 to 17 years of age.*

*Fund an Evening Reporting Center for pre-and post adjudicated youths. Hours must be adjusted during summer months.*

*Examine establishing a female Probation Residential & Education Program (PREP) or a similar type residential program in the county.*

*Coordinate with local and state agencies to develop more substance abuse treatment programs to address long waiting lists.*

*Work closely with local agencies to examine points of entry to develop corrective plans of action to deter juvenile crime.*

## RE-ENTRY ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

- When answering questions regarding trends, describe *whether* any change has occurred, the *direction* of any change (e.g., increase/up, decrease/down), and the *size* of any change (e.g., small, moderate, large).
- When answering questions regarding rank orders, draw comparisons between categories (e.g., using terms like least/smallest, most/largest).

### NATURE & EXTENT OF AFTERCARE POPULATION

#### JUVENILES RELEASED TO PROBATION AFTERCARE SUPERVISION

##### *PROBATIONERS RELEASED IN 2003*

1. Looking at Table 1: Juvenile Probationers Released by Program Type (Columns C and D), describe the overall number of juvenile probationers released and juvenile probationers released from each type of program in 2003.

*Camden County did not have any juvenile probationers released from day programs in 2003. In that same year, there were 74 juvenile probationers released from residential programs.*

2. Looking at Table 2: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Race and Gender and Table 3: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Age, describe the nature of juvenile probationers released in 2003 in terms of Race (Table 2, Cells F1-F4), Gender (Table 2, Cells D5 and E5) and Age (Table 3, Cells D1-D4).

*As noted in Table 2, juvenile probationers released from JJC Residential and Day programs were predominately Black/African American males with 46 releases and Hispanic males were second with 18 releases. In Table 3, shows that the release age of the juvenile probationer was likely between 17-18 years of age (54.1%). Second to that age range are the 15-16 years who comprised 35.1% of the total in 2003.*

3. Looking at Table 4: Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Type (Columns C and D), rank the most severe current offense of juvenile probationers released in 2003, beginning with the offense type that has the greatest number.

| <b>Probationers<br/>Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Type for 2003</b> |                  |               |                |
|--|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| <b>Rank</b>  | <b>MSCO Type</b> | <b>Number</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
| 1  | VOP              | 11            | 39.3%          |
| 2  | Persons          | 5             | 17.9%          |
| 3  | CDS              | 5             | 17.9%          |
| 4  | Property         | 4             | 14.3%          |
| 5  | Public Order     | 2             | 7.1%           |
| 6  | Weapons          | 1             | 3.6%           |

4. Looking at Table 5: Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Degree (Columns C and D), rank the most severe current offense of juvenile probationers released in 2003, beginning with the degree that has the greatest number.

| <b>Probationers<br/>Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Degree for 2003</b> |                    |               |                |
|--|--------------------|---------------|----------------|
| <b>Rank</b>  | <b>MSCO Degree</b> | <b>Number</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
| 1  | VOP                | 11            | 39.3%          |
| 2  | 3rd                | 6             | 21.4%          |
| 3  | 2nd                | 4             | 14.3%          |
| 4  | 4th                | 4             | 14.3%          |
| 5  | DP/PDP             | 3             | 10.7%          |
| 6  | 1st                | 0             | 0.0%           |

5. Looking at Table 6: Juvenile Probationers Released from Specialized Programs (Cells B1 and B2), describe the number of juveniles released from Pinelands and from Drug Treatment Programs in 2003.

*As seen in Table 6, there were only 1 juvenile probationer released from Pinelands and 16 juvenile probationers released from Drug Treatment in 2003.*

*SUMMARY OF THE NATURE OF PROBATIONERS RELEASED IN 2003*

6. Using the answers to Questions 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, summarize what this information tells you about the nature of juveniles released to Probation Aftercare in 2003.

*The nature of juveniles released to Probation Aftercare in 2003 were Black/African American and Hispanic males between the age of 17-18 years, who were released from a residential program. These juvenile were released with a VOP charge in their past. Only a limited amount may have received treatment in a specialized program.*

*CHANGE IN PROBATIONERS RELEASED BETWEEN 2001 AND 2003*

7. Looking at Table 1: Juvenile Probationers Released by Program Type (Column E), describe the overall change in the number of juvenile probationers released between 2001 and 2003 and in the number of juvenile probationers released from each type of program between 2001 and 2003.

*Camden County did not have juvenile probationers released from any day program between 2000 and 2003. All of the releases were from residential programs (74) and this trend decreased almost 29 percent during this time period .*

- **For Questions 8 and 9, use Table 2: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Race and Gender.**

8. Using the % Change in Probationers Released (Cells I1-I4), rank the groups that experienced an increase in releases between 2001 and 2003, from largest to smallest.

| <b>Ranking of Juvenile Probationers Released by Race:<br/>Groups Experiencing an Increase Between 2001 and 2003</b> |             |                            |
|---|-------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Rank</b>   | <b>Race</b> | <b>% Change (Increase)</b> |
| 1   | None        | None                       |
| 2   |             |                            |
| 3   |             |                            |
| 4   |             |                            |

9. Using the % Change in Probationers Released (Cells I1-I4), rank the groups that experienced a decrease in releases between 2001 and 2003, from largest to smallest.

| <b>Ranking of Juvenile Probationers Released by Race:<br/>Groups Experiencing a Decrease Between 2001 and 2003</b> |                        |                            |
|--|------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Rank</b>  | <b>Race</b>            | <b>% Change (Decrease)</b> |
| 1  | White                  | -55.0%                     |
| 2  | Hispanic               | -28.0%                     |
| 3  | Black/African American | -22.0%                     |
| 4  |                        |                            |

➤ For Questions 10 and 11, use Table 3: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Age.

10. Using the % Change in Probationers Released by Age (Cells E1-E4), rank the groups that experienced an increase in releases between 2001 and 2003, from largest to smallest.

| <b>Ranking of Juvenile Probationers Released by Age:<br/>Groups Experiencing an Increase Between 2001 and 2003</b> |            |                            |
|--|------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Rank</b>  | <b>Age</b> | <b>% Change (Increase)</b> |
| 1  | 15-16      | 18.2%                      |
| 2  |            |                            |
| 3  |            |                            |
| 4  |            |                            |

11. Using the % Change in Probationers Released by Age (Cells E1-E4), rank the groups that experienced a decrease in releases between 2001 and 2003, from largest to smallest.

| <b>Ranking of Juvenile Probationers Released by Age:<br/>Groups Experiencing a Decrease Between 2001 and 2003</b> |             |                            |
|---|-------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Rank</b>   | <b>Age</b>  | <b>% Change (Decrease)</b> |
| 1   | 19 and over | -56.3%                     |
| 2   | 14 and over | -50.0%                     |
| 3   | 17-18       | -37.5%                     |
| 4   |             |                            |

➤ For Questions 12 and 13, use Table 4: Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Type.

12. Using the % Change in Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Type (Cells E1-E6), rank the offense types that experienced an increase between 2001 and 2003, from largest to smallest.

| <b>Probationers</b>   |                  |                            |
|---|------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Type:<br/>Offenses Experiencing an Increase Between 2001 and 2003</b> |                  |                            |
| <b>Rank</b>   | <b>MSCO Type</b> | <b>% Change (Increase)</b> |
| 1   | None             | None                       |
| 2   |                  |                            |
| 3   |                  |                            |
| 4   |                  |                            |
| 5   |                  |                            |
| 6   |                  |                            |

13. Using the % Change in Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Type (Cells E1-E6), rank the offense types that experienced a decrease between 2001 and 2003, from largest to smallest.

| <b>Probationers</b>  |                  |                            |
|--|------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Type:<br/>Offenses Experiencing a Decrease Between 2001 and 2003</b> |                  |                            |
| <b>Rank</b>  | <b>MSCO Type</b> | <b>% Change (Decrease)</b> |
| 1  | Property         | -71.4%                     |
| 2  | CDS              | -68.8%                     |
| 3  | Weapons          | -66.7%                     |
| 4  | Persons          | -58.3%                     |
| 5  | Public Order     | -50.0%                     |
| 6  | VOP              | -50.0%                     |

- For Questions 14 and 15, use Table 5: Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Degree.

14. Using the % Change in Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Degree (Cells E1-E6), rank the offense degrees that experienced an increase between 2001 and 2003, from largest to smallest.

| <b>Probationers</b><br><b>Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Degree:</b><br><b>Offenses Experiencing an Increase Between 2001 and 2003</b> |                        |                     |
|--|------------------------|---------------------|
| Rank   | MSCO Degree            | % Change (Increase) |
| 1  | 4 <sup>th</sup> degree | 33.3%               |
| 2  |                        |                     |
| 3  |                        |                     |
| 4  |                        |                     |
| 5  |                        |                     |
| 6  |                        |                     |

15. Using the % Change in Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Degree (Cells E1-E6), rank the offense degrees that experienced a decrease between 2001 and 2003, from largest to smallest.

| <b>Probationers</b><br><b>Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Degree:</b><br><b>Offenses Experiencing a Decrease Between 2001 and 2003</b> |                        |                     |
|---|------------------------|---------------------|
| Rank  | MSCO Degree            | % Change (Decrease) |
| 1   | 1 <sup>st</sup> degree | -100.0%             |
| 2   | 3 <sup>rd</sup> degree | -78.6%              |
| 3   | DP/PDP                 | -66.7%              |
| 4   | 2 <sup>nd</sup> degree | -50.0%              |
| 5   | VOP                    | -50.0%              |
| 6   |                        |                     |

16. Looking at Table 6: Juvenile Probationers Released from Specialized Programs (Cells C1 and C2), describe the change in the number of juveniles released from Pinelands and from Drug Treatment Programs between 2001 and 2003.

*Between 2001 and 2003, Camden County saw a decrease of 67% in the number of juvenile released from Pinelands and experienced an increase of 7% in the number of juveniles released from Drug Treatment programs .*

**SUMMARY OF THE CHANGE IN PROBATIONERS RELEASED BETWEEN 2001 AND 2003**

17. Using the answers from Questions 7-16 and the information in Table 2, Cells G5 and H5 (which provides information on probationers released by gender), describe how the nature of juvenile probationers released to Probation Aftercare changed between 2001 and 2003.

*Between 2001 and 2003, Camden County's juvenile probationers released to Probation Aftercare saw the following changes:*

- *No juvenile probationers were released from any JJC day programs. All of Camden County's juvenile probationers were released from residential programs.*
- *Camden County did not see any increase of juvenile probationers released from JJC Residential and Day Programs by race. All of the racial/ethnic groups experienced significant decreases during this time period. However, White juvenile probationers were released from JJC facilities at a higher rate than any other racial or ethnic group.*
- *The 15-16 age group had the only increase between 2001 and 2003. The 19 and over, the 14 and under and the 17-18 age groups all showed tremendous decreases during this period.*
- *Camden County's juvenile probationers did not experience any increases between 2001 and 2003 in the most severe current offenses by types. All of the most severe current offenses had remarkable decreases during this period.*
- *In terms of the most severe current offenses by degrees, only the 4<sup>th</sup> degree had increased between 2001 and 2003. All of the other most severe current offenses by degrees had substantial decreases during this period.*
- *Camden County juvenile probationers released from specialized programs were more likely to be released from the Pinelands facility than from a drug treatment program.*

## **JUVENILES RELEASED TO PAROLE AFTERCARE SUPERVISION**

### *COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED IN 2003*

18. Looking at Table 7: Committed Juveniles Released by Departure Type (Columns C and D), describe the overall number of committed juveniles released and committed juveniles released by departure type in 2003.

*In 2003, Camden County committed juveniles were released to parole supervision (139) almost 6 times more than those juveniles that were recalled to probation (24).*

19. Looking at Table 9: Committed Juveniles Released by Race and Gender and Table 10: Committed Juveniles Released by Age, describe the nature of committed juveniles released in 2003 in terms of Race (Table 9, Cells F1-F4), Gender (Table 9, Cells D5 and E5), and Age (Table 10, Cells D1-D4).

*There were more Black/African American males released as committed juveniles between 2001 and 2003 than any other race and gender. Out of the total number of those released (320), Black males was ranked first with 164 releases, Hispanic males were second with 71 releases. White males were third with 49 releases and Black females were fourth with 19 releases. White females had 8 releases and Hispanic females had 6. The "Other" race had only a total of 3 releases with males having only 2 releases and females only 1 release. The age range of 17-18 years comprised almost 54% of the total releases. The 19 and over age range was second with 83. Third was the 15-16 age range with 54 releases and ranked last was the 14 and under age range with 11 releases..*

20. Looking at Table 11: Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Committed Juveniles by Type (Columns C and D), rank the most severe current offense of committed juveniles in 2003, beginning with the offense type that has the greatest number.

| <b>Committed Juveniles<br/>Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Type for 2003</b> |                  |               |                |
|---|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| <b>Rank</b>   | <b>MSCO Type</b> | <b>Number</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
| 1   | VOP              | 177           | 46.8%          |
| 2   | CDS              | 67            | 17.7%          |
| 3   | Persons          | 49            | 13.0%          |
| 4   | Property         | 47            | 12.4%          |
| 5   | Public Order     | 22            | 5.8%           |
| 6   | Weapons          | 16            | 4.2%           |

21. Looking at Table 12: Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Committed Juveniles by Degree (Columns C and D), rank the most severe current offense of committed juveniles in 2003, beginning with the degree that has the greatest number.

| <b>Committed Juveniles<br/>Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Degree for 2003</b> |                        |               |                |
|---|------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| <b>Rank</b>   | <b>MSCO Degree</b>     | <b>Number</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
| 1   | VOP                    | 177           | 46.8%          |
| 2   | 3 <sup>rd</sup> degree | 112           | 29.6%          |
| 3   | DP/PDP                 | 37            | 9.8%           |
| 4   | 4 <sup>th</sup> degree | 24            | 6.3%           |
| 5   | 2 <sup>nd</sup> degree | 17            | 4.5%           |
| 6   | 1 <sup>st</sup> degree | 11            | 2.9%           |

22. Looking at Table 13: Committed Juveniles with a Sex Offense Charge in their Court History (Cell B1), describe the number of juveniles with a sex offense charge in 2003.

*In Camden County, the number of juveniles with a sex offense charge in 2003 was 22.*

23. Looking at Table 8: Average Length of Stay (LOS) of Committed Juveniles Released (Cell B1), describe the length of stay of committed juveniles released in 2003.

*In Camden County, the average length of stay of committed juveniles released in 2003 was approximately 7 months.*

*SUMMARY OF THE NATURE OF COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED IN 2003*

24. Using the answers to Questions 18-23, summarize what this information tells you about the nature of juveniles released to Parole Aftercare in 2003.

*A profile of the type of Camden County committed juvenile released in 2003 would show it was a Black male, between the age of 17-18 years old with a VOP as his most severe current offense.*

*CHANGE IN COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED BETWEEN 2001 AND 2003*

25. Looking at Table 7: Committed Juveniles Released by Departure Type (Column E), describe the overall change in the number of committed juveniles released between 2001 and 2003 and in the number of committed juveniles released by departure type between 2001 and 2003.

*More committed juveniles were released to parole supervision than recalled to probation between 2001 and 2003.*

➤ **For Questions 26 and 27, use Table 9: Committed Juveniles Released by Race and Gender.**

26. Using the % Change in Committed Juveniles Released (Cells I1-I4), rank the groups that experienced an increase in releases between 2001 and 2003, from largest to smallest.

| <b>Ranking of Committed Juveniles Released by Race:<br/>Groups Experiencing an Increase Between 2001 and 2003</b> |                 |                            |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Rank</b>   | <b>Race</b>     | <b>% Change (Increase)</b> |
| 1   | <b>Other</b>    | 200%                       |
| 2   | <b>Black</b>    | 137.7%                     |
| 3   | <b>White</b>    | 96.9%                      |
| 4   | <b>Hispanic</b> | 60.4%                      |

27. Using the % Change in Committed Juveniles Released (Cells I1-I4), rank the groups that experienced a decrease in releases between 2001 and 2003, from largest to smallest.

| <b>Ranking of Committed Juveniles Released by Race:<br/>Groups Experiencing a Decrease Between 2001 and 2003</b> |             |                            |
|--|-------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Rank</b>  | <b>Race</b> | <b>% Change (Decrease)</b> |
| 1  | None        | None                       |
| 2  |             |                            |
| 3  |             |                            |
| 4  |             |                            |

➤ For Questions 28 and 29, use Table 10: Committed Juveniles Released by Age.

28. Using the % Change in Committed Juveniles Released by Age (Cells E1-E4), rank the groups that experienced an increase in releases between 2001 and 2003, from largest to smallest.

| <b>Ranking of Committed Juveniles Released by Age:<br/>Groups Experiencing an Increase Between 2001 and 2003</b> |               |                            |
|--|---------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Rank</b>  | <b>Age</b>    | <b>% Change (Increase)</b> |
| 1  | 19 and over   | 118.4%                     |
| 2  | 17-18         | 117.7%                     |
| 3  | 15-16         | 42.1%                      |
| 4  | 14 and under* | 0%                         |

29. Using the % Change in Committed Juveniles Released by Age (Cells E1-E4), rank the groups that experienced a decrease in releases between 2001 and 2003, from largest to smallest.

| <b>Ranking of Committed Juveniles Released by Age:<br/>Groups Experiencing a Decrease Between 2001 and 2003</b> |            |                            |
|---|------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Rank</b>   | <b>Age</b> | <b>% Change (Decrease)</b> |
| 1   | None       | None                       |
| 2   |            |                            |
| 3   |            |                            |
| 4   |            |                            |

- For Questions 30 and 31, use Table 11: Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Committed Juveniles by Type.

30. Using the % Change in Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Type (Cells E1-E6), rank the offense types that experienced an increase between 2001 and 2003, from largest to smallest.

| <b>Committed Juveniles</b>  |                     |                            |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Type:<br/>Offenses Experiencing an Increase Between 2001 and 2003</b> |                     |                            |
| <b>Rank</b>   | <b>MSCO Type</b>    | <b>% Change (Increase)</b> |
| 1   | <b>VOP</b>          | 88.3%                      |
| 2   | <b>Property</b>     | 62.1%                      |
| 3   | <b>Public Order</b> | 29.4%                      |
| 4   | <b>Persons</b>      | 14.0%                      |
| 5   |                     |                            |
| 6   |                     |                            |

31. Using the % Change in Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Type (Cells E1-E6), rank the offense types that experienced a decrease between 2001 and 2003, from largest to smallest.

| <b>Committed Juveniles</b>   |                  |                            |
|--|------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Type:<br/>Offenses Experiencing a Decrease Between 2001 and 2003</b> |                  |                            |
| <b>Rank</b>  | <b>MSCO Type</b> | <b>% Change (Decrease)</b> |
| 1  | <b>CDS</b>       | -11.8%                     |
| 2  | <b>Weapons</b>   | -5.9%                      |
| 3  |                  |                            |
| 4  |                  |                            |
| 5  |                  |                            |
| 6  |                  |                            |

- For Questions 32 and 33, use Table 12: Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Committed Juveniles by Degree.

32. Using the % Change in Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Degree (Cells E1-E6), rank the offense degrees that experienced an increase between 2001 and 2003, from largest to smallest.

| <b>Committed Juveniles</b>  |                        |                            |
|---|------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Degree:<br/>Offenses Experiencing an Increase Between 2001 and 2003</b> |                        |                            |
| <b>Rank</b>   | <b>MSCO Degree</b>     | <b>% Change (Increase)</b> |
| 1   | 1 <sup>st</sup> degree | 266.7%                     |
| 2   | VOP                    | 88.3%                      |
| 3   | DP/PDP                 | 60.9%                      |
| 4   | 4 <sup>th</sup> degree | 20.0%                      |
| 5   | 3 <sup>rd</sup> degree | 5.7%                       |
| 6   |                        |                            |

33. Using the % Change in Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Degree (Cells E1-E6), rank the offense degrees that experienced a decrease between 2001 and 2003, from largest to smallest.

| <b>Committed Juveniles</b>   |                        |                            |
|--|------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Degree:<br/>Offenses Experiencing a Decrease Between 2001 and 2003</b> |                        |                            |
| <b>Rank</b>  | <b>MSCO Degree</b>     | <b>% Change (Decrease)</b> |
| 1  | 2 <sup>nd</sup> degree | -43.3%                     |
| 2  |                        |                            |
| 3  |                        |                            |
| 4  |                        |                            |
| 5  |                        |                            |
| 6  |                        |                            |

34. Looking at Table 13: Committed Juveniles with a Sex Offense Charge in their Court History (Cell C1), describe the change in the number of juveniles with a sex offense charge between 2001 and 2003.

*Camden County has seen a increase in committed juveniles with a Sex Offense charge in their court history between 2001 and 2003.*

35. Looking at Table 8: Average Length of Stay (LOS) of Committed Juveniles Released (Cell C1), describe the change in length of stay of committed juveniles between 2001 and 2003.

*Camden County had a decrease of almost 21% in the average length of stay of committed juveniles released between 2001 and 2003.*

#### **SUMMARY OF THE CHANGE IN COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED BETWEEN 2001 AND 2003**

36. Using the answers from Questions 25-35, and the information in Table 9, Cells G5 and H5 (which provides information on committed juveniles released by gender), describe how the nature of committed juvenile releases has changed between 2001 and 2003.

*The nature of committed juvenile releases changed between 2001 and 2003: More committed juveniles were released to parole supervision than recalled to probation between 2001 and 2003. This information is consistent with the information in the 2003 and 2004 Comprehensive Youth Services Plan.*

*Committed juveniles released by race experienced a decrease. The 'Other' racial group had the most percentage change with African Americans second, Whites third and Hispanic were last.*

*There were no decrease by age of committed juveniles released during 2001 and 2003. The 19 and over and the 17-18 age group had overwhelming increases as compared to the 15-16 age group. The 14 and over age group had a very moderate increase of just 3 percent.*

*Of those committed juveniles released, there were four types of most severe current offenses that experienced an increase. VOP, Property, Public Order and Disorderly Persons, all increased during 2001 and 2003. CDS and Weapons were the only two offenses by type that had moderate increases.*

*Committed juveniles with the most severe current offenses by degrees, all but one had increases. The 2<sup>nd</sup> degree offense had a moderate increase of less than 44 percent. This number when compared to the 2003-2004 Youth Services Plan results, is significantly lower. In the former plan, this degree offense had increased 100 percent. More attention must be directed at curbing the other increasing number of offenses by degrees especially the 1<sup>st</sup> most severe current offense which increased to over 267 percent during this time period.*

*There were more Hispanic females being released as committed juveniles during this time period. Second behind them were African American females. More gender specific programs and services must be directed at these two racial/ethnic groups to curb this upward trend.*

#### **JUVENILE AUTOMATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JAMS)**

- **For Questions 37- 41, use data from the JAMS packet.**

37. Looking at the “Grand Total” in Table 1 (Total Intakes by Program, 2003), and comparing this information with your answers to Question 1 (overall number of probationers released), and Question 18 (overall number of committed juveniles released), describe any differences or similarities between probationers and committed juveniles released to aftercare supervision and admissions to aftercare programs, in terms of overall number of admissions.

*In 2003, Camden County's Youth Services Commission had funded one program called First C through a Grant In Aide allocation from the Juvenile Justice Commission. The total number of intakes for this program was 7. This number was not sufficient to meet the demand of 74 juvenile probationers who were released from residential programs during 2003. Due to the fact that CamdenCounty was the highest sending county of juveniles to JJC facilities, the number of servies for those returning home is clearly not being met. This is a glaring gap in services for this population.*

38. Looking at the “Grand Total” for each gender in Table 2 (Total Intakes by Gender, 2003), the “Total” column in Table 3 (Total Intakes by Race, 2003), and Table 4 (Average Age of Intake Population, 2003) and comparing this information with your answers to Question 2 (characteristics of probationers) and Question 19 (characteristics of committed juveniles), describe any differences or similarities between probationers and committed juveniles released to aftercare supervision and admissions to aftercare programs, in terms of race, gender, and age of youth admitted.

*There are similarities between probationers and committed juveniles releasedd to aftercare supervision and those admitted into the aftercare program. The majority of probationers and committed juveniles are African American males between the age range of 17 and 18 years old. This information is consistent with the information entered into the Juvenile Automated Management System (JAMS).*

39. Looking at the “Total” column of Table 5 (Problem Areas by Program), for calendar years 2000 and 2003 rank the top ten problem areas for aftercare youth as identified by the Juvenile Automated Management System (JAMS), from largest to smallest.

| <b>Ranking of Problem Areas by Program</b> |                                |              |             |                                |              |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>2000</b>                                |                                |              | <b>2003</b> |                                |              |
| <b>Rank</b>                                | <b>Problem Areas</b>           | <b>Total</b> | <b>Rank</b> | <b>Problem Areas</b>           | <b>Total</b> |
| 1  | Personality/Behavior           | 67           | 1           | Personality/Behavior           | 25           |
| 2  | Family Circumstances/Parenting | 65           | 2           | Education                      | 19           |
| 3  | Education                      | 56           | 3           | Peer Relations                 | 13           |
| 4  | Peer Relations                 | 55           | 4           | Vocational Skills/Employment   | 12           |
| 5  | Vocational Skills/Employment   | 42           | 5           | Family Circumstances/Parenting | 10           |
| 6  | Substance Abuse                | 38           | 6           | Substance Abuse                | 3            |
| 7  | Teen Pregnancy                 | 13           | 7           |                                |              |
| 8  | Medical Problems               | 6            | 8           |                                |              |

|    |  |  |    |  |  |
|----|--|--|----|--|--|
| 9  |  |  | 9  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  | 10 |  |  |

39a. How has the ranking of Problem Areas changed between 2000 and 2003? Describe in terms of those Problem Areas that have moved up in rank the most.

*Persnality/Behavior problems remained the same between 2000 and 2003. In 2003, Education moved up one ranking to number two. Peer Relations rose to third and Vocational Skills/Employment also jumped one to fourth ranking. Family Circumstances/Parenting dropped from being number two in 2000 to being number five in 2003. Personality/Behavior and Substance Abuse remained in the same rankings. Teen Pregnancy and Medical Problems did not make the list in 2003.*

40. Looking at the “Total” column of Table 7 (Service Intervention Needed, But Not Available), for calendar years 2000 and 2003 rank the top ten aftercare program service areas that were identified as unavailable by the JAMS, from largest to smallest.

| Ranking of Service Interventions Needed |   |       |      |                              |       |
|---|---|-------|------|------------------------------|-------|
| 2000                                    |   |       | 2003 |                              |       |
| Rank                                    | Service Interventions Needed                      | Total | Rank | Service Interventions Needed | Total |
| 1                                       | After school                                      | 3     | 1    | None Indicated               | None  |
| 2                                       | Academic Education                                | 2     | 2    |                              |       |
| 3                                       | Anger Management Training                         | 2     | 3    |                              |       |
| 4                                       | Counseling/Family                                 | 2     | 4    |                              |       |
| 5                                       | Counseling/Group                                  | 2     | 5    |                              |       |
| 6                                       | Counseling/Individual                             | 2     | 6    |                              |       |
| 7                                       | Medical Care                                      | 2     | 7    |                              |       |
| 8                                       | Role Model/Mentor                                 | 2     | 8    |                              |       |
| 9                                       | Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling (Inpatient)  | 2     | 9    |                              |       |
| 10                                      | Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling (Outpatient) | 2     | 10   |                              |       |

40a. How has the ranking of Service Interventions Needed changed between 2000 and 2003? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Needed that have moved up in rank the most.

*There were no service interventions indicated in 2003. No comparison could be made between 2000 and 2003. However*

41. Looking at the “Total” column of Table 6 (Service Interventions Provided), for calendar years 2000 and 2003 rank the top ten service interventions provided to youth in aftercare, as identified by the JAMS.

| Ranking of Service Interventions Provided |                                |       |      |   |       |
|---|--------------------------------|-------|------|---|-------|
| 2000                                      |                                |       | 2003 |   |       |
| Rank                                      | Service Interventions Provided | Total | Rank | Service Interventions Provided                | Total |
| 1   | Transportation                 | 20    | 1    | Counseling/Group                              | 7     |
| 2   | Counseling/Group               | 19    | 2    | Decision Making Skills Training               | 7     |
| 3   | Counseling/Family              | 16    | 3    | Life Skills Training                          | 7     |
| 4   | Intensive Supervision          | 14    | 4    | Anger Management                              | 6     |
| 5   | Urine Monitoring               | 14    | 5    | Counseling/Individual                         | 6     |
| 6   | Counseling/Individual          | 13    | 6    | Advocacy                                      | 5     |
| 7   | Advocacy                       | 12    | 7    | Counseling/Family                             | 5     |
| 8   | Anger Management               | 11    | 8    | Case Management                               | 4     |
| 9   | Interpersonal Skills Training  | 10    | 9    | Inerpersonal Skills Training                  | 4     |
| 10  | Life Skills Training           | 10    | 10   | Job Placment/Referral Services                | 2     |
|   | Parenting Skills/Training      | 10    |      | Transportation                                | 2     |
|   |                                |       |      | Vocational/Job Readiness/Job Skills (General) | 2     |

41a. How has the ranking of Service Interventions Needed changed between 2000 and 2003? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Needed that have moved up in rank the most.

*Counseling/Group was first in 2003 whereas it was number two in 2000. Decision Making Skills Training was not ranked in 2000 came in at the number two position in the service interventions provided in 2003. Life Skills Training made a tremendous leap from the number 10 position to the third position. Anger Management, Counseling/Individual and Advocacy moved up in 2003 and Interpersonal Skills Training remained at the ninth position for both years. Tying for the tenth position were two job related type service interventions that were provided, Job Placement/Referrall Services and Vocational/Job Readiness/Job Skills. Joining in the tenth ranking for wervices provided was Transportation.*

## CURRENTLY FUNDED PROGRAMS

42. List your County's Aftercare Programs currently funded through the Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC). Give a brief description of the programs with a target population and identify their annual level of service (if applicable). For each program that has been monitored by the County, add the total number of Above Standard (AS), Standard Met (SM), Needs Improvement (NI), and Standard Not Met (SNM) for each section of the monitoring instrument. Enter the number under the corresponding columns in the chart below for each program monitored. For programs that received Needs Improvement or Standard Not Met, state if a plan has been developed to correct the deficiencies.

| AFTERCARE PROGRAMS                 |   |                                  |                   |        |         |    |  |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------|---------|----|--|
| PROGRAM NAME                       | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION/<br>TARGET POPULATION   | ANNUAL<br>LEVEL<br>OF<br>SERVICE | Monitoring Rating |        |         |    | If applicable,<br>has a Plan<br>been<br>developed to<br>correct<br>deficiencies? |
|                                    |   |                                  | AS                | S<br>M | SN<br>M | NI |  |
| Project 1 <sup>st</sup> C          | Provides intensive in-home and group, individual and family therapy, crisis intervention, life skills training, advocacy, recreational activities and community consultation for youth returning from JJC facilities.   | 20                               |                   |        |         |    |  |
| Individual assistance to Aftercare | Provides authorized services to county youth returning to the community from JJC facilities. Services may include anger management classes, transportation, mentoring and etc.  | 30                               |                   |        |         |    |  |
| JMDT Aftercare                     | Tracks the progress of juvenile aftercare releases and provide funding for accessing community-based in order to reduce recidivism for court-involved youth.  | 80                               |                   |        |         |    |  |
| MST Aftercare                      | Aftercare component to the Camden Day and Residential Treatment Center. MST provides up to 5 months of intensive therapy to 40 juveniles. Services include individual, family, group counseling, advocacy, education and vocational assistance, life and social skills training, coordination with Parole and Probation and 24 hour crisis intervention. This program is funded by JJC Formula Grant. | 40                               |                   |        |         |    |  |
|                                    |   |                                  |                   |        |         |    |  |
|                                    |   |                                  |                   |        |         |    |  |

## IMPLICATIONS FOR AFTERCARE PLAN

Extent of Need

43. Using information from your answers to Question 7 (overall change in probationers released to aftercare) and Question 25 (overall change in committed juveniles released to aftercare), describe how your County's need for aftercare programs has changed in recent years.

*The need for aftercare programs in Camden County continues to be in great demand, especially the need for day programs. As indicated, Camden County sends the most juveniles to JJC facilities. Consequently, Camden has a high number of returnees. Although not indicated in this plan, it is suspected that the county also has a high recidivism rate due to the lack of appropriate resources to meet the needs of this population.*

Nature of Need

44. Based on the answers to Question 6 (summary of the nature of probationers released to aftercare in 2003), Question 24 (summary of the nature of committed juveniles released to aftercare in 2003), Question 17 (summary of the change in probationers released between 2001 and 2003), Question 36 (summary of the change in committed juveniles released between 2001 and 2003), Question 38 (characteristics of youth released to aftercare vs. characteristics of youth admitted to aftercare programs), and Question 39 and 39a (top ten problem areas and change in problem areas), what are the characteristics of youth that seem reasonable to address programmatically through your County's aftercare plan?

*The Camden County aftercare plan should address;*

- the increasing needs of female juvenile probationers especially Hispanic and African American females who are increasingly committing more serious types of offenses.*
- the over-representation of African American males as juvenile probationers and committed juveniles.*
- the insufficient number of available aftercare community based programs and services directed at juvenile probationers and committed juveniles. Many of these programs must include in their curriculum age appropriate activities, mental health services which include group, family and individual counseling and multi-systemic therapy. These types of service interventions must be able to impact the increasing types of offenses like Violation of Probation, Public Order type charges, Disorderly Persons and Property Offenses.*

Other Data Reviewed for Extent and Nature of Need - Aftercare

45. What does any other available data tell you about how your County's overall need for aftercare programs has changed in recent years and what are the characteristics of youth that seem reasonable to address programmatically through your County's aftercare plan?

*The 1<sup>st</sup> C Program was monitored by the YSC Monitoring & Evaluation Team in 2005. The program received a satisfactory monitoring rating and it was noted that its services were in great demand by the Judiciary, Probation and Juvenile Parole.*

## RECOMMENDATIONS

46. Looking at your answers to Questions 43, 44 and 45 what are your recommendations for your County's aftercare plan? Why are these recommendations appropriate? What needs and/or gaps in services will each recommendation address?

*Continue to develop more aftercare services for both males and females which includes: GED Preparation; substance abuse treatment and counseling; employment and training opportunities like vocational training and job coaching; independent transitional living services with life skills training strongly embedded in the curriculum, multi-systemic therapy, tutoring and mentoring/life skills services especially for females.*

*Advocate that Probation and Parole connect with the juvenile probationer and parolee at 6 months prior to their release from a JJC program in order to better plan for the youths re-entry into their community.*

*Work closely with local agencies to examine points of entry to develop corrective plans of action to deter juvenile crime.*

## ***An Inquiry Concerning Possible Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Justice Outcomes***

This joint effort was initiated in a letter jointly signed by Chief Justice Poritz, Peter C. Harvey, Attorney General and Howard L. Beyer, Executive Director of the Juvenile Justice Commission. Each County Youth Services Commission (CYSC) was presented with a request to undertake a study of juvenile delinquency outcomes and their relationship to possible racial and ethnic disparities.

Every County Youth Services Commission in the State has been asked to examine data and conduct a critical self-examination that asks whether youth of different racial and ethnic backgrounds receive disparate juvenile justice outcomes. Where there is evidence of such disparities, the Commission's Working Groups were asked to determine the reasons and recommend practical solutions to any problems identified. This study does not presume that disparate outcomes are the product of intentional bias nor does it seek to place blame for societal or systemic problems. Rather, this project is a unified effort to share information, build interagency understanding, and establish collaborative problem solving approaches to address common concerns in a timely fashion and on an ongoing basis as they occur.

Recently, each CYSC submitted a report to a statewide Steering Committee who oversees the inquiry process. The final reports provide information regarding various study methodologies, data analyses and findings. The reports also identify recommendations for improvement at both the local and state levels.

In an effort to integrate the inquiry results and recommendations to be implemented into an ongoing process, each CYSC is now asked to review their county's final report once more and select between 3 – 5 local level recommendations to be implemented within the within the planning years (2006-2008). Next, each county CYSC should identify for each selected recommendation the implementation action steps as well as the person/agency that will take responsibility for carrying out the action. Finally, each action step should be accompanied by a projected completion date.

Using the final racial and ethnic disparity reports, describe all county accomplishments made in 2005. Identify how your county determined solutions to any findings. The attached forms provide space to report this information. Please note that all sections in the forms are expandable.

## *Inquiry Concerning Possible Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Justice Outcomes*

### RECOMMENDATIONS

| <b>Recommendation #1 to be implemented: Undertake a study of adjudicated and/or youth charged with acts of delinquency under the age of 14 at the time of arrest.</b> |   |                      |   |
|---|---|----------------------|---|
| Action Steps  | Name and Affiliation of person to carry out Action Step       | Action Step Due Date | Comments  |
| <b>1. Revisit 2002 data.</b>  | <b>Joseph Gunn, Family Division<br/>Robert Allen, CPAC</b>    | <b>12/01/2005</b>    | <b>29% of initial sample involved youth 14 and younger. Further study required to determine racial composition and relationships.</b> |
| <b>2. Create database for 2002 target population - 14 years and under.</b>  | <b>Joseph Gunn, Family Division<br/>Family Division Staff</b> | <b>01/15/2006</b>    |   |
| <b>3. Collect data on target population from September through November 2005.</b>   | <b>Joseph Gunn, Family Division<br/>Family Division Staff</b> | <b>03/01/2006</b>    |   |
| <b>4. Create database for 2005 target population - 14 years and under.</b>  | <b>Robert Allen, CPAC</b>                                     | <b>05/01/2006</b>    |   |
| <b>5. Publish observations.</b>   | <b>Youth Services Commission</b>                              | <b>06/01/2006</b>    |   |

| <b>Recommendation #2 to be implemented: Standardization, creation of uniform procedures, data collection, and data analysis for juveniles involved with Station House Adjustments and police diversions.</b> |  |                      |  |
|--|--|----------------------|--|
| Action Steps   | Name and Affiliation of person to carry out Action Step                | Action Step Due Date | Comments   |
| <b>1. Review Station House Adjustment survey data from Camden County municipalities.</b>   | <b>Youth Services Commission<br/>Camden County Prosecutor's Office</b> | <b>12/1/2005</b>     | <b>YSC feels that the police diversion is important as it involves juveniles with minor violations of the law that may need greater support, maximizing the use of police level diversions can serve to interrupt the circle of delinquency by</b> |

|  |  |                   |  |
|--|--|-------------------|--|
|  |  |                   | <b>providing early interventions.</b>                  |
| <b>2. Develop standardized Station House adjustment form.</b>      | <b>Camden County Juvenile Aid Officers Association.<br/>Camden County Prosecutor's Office.</b> | <b>03/01/2006</b> | <b>Identify existing model forms in use statewide.</b> |
| <b>3. Create county based Station House adjustment procedures.</b> | <b>Juvenile Aid Officers Association<br/>Prosecutor's Office<br/>Youth Services Commission</b> | <b>06/01/2006</b> |  |
| <b>4. Publish procedures and train local law enforcement.</b>      | <b>Camden County Prosecutor's Office.</b>  | <b>07/01/2006</b> |  |
| <b>5. Collect and analyze data.</b>                                | <b>Youth Services Commission.</b>  | <b>12/31/2006</b> |  |

| <b>Recommendation #3 to be implemented: Conduct countywide focus groups for feedback on DMC/juvenile justice system</b>       |  |                             |  |
|---|--|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Action Steps</b>   | <b>Name and Affiliation of person to carry out Action Step</b> | <b>Action Step Due Date</b> | <b>Comments</b>  |
| <b>1. Connect with faith-and community-based agencies to use as venues, set agenda and date(s) for focus groups to occur.</b> | <b>Youth Services Commission</b>                               | <b>06/30/2006</b>           | <b>Establish guidelines for dialogue and utilize youths to facilitate discussions.</b> |
| <b>2. Advertise event.</b>  | <b>Youth Services Commission</b>                               | <b>06/01/2006</b>           |  |
| <b>3. Collect, analyze and publish data</b>   | <b>Youth Services Commission</b>                               | <b>12/31/2006</b>           |  |
| <b>4.</b>   |  |                             |  |
| <b>5.</b>   |  |                             |  |

| <b>Recommendation #4 to be implemented:</b> |  |                             |                 |
|---|--|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Action Steps</b>                         | <b>Name and Affiliation of person to carry out Action Step</b> | <b>Action Step Due Date</b> | <b>Comments</b> |
| <b>1.</b>                                   |  |                             |                 |
| <b>2.</b>                                   |  |                             |                 |
| <b>3.</b>                                   |  |                             |                 |
| <b>4.</b>                                   |  |                             |                 |
| <b>5.</b>                                   |  |                             |                 |

| Recommendation #5 to be implemented: |   |                      |          |
|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------|----------|
| Action Steps                         | Name and Affiliation of person to carry out Action Step | Action Step Due Date | Comments |
| 1.                                   |   |                      |          |
| 2.                                   |   |                      |          |
| 3.                                   |   |                      |          |
| 4.                                   |   |                      |          |
| 5.                                   |   |                      |          |

*Inquiry Concerning Possible Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Justice Outcomes*

**2005 RACIAL AND ETHNIC DISPARITY ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

| <b>Accomplishments</b>  | <b>Current Status</b>   | <b>Comments</b>  |
|---|---|--|
| <b>1. Undertook and published a 3 month study of adjudicated and/or youth charged with acts of delinquency over the age of 14 at the time of arrest.</b>  | <b>Study to be expanded to include under 14 year olds.</b>  | <b>See recommendation #1.</b>  |
| <b>2. Camden County YSC Racial Disparity sub-committee partnered with Camden City YSC, a community based agency to develop strategies to prevent further minority involvement in juvenile justice system.</b> | <b>Committee meets monthly to discuss status of projects and to make recommendations.</b>   |  |
| <b>3. Completed final Disparities Inquiry report to the Administrative Office of the Court.</b>   | <b>Completed</b>  |  |
| <b>4. Completed three year YSC Plan which incorporates DMC strategies</b>   | <b>Awaiting JJC approval</b>  |  |
| <b>5. Began process to update Community Resource Guide for Family Court staff and for community at large.</b>   | <b>CPAC/YSC established partnerships with Union Organization for Social Services (UOSS), United Way, The Work Group, WIB and Camden City YSC to develop guidelines and funding streams.</b> | <b>Guide will be web-based and in hard cover, and will be kept current on a regular basis.</b> |
| <b>6.</b>   |   |  |
| <b>7.</b>   |   |  |
| <b>8.</b>   |   |  |
| <b>9.</b>   |   |  |
| <b>10.</b>  |   |  |



# VISION 2006

## County of Camden



County: Camden

Original Date: September 15, 2005

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Delinquency Prevention Programs**

- 1 Afterschool/Weekends
  - 2 Mentoring
  - 3 Gender Specific Programming-Females
  - 4 Summer Day Camp
  - 5 Prevention Mini Grant
  - 6 Anger Management
  - 7 Gang Awareness
- \$157,840

**Family Court Diversion Programs**

- 1 Fire Prevention
  - 2 Sex Offender Treatment (Non Adjudicated Youths)
  - 3 Drug & Alcohol Groups
  - 4 Anger Management Groups/Seminars
- \$50,000

**Law Enforcement Diversion Programs**

- 1 Station House Adjustments
  - 2 Law enforcement Diversion Services
  - 3 Community Service Awareness Projects
  - 4 Anger Management Groups/Seminars
- \$5,000

**Family Crisis Intervention Unit**

- 1 FCIU
  - 2 Anger Management Groups/Seminars
  - 3 Gender Specific Programming ( Males & Females)
  - 4
- \$193,298

**Detention Alternative Programs  
(Pre-Adjudicated Youth)**

- 1 Client Specific Services
  - 2 JMDT Coordinator
  - 3 Expeditor
  - 4 In Home Supervision
  - 5 Evening Reporting Center & Day Reporting during Summer
  - 6 Electronic Monitoring
- \$313,485

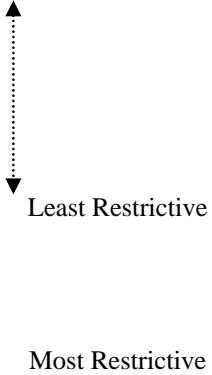
Least Restrictive

Most Restrictive



**Community Based Disposition Options**  
*(Post-Adjudicated Youth)*

- 1 Client Specific Services
  - 2 Mentoring
  - 3 Afterschool/Evening Reporting Services for Upper Age group
  - 4 Non-Residential Gender Specific Programming
  - 5 Sex Offender Treatment
  - 6 Short-term Family Support Monitoring
  - 7 Residential Beds (2 Males 2 Females)
- \$300,300



**Re-Entry Programs**

- 1 Client Specific Services
  - 2 Re-entry Case Management
  - 3 Job Placement/Coaching/Vocational Education/Life Skills
  - 4 Anger Management Groups/Seminar
  - 5 Drug & Alcohol Groups
  - 6 Gang Intervention
  - 7 Multi systemic Therapy (MST)
- \$53,000

**Other: Training**

- 1 Staff & Provider Training/Certification
  - 2 \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3 \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- \$5,000

**(Use additional sheets as necessary)**

## Visions Narrative

The Camden County YSC Planning Sub-Committee held a special meeting to discuss the Vision section of the plan. Each continuum category was discussed using each analysis recommendation to decide what programs and services are needed. This vision provides a very realistic outlook on the gaps and services that will be funded by YSC during the next three years.

Some of the members who participated in this planning process have successful programs and their funding in some cases their services will be provided throughout the 2006-2008 planning period. Although not indicated in the analysis, Camden County wanted to direct more service dollars towards gang abatement. There is an indication that gangs are becoming prevalent in the county and more attention is being directed at curbing some of their activities by providing more positive services that empower families and getting youths more involved in community service activities.

Out of the 40 programs and services on the Vision Chart, 28 are new programs/services. The remaining 12 programs/services have been successful and are considered to be sound program models that are working to decrease the number of youths being placed in JJC programs and facilities. Some of the 28 programs/services will be combined to maximize program dollars, program desirability and outcomes.

A look at each of the categories in the planning continuum shows that:

- In the Delinquency Prevention Program section, along with the two successful programs- After school/Weekend Program and the Prevention Mini-Grant, the group added Anger Management, Gang Awareness, and Mentoring. The Gender Specific Programming for Females was added to this category although it will also provide services in two other categories-Detention Alternative and in Community Based Dispositions. Most of the referrals will be from schools, FCIU, Mobile Response, CMO and JMDT.
- Included in the Law Enforcement Diversion Program section, planning members wanted to address the front entrance where most youth first become involved in the court system by funding two pilot station house adjustment programs. This funding is directed at law enforcement agencies in the county. Also included in this section are Anger Management groups/seminars and the development of community service projects to have youth become more involved in

building neighborhood caring and responsibility. The Law Enforcement Diversion Services simply shows support for the M.A.L.L. Program in Camden City which is at great risk of being terminated due to loss of funding.

- With the Family Crisis Intervention Unit moving from in court to out of court and the funding now being funneled through the YSC, this was added to our continuum. In addition, anger management groups/seminars and as previously mentioned, gender specific programming is also part of this section.
- The Family Court Diversion Program section includes the highly successful Arson Prevention program. New programs/services in this section are Sex Offender Treatment for Non Adjudicated Youths, Drug & Alcohol Groups (something similar to the Narcotics Anonymous model). We are looking at partnering with Municipal Alliances in developing a pilot program. Also included in this section are the Anger Management groups/seminars.
- The Detention Alternative Program section has been guided mostly by the JDAI Steering Committee and their sub committees in determining programs/services are to be provided within the next three years. We kept the JMDT Coordinator, Expeditor, Client Specific Services and Electronic Monitoring. Added were an In Home Supervision and an Evening Reporting Center. All of the programs are directed at the pre-adjudicated youth and decreasing detention overcrowding.
- In the Community Based Disposition Options section, the old programs/services remained-Client Specific Services, Sex Offender Treatment, Intensive Supervision with Specialized Therapy and the Structured Residential Beds. However, with the Structured Residential Beds, they were formerly all male beds; these beds have been changed to 2 male and 2 female beds. We added mentoring, gender specific programming and a short-term family support monitoring service. There are indications that families need to be taught new techniques in dealing with the behaviors of post adjudicated youths.
- Most of the programs and services in the Re-entry section had not changed much, however much emphasis is being placed on case management services, job/vocation skills attainment, anti-drug & alcohol education and gang intervention. The county has seen some success in the multi-systemic therapy services that was provided

through JJDP funding and wanted to continue to service through the next three years. Also continued were the dollars from the Client Specific Services which paid for services to juvenile probationers and parolees.

- Our Other category is for Training. We recognized that information must be updated constantly and we wanted to provide some funding to providers and staff to assist in providing quality services to Camden County youth. These funds are used for scholarships to workshops and to provide training under the Camden County Youth Services Commission.