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BERRIEN COUNTY JUVENILE CENTER
Berrien Center, Michigan



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Evaluation

**1974 SUBGRANT
FINAL EVALUATION REPORT**
**OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS
LANSING, MICHIGAN**

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BERRIEN COUNTY JUVENILE CENTER
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→ 1974

SUBGRANT —
FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

PRESENTED TO
STATE OF MICHIGAN
OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS

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STATE OF MICHIGAN
OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS
Second Floor, Lewis Cass Building
Lansing, Michigan 48913

FORM 138
SUBGRANT
FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

SUBGRANTEE (name & address)

Berrien County Juvenile Court
Courthouse
St. Joseph, Michigan 49085

SUBGRANT AMOUNT

\$220,970

CONTROL NUMBER

16311-1A74

PROJECT NAME

Berrien Juvenile Center

PERIOD OF FUNDING

1-1-74 to 12-31-74

FEDERAL FUNDS EXPENDED

\$171,118.04

INSTRUCTIONS

The final evaluation report is due **60 days** after the termination of the subgrant. Please submit two copies of the report (using this form as a cover sheet) and structure it according to the following format:

Abstract: Restate the goals originally set forth in the project. A goal is a desired result based on current knowledge and values. It is timeless in the sense that as its achievement approaches, it tends to be restated at a higher level of aspiration or a new goal is projected. If the goals of your project have changed since implementation describe them in this abstract.

Achievement: This section should reflect project achievement in relation to the goals as stated in the abstract. If goals were not achieved, state the reasons. It is important that failures as well as successes be objectively reported. If the project has achieved or exceeded its goals, specifically state the method used. Quantitative documentation (e.g. reduction in crime statistics, number of clients enrolled, man hours expended, cost analyses, recidivism rate comparisons, etc.) should be utilized whenever possible. Be specific, but do not submit irrelevant material or voluminous statistics that you have not analyzed.

Evaluation: You are required to evaluate the impact of your project on the criminal justice system. This can be done by the use of impact indicators. An impact indicator is a measure of the effect your project has on the environment or individual. For example, an impact indicator might be the effect your activity has on recidivism; the effect it has on improving the efficiency of any segment of the criminal justice system; the effect your project has on crime statistics; or its effect on community attitudes toward the criminal justice system. You can develop your own impact indicators which expand on the foregoing and give validity to your evaluation. If possible, this evaluation should be supported by statistical data.

Technology Transfer Potential: If your project and its results have potential to be used by other similar agencies, state the way you feel it could be used, by whom, and the benefits other agencies could derive by implementing it.

Note: If your project was funded with Discretionary funds, you are also required to submit two copies to LEAA Regional Office V, Chicago.

CERTIFICATION

Submitted herewith is the sub-grantee's Final Evaluation Report for the project shown above.

 Date 3/30/75
Signature of Project Director

Charles J. Kehoe, Director - Juvenile

Type name and title

Court Services

CC: RPU
LPU

R 11/72

SUMMARY

Beginning with staff training on February 4, 1974, the Berrien County Juvenile Court launched its fifth major program aimed at reducing the high rate of juvenile delinquency in Berrien County. This report reviews the goals, achievements and set backs which characterized the first year of the operations of this project.

- 1) The goals for staff training were met: Training which started February 4, 1974, (one month behind schedule) was made possible by a grant of the Juvenile Services Training Council. The more than 200 hours of instruction which were provided represented one of the most comprehensive programs of education provided for juvenile institution workers anywhere in the United States. Training included a wide range of subjects taught by more than 20 consultants in the fields of Juvenile Justice and related disciplines. Instruction in Guided Group Interaction techniques was provided by consultants from the John Howard Association. Five agencies were invited to have their staff participate in the learning experiences provided.
- 2) The Project started later than scheduled: Training started February 4, 1974 instead of January 1, 1974. The Reception Wing and the Residential Wing admitted their first residents on April 22 and May 7, respectively,

instead of on February 1, 1974. Outside factors were responsible for these delays. These factors included the energy crisis and truck strike which caused delay in the arrival of furniture and other supplies to the Center. The contract to provide training was not signed by the Juvenile Services Training Council until January 17, 1974. There was also a problem in the construction of the kitchen and dining facilities of the Center which delayed licensing by the County Health Department.

- 3) There were problems in program development and accountability related to differences in administrative philosophy. These problems resulted in a change in the Center administration and are associated also with the high rate of staff turnover - 37.5%.
- 4) The period preceding the late summer was characterized by problems of truancy, property damage and other unusual incidents.
- 5) The goal to discontinue the use of the County Jail to detain delinquent youth was not completely achieved. Between January 1, and August 17, 1974, 37 youth were detained in the jail. This was due to the delay in opening of the Center and problems associated with the inexperience of a few Center staff members. With the provision of more training in detention security, these problems were minimized.

- 6) Six weeks of on the job follow up training was provided by a group counseling consultant. This resulted in increased program performance in the Residential Unit and the lessening of many of those problems which affected the program in the opening months of operation.
- 7) A contract to provide education for the youth of the Juvenile Center was signed on June 12, 1974, by the Berrien Intermediate School District and Berrien County. On August 12, 1974, the education program provided by teachers employed by the Intermediate School District replaced the interim program provided by two certified teachers on the Center staff. This education program made the single largest contribution to the Center program during 1974. Progress reports show considerable growth on the part of youth served by this Special Education program.
- 8) A strong recreation program provided physical education, arts and crafts, athletic sports field trips, film shows, concerts and a wide variety of entertainment and cultural activities for the residents of the Center.
- 9) Volunteers have provided regular arts and crafts activities as well as opportunities for residents to participate in many community activities.

- 10) Home visits in which Residential youth participated, together with the many community based activities in which they were involved, provided opportunities for re-integration of youth into community life.
- 11) The goal for participation of Residential youth in the education program of schools in the community was not realized. There has been a need first to consolidate the program in the Center by concentrating all resources internally.
- 12) Because of the delay in the start of the Center program and the need to concentrate all resources in developing the Treatment program and the Reception program, the goal to provide a day care program was not realized during 1974.
- 13) Truancy and assaultive behavior in the institution were considerably reduced in both the Residential and Reception Wings between August and December, 1974.
- 14) The goal to discontinue detention of status offenders by 100% was not fully achieved. The implementation of Shelter Care as an alternative to Detention took place in July of 1974. Since this time, 7 youth have been detained whose only infraction was a status offense.
- 15) The Behavior Modification Program of the Reception Wing was replaced by a Modified Reality Based Group Program upon the recommendation of the John Howard Association.

This was recommended in response to the need for a program that would facilitate a more problem solving orientation. This change also facilitated the goal for the achievement of short term group counseling services for the Reception residents.

- 16) The staff of the Center also participated with the Probation staff in providing after care services for youth who graduated from the Residential program.
- 17) The recidivism rates for the Residential Wing and the Reception Wing were 27% and 31% respectively. This satisfied the goal of 50% recidivism.

Evaluations have been made each month on the progress of the Center to determine how well it has been achieving its goals. Joint committees of citizens and staff have been scrutinizing the various aspects of the programs and the improvements needed.

The administration of the Court, County Commissioners and members of the Citizens' Committee, closely monitor the program of the Center. It is anticipated that through these united efforts, the Center will continue to show growth in the development of a rich program which will help youth who are in trouble and the communities from which they come.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In May of 1970, Berrien County received \$100,000 in an LEAA Discretionary Grant (#70-DF-068) for the planning of a regional juvenile detention and treatment facility for Berrien and Cass Counties.

On June 1, 1971, the Berrien County Board of Commissioners entered into a contract with the John Howard Association for a feasibility and planning survey. The survey report was rendered on December 10, 1971. The John Howard Association recommended the development of a citizens' advisory council, group homes, emergency shelter care facilities, a youth service bureau, a volunteer program, upgraded detention policies and practices, and a 39 bed juvenile facility.

The report was formally accepted by the Region IV Juvenile Planning Committee on March 9, 1972, and adopted by resolution by the Berrien County Board of Commissioners on March 20, 1972. Also on March 20, 1972, the Board of Commissioners authorized the contract for architectural development plans with the architectural firm of Robert B. Cain of Kalamazoo, Michigan.

On June 26, 1972, the John Howard Association was asked to proceed with a feasibility study as to staff and Court needs for a juvenile facility and to work with the architect.

In the spring of 1972, a Director was hired to establish group homes.



Center Construction - June 25, 1973

Construction of the Berrien County Juvenile Center began in January of 1973.

A Director of Juvenile Court Services position was established in early 1973 and filled in May. Also in May, the County established the Berrien County Youth Service and Assistance Bureau, and hired nine staff. This Bureau was funded through a grant from the Office of Criminal Justice Programs.

During the fall of 1973, a grant was written to provide seed money for the new services and programs at the Berrien County Juvenile Center. On January 1, 1975, that grant (#16311-1A74) became effective.



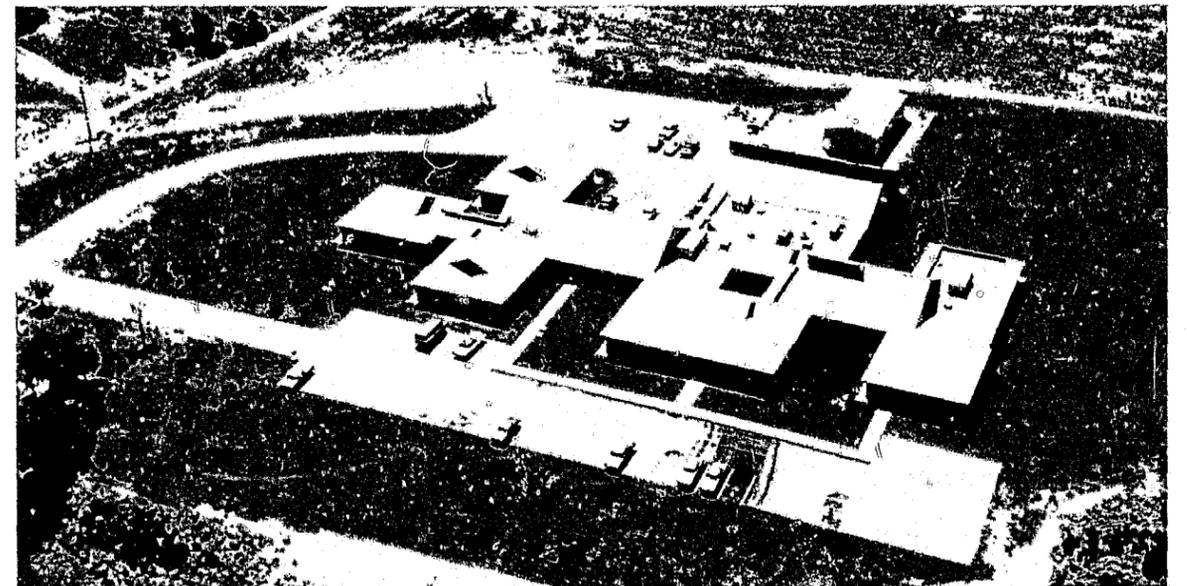
Center Construction - August 3, 1973

Training for Center personnel was made available as a result of a grant from the Michigan Juvenile Services Training Council. Training took place during February of 1974.

On April 22, 1974, the Berrien County Juvenile Center accepted its first residents for care on the reception unit. Residents were accepted into the residential program on May 7, 1974.

This is the final evaluation report on the first year's operation of the Berrien County Juvenile Center.

The reader must recognize that this report will never do justice to the thousands of man hours that went into the planning of a comprehensive program of juvenile justice services. The contributions made by the Berrien County Board of Commissioners, Probate Judges, Law Enforcement Officials, Business people, Citizen Council members, Educators, Juvenile Court Personnel and Office of Criminal Justice Programs staff, are what make this program a reality today. While the bricks and mortar will be the most noticeable contribution, it will always remain the efforts of these people that made the difference in helping Berrien County's children in trouble.



The Center in Operation - August 19, 1974

INTRODUCTION

The Berrien County Juvenile Center is a residential treatment and detention facility founded in Berrien Center, Michigan. The facility is the fifth and largest division of the Berrien County Juvenile Court. It operates with a staff of forty members and has a capacity for forty residents.

Funding was made possible through a grant awarded by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs and State and County Child Care Fund.

A comprehensive training program utilizing the resources of highly qualified consultants in the field of Criminal Justice and other disciplines was made available to the staff through a grant from the Michigan Juvenile Services Training Council.

The Center provides services for a population which includes delinquent youth who need detention care when it is not safe for the youth or the community to leave them in their own homes or other Court programs while they await court dispositions. Services are provided for those also who need a residential setting which provides controls beyond those found in the youths' homes or in other community based programs.

On April 22, 1974, the Reception Wing admitted the first group of residents into the detention program and on May 7, 1974, the Residential Wing admitted the first group of residents into the treatment program. Since these opening events, the Center has experienced what has been described as "the best of times and the worst of times."

The significant causative factors which contributed to the major problems encountered during this first year of operation for the Center included:

- 1) Conflict in administrative philosophy.
- 2) The inexperience of the staff and their initial difficulty in translating the program of training into practice.
- 3) The newness of the facility and the newness of the program.

There were acute problems of runaways, damages, and destruction of Center property, inadequate program development and lack of accountability. The administration of the Center was changed on August 12, 1974, as a corrective measure. The Assistant Director was named Acting Director, and on December 16, 1974, appointed as Director.

The staff turnover rate for 1974 was 37.5 per cent.

A remarkable change in the direction and trend of the program of the Center could be identified during the late summer. The experience the staff had gained by this time began lending a greater measure of stability, growth and effectiveness to the program.

The education program which is under contract with the Berrien County Intermediate School District made what was to become, by the end of 1974, the largest single contribution to the degree of success achieved by the program during 1974.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals and objectives identified for the Center during its first year were:

1. To reduce by 50 per cent the number and/or quality of Berrien County official arrests of juveniles processed through the Center, commonly referred to as "repeaters."
2. To reduce by 100 per cent the number of juveniles detained in the County Jail.
3. To reduce by 100 per cent the number of juveniles detained for acts that would not be crimes if committed by adults.
4. To reduce by 50 per cent the number of juveniles committed to the Department of Social Services and the State Training Schools.
5. To provide residents social, academic, and vocational experience which will enable them to be accepted in the employment and educational structures of the community.
6. To reduce assaultive behavior in the institution.
7. To reduce truancy from the Center.
8. To provide re-integration programs for residents with opportunities to attend school in the community and to participate in furloughs and community activities.
9. To provide "day care" services to juveniles who are under probation supervision or who are experiencing difficulty in school which could lead to further delinquency and re-arrest.

NEW SERVICES

The new services to be provided by the Berrien County Juvenile Center were:

1. A detention and admission screening process based on the Florida detention admission and disposition card, which would more appropriately screen and identify youth who need secure detention.
2. The use of behavior modification techniques in the Juvenile Center as a means of positive reinforcement and control of behavior.
3. The development of a classification system based on the differential diagnosis and treatment model established in New York and California.
This would utilize the Jesness Personality Inventory or the I-Level Classification System.
4. Short term group counseling services for children referred to the Detention Unit.
5. An educational program for all children referred to the Juvenile Center. This would include both educational and vocational training.
6. Reality Based Group Counseling for those children referred to the Residential Unit of the Berrien County Juvenile Center.

7. A day care center approach to be used for those juveniles under Court supervision (Probation) who are having difficulty maintaining themselves in the community but who do not require a residential center or the use of the Detention Center. These children would use the educational and recreational services of the Center on a daily-as needed basis.
8. Attendance in public schools in the community by residents of the Berrien County Juvenile Center - Treatment Unit who do not need the services of the Center's school.
9. Active participation in community activities by residents of the Center who can be released to participate in these activities. (This would include attendance at church services in the community, participation in community events and attendance in sports events throughout the County).
10. "After care" services provided by the child's probation officer. This would provide a means of continuity from the time the child is arrested and admitted to the Juvenile Center through his release and return to the community.
11. A comprehensive volunteer program to assist the Juvenile Center in "in house" and community activities with the youth.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

A. INTAKE

The backbone of sound Court services and detention practices is found in the intake process used by a Court. At any given time, the overall effectiveness of the justice process can be seen in a review of intake statistics.

Where intake is lax and unstructured, many young people are detained who do not need detention and many others who need close supervision or detention are not given the service because of "over populations" or high caseloads.

Even prior to the opening of the Berrien County Juvenile Center, the Juvenile Court took the position that detention and intake practices would reflect the standards and goals established by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. Those are best stated in Standard 8.2 of the Corrections book which states:

"Intake services should be geared to the provision of screening and referral intended to divert as many youngsters as possible from the juvenile justice system and to reduce the detention of youngsters to an absolute minimum."¹

In order to accomplish this goal, the Court developed intake procedures modeled after those used in Arizona (started by Paul Charters, now Chief of Detention - Division of Youth Services - State of Florida) and created additional resources. While it is simple to

say the Court will no longer "accept those cases or detain these", it is often destructive unless other services can be provided as alternatives.

The first step was appropriate education and training in the new techniques to be used. As part of this educational program, Paul Charters spent two and a half days with the staff of the Center teaching effective detention screening techniques and practices. On February 14, 1974, Mr. Charters also participated in an afternoon meeting with law enforcement officials to discuss attitudes and policies of detention. Out of that meeting, the Court prepared intake forms 01, 06, 07 and 08, and the admission cards. (The intake call sheet had been used since the fall of 1973, when the Court implemented a system of 24-hour intake service through the use of tone activated radio pagers). Copies of the forms are found in the Appendix.

The intake process utilizing form BCJC-01 met with mixed reactions because of misunderstandings about the point system. The process itself gives a weighted score to various characteristics listed. On the basis of this form, the intake worker has some idea of the child's potential risk to the community if he is not detained. In some respects, it compares the child to other children who have come to the attention of the intake unit. Despite the educational programs, the newness of this approach met with some resistance both from some Court staff and some law enforcement officials. In one case, it was said that "you have to kill two adults and a chicken" to have enough

points to be detained at the Center. In time, however, the practice was accepted, as Court and Center staff assured those concerned that the form did not make the detention decision, the worker did, and the form was only a tool in the process.

Another area of concern was in the amount of paper work required by police officers at the time of detention. Because law enforcement personnel are already buried in paper work, many of these forms have been reduced in size by the Court.

The key factors in the intake process and forms used are:

- 1) Objective data is used in the detention decision and by all staff. Each shift is required to use the same forms which eliminates different policies being established by different intake personnel.
- 2) The data is available at the time of a hearing which the hearing officer or Judge may also consider in releasing or keeping a youngster in detention.
- 3) It provides for a system of reference in comparing the child's situation to other children.
- 4) It allows for follow-up on youngsters detained and not detained, to more closely study the overall effectiveness of the process.

These intake forms have been found to be most helpful in the above areas.

The second step was in the development of additional resources to provide help for young people who do not require Court services or detention. This process actually began in May of 1973, with the opening of the Youth Service Bureau and in the fall of 1973, with the opening of the Link Crisis Intervention Center. Because of these two resources, services were made available to status cases which, prior to this time were only available from the Court through the petition process.

The impact of the Youth Service Bureau and Link was seen even before the opening of the Center by fewer children being petitioned to Court and detained in 1973 compared to previous years. Since the Center opened and the more formalized policies and procedures developed, the decline has continued. Table XXXVI gives a breakdown of referrals received and detentions compared to arrest from 1968 through 1974.

In addition to these two vital resources, the Court also established six emergency shelter care facilities and began a home detention program in the summer of 1974.

The purpose of the emergency shelter care homes is to provide short-term, community-based, foster care on a local level. Despite the development of emergency shelter care on a regional basis by the Department of Social Services, the demand for shelter care in Berrien County was so great that local homes were found. The homes are administered under the Group Homes Division of the Juvenile

Court and paid \$3.00 per day for empty beds and \$6.60 per day when the beds are used. These homes are used both for delinquent children who cannot stay in their own homes, but who do not require detention; and for youngsters who are dependent, neglected, abused or who have runaway or committed other status offenses.

The Home Detention Program was started to provide close supervision to young people whose homes were adequate, but who required close supervision to remain delinquent free, pending their Court hearing. (Originally started in St. Louis, Missouri, this program has been used heavily by the Court as an alternative to detention.)

The results of these various intake procedures and alternative programs have been encouraging. In a follow-up study of 126 cases not detained at the Juvenile Center, it was found that 37 (29.4%) of these youth committed additional offenses after the initial request for detention by police. Not one youngster was arrested for an offense within 24 hours of the decision not to detain. This finding demonstrates that the statement "the kid is not locked-up and within 24 hours he is out committing crimes again" is simply not true. Only six of the 37 cases not detained had committed new offenses within two weeks after their initial intake. In all, of the 37 youngsters, 13 were later detained on one occasion and 3 were detained on two occasions.

Six youth were not detained for what could be described as "serious acts", four assaults, one armed robbery and one arson. However, it must be noted that the seriousness of the act was of less

degree than the actual legal charge would imply. Also, four of the youth had no prior record with the Juvenile Court. Thus while the charge might appear serious, the actual circumstances of the cases showed otherwise.

Twenty-three (62.1%) of the 37 youth with later petitions had a prior Court record. This finding would indicate that closer screening of juveniles is needed where a prior Court record exists.

Of the 126 not detained 51 (40.5%) had a prior Court record, 75 (59.5%) had no prior record. Of the 51 cases with prior records, 23 (45%) were later petitioned to the Court.

The following is a breakdown of the 51 youth with prior records and their status at the time of the initial detention request:

<u>Status</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Under Probation Supervision	16	31.3
Case Closed	12	23.5
Temporary Ward - Group Home	6	11.8
Youth Service Bureau Case	6	11.8
Department of Social Services Ward	5	9.8
Consent Supervision	2	3.9
Case Pending - Formal Calendar	2	3.9
Temporary Ward - Home on Leave	1	2.0
State Hospital Ward	1	2.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	51	100 %

Emergency Shelter Care has played an important role in diversion of youth from the Juvenile Center. While initial planning was started in early 1974, the actual start of the program was in July of 1974.

Since its beginning, the Shelter Care Program provided temporary care for 44 youth as of December 31, 1974.

The actual costs of the program was \$5,690.67 or \$12.13 per day per child. The average length of stay in 1974 was 10.6 days. The number of child care days was 469 and the average daily population was 3 children.

Through the use of Emergency Shelter Care, many young people have been given help without being exposed to juvenile detention. The cost to tax payers is also a major concern. Emergency Shelter Care has been found to be nearly 60 per cent less than the cost of keeping a child in the Reception Unit of the Juvenile Center.

Home Detention began in Berrien County on June 20, 1974. A temporary employee was hired to work on a full time basis. While it was originally thought that this would be a part time position for a professional person, the thinking was changed to make the position similar to the same classification of a Group Leader II at the Juvenile Center.

During the six months of the program, 42 juveniles were placed in the Home Detention Program. Five youngsters (11.9%) were petitioned to Court during their period of Home Detention supervision. Only one child failed to appear at the Court hearing. Nine of the

forty-two cases were later detained.

While these figures are brief, the success of the program has been acknowledged by the Probate Judges and probation staff, who feel that the close supervision by the Home Detention worker helps many young people past the critical periods.

When a child is placed on Home Detention, the worker sees that child not less than once every other day and usually at least once a day. Caseload size is usually kept to seven to permit the worker the time to see the young people on the daily basis.

The Home Detention Program needs a more defined structure and system of data collection in order to demonstrate its total effectiveness.

As well as developing alternative programs, the Center also studies the time of intake to assure that maximum use is being made of the intake team and that they are available during the peak periods.

Since the opening of the Center, it was found that 138 (79.8%) of the admissions occur between 3:00 P.M. and 11:00 P.M. These include 7:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. days when the Court is open. Cases received during the normal Court hours are referred to the Center for intake screening at 3:00 P.M. Only 35 (20.2%) of the cases are received between 12:00 A.M. and 7:00 A.M. Wednesdays and Fridays were the two busiest days accounting for 42.7% of all intakes. From this data, an intake schedule is developed to provide the necessary services by the most trained staff.

In summary, intake has been found to be the most important part of the Center program as it is here that critical decisions are made and the needs for alternative programs identified.

B. RECEPTION PROGRAM

The Reception Wing of the Center is a fourteen bed unit which, while serving as a temporary hold facility for youth whose cases are pending, also provides a special education program and planned recreation, and arts and crafts activities.

For those youth who are detained, preliminary hearings are usually held within twenty-four hours and always within forty-eight hours.

During 1974, the average length of stay on the Reception Wing was 18 days for males and 9 days for females. The average length of stay for the wing was sixteen days. The projected average length of stay was fourteen days. The longest stays were for youth who had dispositions to the Department of Social Services but for whom it was apparently difficult to find placement. The average length of stay acceptable by national standards is 14 to 21 days.

Population characteristics are as follows:

- 1) 22% were females and 78% were males
- 2) 37% were blacks and 63% were whites
- 3) 86% committed criminal offenses and 14% committed status offenses
- 4) 69% were first admissions and 31% were readmissions.

It is significant that in previous years, the Berrien County Juvenile Home had as high as a 50 to 60% status offender population each year. This made it necessary to use the County Jail because the Juvenile Home was frequently filled with less serious cases and status offenders.

The most dramatic effect in not detaining status offenders has been seen in the reduction of females detained. Previously females constituted up to 40% of the admissions.

In 1974, 20 youth were detained for running away. Four of these were out-of-county youth and nine had previous Court records. Seven should not have been detained. This is a very low rate compared with the 86 admissions of runaways to the old Juvenile Home in 1973. Through the efforts of the Link Crisis Intervention Center, services to runaway youth are being provided outside the Court structure to a much larger degree.

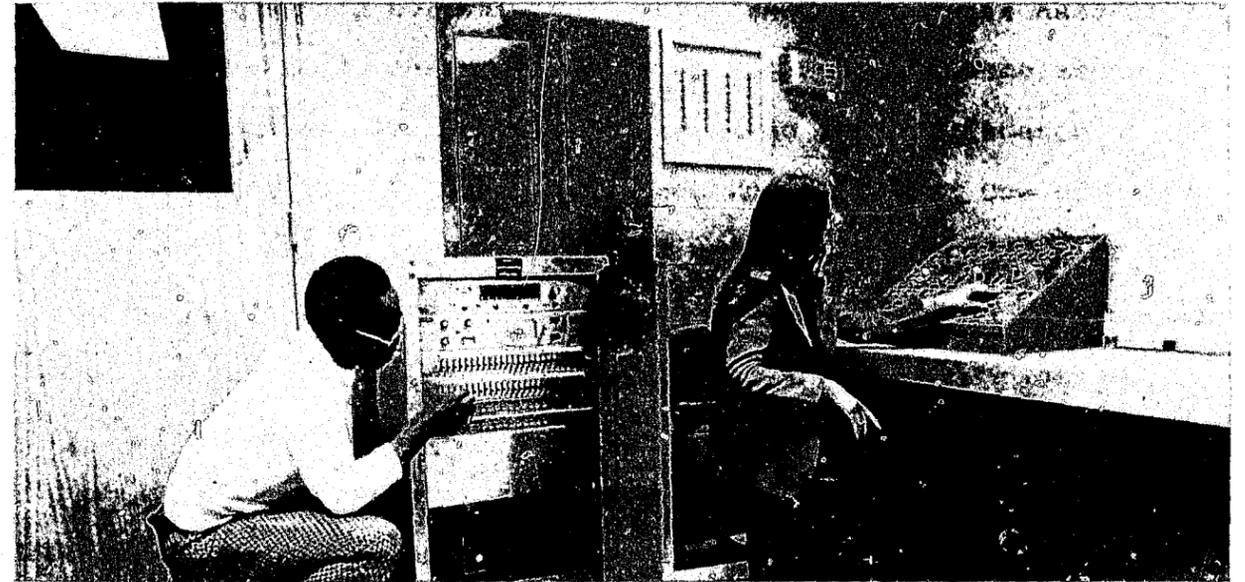
Of 409 recorded requests made to the Juvenile Center for detention, 173 or 42% were detained.

Tables XII through XXVII show breakdowns of admissions to the Reception Wing during 1974. The graphs of Figures 1, 2 and 3 compare the rates of admissions for the months of 1974. The graph of Figure 4 compares the number of status and criminal offenders not detained during 1974. Table XXVIII shows the census breakdown for 1974.

On the Reception Wing, there were 2,758 child care days for the wing. Males constituted 2421 child care days and females had 337 child care days. The average daily population for Reception was 9.5 males, 1.3 females and 10.8 total youth. This is slightly higher than that originally projected for the Center by the John Howard Association in 1971.

The Association had projected an average daily population of six children based on 143 admissions annually.² The increased

average daily population reflects a higher arrest and detention rate and a longer average length of stay. Since the elimination of status offenders has taken place, it is expected that the intake will drop again in 1975. Also, with the addition of new processing procedures, it is expected that the average length of stay will move toward fourteen days.



Control Room - Reception Unit - Berrien County Juvenile Center

On June 19, 1974, the Behavior Modification Program was replaced by a Modified Reality Based Group process on Reception. This was effected in response to the need for a program that would facilitate a more problem solving orientation which utilizes the resources of

both staff and residents in relationships that are more personal, healthy and growth producing. Behavior Modification did not allow for this.

Significant outcomes have been achieved and are observable through the helping, caring and concerned behavior demonstrated towards residents by staff members and among the residents themselves. There has been a remarkable decline in the occurrence of unusual incidents both in seriousness and frequency in this wing.

There have been however, some unfortunate incidents associated with the Reception program. Among them was a disturbance among residents on August 17, 1974, which resulted in the dispatching of three residents to the County Jail upon Court order. One of these residents was waived to Circuit Court and two were returned to the Center within three days. The incident resulted in the termination of one staff member.

There were 12 runaways from the Reception Wing during 1974. These all occurred between April and September. (See Table XXX and Figure 5). This incidence of truancy has been, in part, a function of the low level of security consciousness on the part of a few new staff members. No trancies occurred after the staff were provided additional in-service training on security measures.

While a medical committee was established to organize a plan for the health care of the Reception residents, the full implementation was not realized until early 1975. New admissions to Reception were given physical examinations at Berrien General Hospital which is located next to the Center.

Religious services are provided by the Berrien County Council of Churches and the Light Bearers on a weekly basis.

A fenced recreation yard has been planned for the spring of 1975. The educational program is described later in this report.



Bedroom - Reception Unit - Berrien County Juvenile Center

The purpose of the Reception Wing is to provide a safe and caring facility for young people who need to be detained pending their Court hearing. The program is designed to meet the physical, social and educational needs of young people in its care. It is expected that as time goes on the program will continue to show a steady improvement.

C. RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM

The Residential Wing of the Juvenile Center has a capacity for 26 youth, 17 males and 9 females. Tables I through XII show breakdowns of admissions for this wing. Of the 30 admissions to the wing for 1974:

- 1) 20% were females and 80% were males
- 2) 40% were blacks and 60% were whites
- 3) 80% committed criminal offenses and 20% committed status offenses
- 4) 73% were first admissions and 27% were readmissions.

Table XXIV shows the census breakdown for the year. On the Residential Wing there were 2,059 child care days for the Wing, 1,593 child care days for males and 466 child care days for females. The average length of stay for males was 66 days and the average length of stay for females was 78 days. The average daily population was 8.6 total youth; 6.6 males and 1.9 females.

An overwhelming incidence of truanancies and unusual incidents affected the Residential Program, especially between July and August. Sixty-four per cent of the 25 truanancies occurred in these two months (see Table XXX). There were also many serious behavioral problems including fights and damage to Center property.

An evaluation report on the Residential Wing prepared by the John Howard Association identified weakness in the group structure and a strong need for higher expectations and firmer limits to be set for the groups.

A modification was also made in the vocational program developed on this wing. The original plan provided pay for selected residents who fulfilled work assignments in various departments of the Center. Before a resident could receive employment, he was required to complete successfully a seventeen hour occupational education course and a job interview. Assignments successfully completed were paid for from funds provided by the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

The paid work program was discontinued because it affected the group process negatively through the inequality in the financial and social status which resulted. The assignments which were completed by some residents for pay are still being completed but by all residents and without pay.

Towards the end of the year, and very noticeably in November and December, problems in the Residential program became less frequent and less serious than those which plagued the program during the earlier months. The incidence of runaways and unusual incidents was reduced significantly as is indicated by Tables XXX and XXXI.

School attendance increased to almost 100% and school performance became very significant. It is probably noteworthy that while all the residents were anxious to complete their stay in the program, many of them expressed a desire to continue in the school program. A number of factors might be cited as contributing to the increased efficiency in the Residential program:

- 1) The staff developed better skills in dealing with the residents and their problems. By experience, they have learned to set greater expectations and firmer limits.
- 2) The staff were able to observe, on tours, how similar program modalities work. These included the Adrian Training School Program and the Starr Commonwealth Program for Boys.
- 3) A Team Primacy Concept was adopted.
- 4) In-service Training is scheduled for staff on a regular basis.
- 5) For six weeks beginning October 15, 1974, a consultant was provided for the Residential staff. This consultant, who resided at the Center, helped staff to identify the sources of some of the most crucial problems and important approaches to preventing as well as treating these problems. During these six weeks, the consultant provided the staff feedback on their performance and therefore facilitated greater growth. By participating with them, he was an example for the staff to follow.
- 6) One hour has been added to the school day, thus making it possible to provide residents more educational experiences and one more hour of structured programming.

Many educational and recreational activities were planned for the residents. Some of these provided opportunities for field trips, tours and projects in the community. Provisions were made for weekly furloughs to offer the residents an opportunity to become gradually reintroduced into community life for successful adjustment.

Plans to provide opportunities for residents to attend school in the community while in the Juvenile Center were not realized. Because the program started behind schedule and because of other difficulties encountered in the attempt to consolidate what had been started, plans for community school involvement of residents have been postponed.

Preparation for community life is achieved through a peer group process designated as Reality Based Group Counseling. This is based on the belief in the potential of adolescent peers to help themselves and others. Attempts are made to provide an environment in which residents learn to substitute negative, hurting attitudes and behaviors for constructive helping, caring relationships. They learn to accept responsibility for their behavior and to demonstrate responsible behavior. As they continue to explore new ways of coping with their problems, they develop greater self-esteem and lose their small feelings. They learn to internalize their new experiences and change themselves and their values.

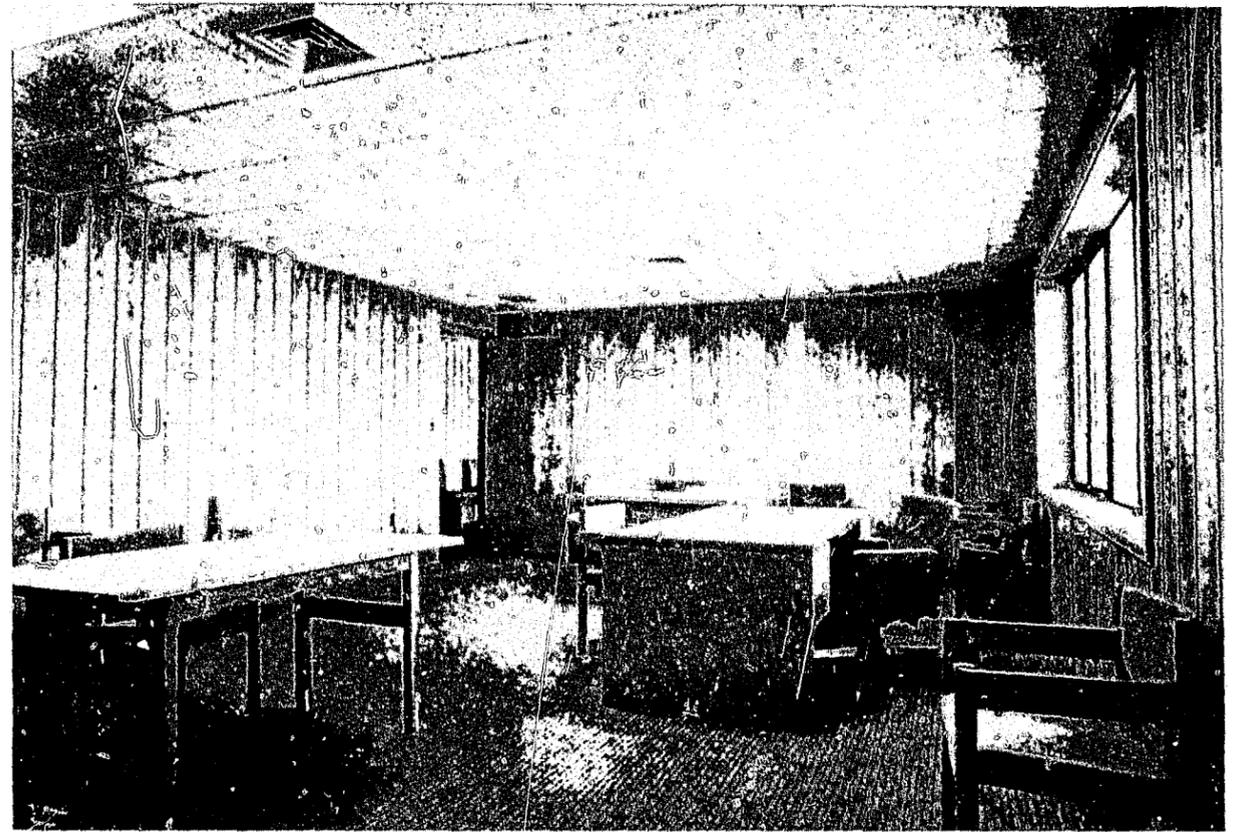
Each group meets for one and one half hours, five nights each week during which time group members give and receive help from the total group membership. Training in the use of this Reality Based

Group process was provided by the John Howard Association. This group approach has been used in many correctional institutions for juvenile delinquents as well as in some school systems. Reports on the success of such programs are encouraging.

All residents admitted into the Residential program during 1974 were released during the same year. The present adjustment of 23% of the group is very poor or unsatisfactory. No report is available on the adjustment of 18% of the group. However, reports indicate that 59% of the group are adjusting very well both in the community and at school.

It is important to recognize that before a young person is committed to the residential unit, a case staffing must be held with input of any Court division which has had contact with the child.

The purpose of the staffing is to develop a plan based on the child's needs and to discuss the value of various programs from least restrictive to most restrictive. Other community agencies such as the Department of Social Services and Mental Health, can also be invited to participate. Once a plan has been discussed, a recommendation is made to the Judge who makes the final disposition.



Courtroom - Berrien County Juvenile Center

If a young person is committed to the Residential Wing of the Center, monthly progress hearings are held in the Courtroom at the Center. All the members of a young person's group participate in the hearing as well as key staff.

This approach has been found to be most helpful in involving all residents in the Court process.

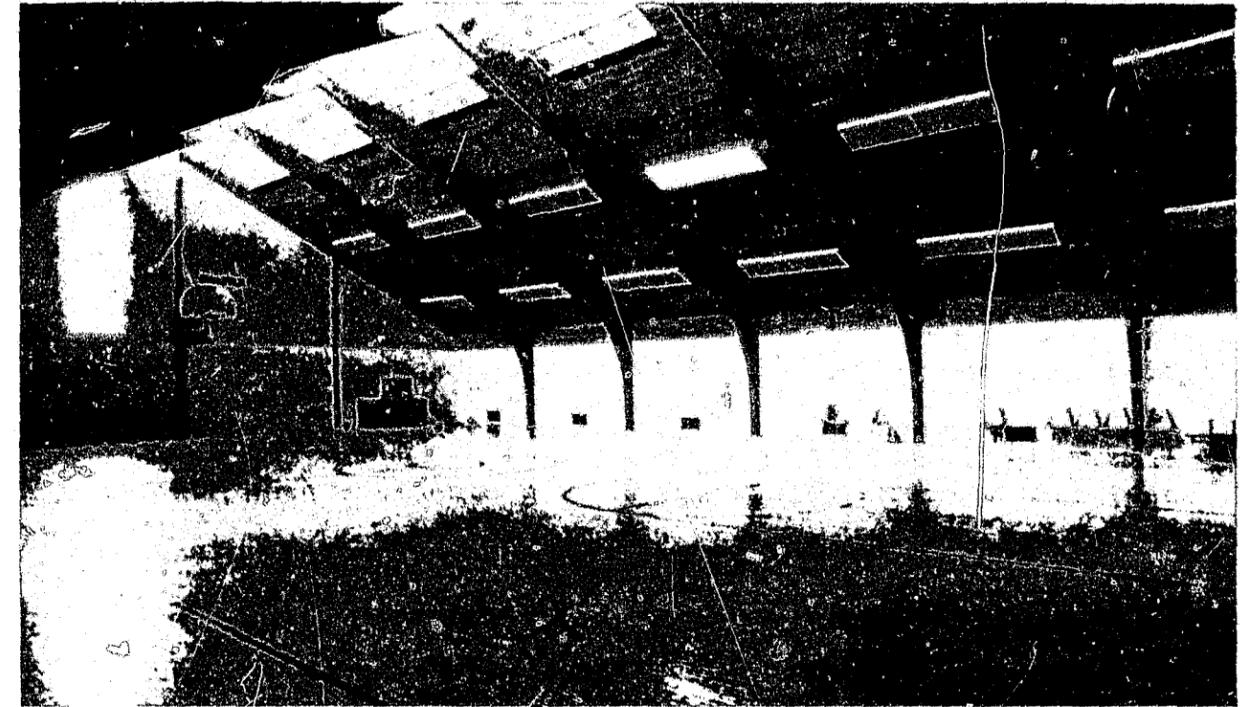
D. EDUCATION PROGRAM

Classroom instruction for youth on both the Residential Wing and the Reception Wing was provided by Center personnel until August 12, 1974. Classes were taught by two Center staff members who are certified to teach. This was only a temporary measure designed to operate until a contract was entered into between the Berrien County Juvenile Court and the Berrien County Intermediate School District.

This contract was signed on June 28, 1974, and on August 12, 1974, the Intermediate School District assumed full responsibility for the total education program of the Center.



Classroom - Residential Unit - Berrien County Juvenile Center



Gym - Berrien County Juvenile Center

The Center Education Department has four certified teachers. One of these has the responsibility for coordinating the program and serving as a liaison between the Intermediate School District Community Schools and the Center Education Department.

The Education Department of the Center provides a variety of teaching techniques and skills as well as a highly motivated environment to satisfy the academic needs of residents.

Instruction is provided in five basic areas: Reading, Vocational Experience, Science - Social Studies, Communication Skills and Mathematics. Physical Education is also an integral part of the education program but is provided by the Center Recreation Director.

The education program, while being a group program, is also an individualized Special Education Program.

The teachers in the Residential School program have certification as regular teachers and also certification for Special Education and Emotionally Impaired. (E.I.)

All Residential students receive diagnostic pre-tests. The results are used by an Educational Planning and Placement Committee (which includes a school psychologist) in determining behavioral objectives. When residents graduate from the program, post tests are administered to determine academic growth in the Center Education Program.

On the Residential Wing, 83% of the residents successfully met the behavioral objectives or were progressing normally toward achievement of the objectives. Seventeen per cent did not meet the objectives or had made little or no progress towards achieving the objectives. Progress reports for the Residential students are shown in Tables XXXII, XXXIII, and XXXIV.

Plans were not realized for youth in the Residential Wing of the Center to attend regular classes in public schools while they were still participating in the treatment program. It was felt that the extension of the Center education program into the public school should be delayed until the Center program had achieved a higher level of development and stability.

E. JESNESS INVENTORY AND BEHAVIOR CHECKLIST

The Intake Officer for the Center administers the Jesness Inventory and Behavior Checklist to all youth who are accepted into the Residential Wing as well as to those youth for whom requests are made by Probation Officers. The interpretations of these instruments provide valuable data on the problems of the youth and serve as a good basis for treatment plans for the youth in the group program. In the future, post-tests on these instruments might provide a valid index of the reduction in delinquency among youth served by the Residential Treatment Program.



Charles Kehoe welcomes Dr. Carl Jesness to the Berrien County Juvenile Center,

F. THE DAY CARE PROGRAM

In the grant application, plans were made to develop a day care probation program which would maximize the use of the Center while providing a service to young people who would be considered "borderline" in their community progress.

This plan was not realized during the first grant year. The reasons were as follows:

- 1) Delay in program schedule
- 2) Failure to achieve the anticipated level of program development by the summer of 1974
- 3) The need to develop stable counseling groups within the residential unit by the fall of 1974

Serious questions have been raised by Center consultants and top administration as to the feasibility of mixing residential and non-residential youth in such a small setting. At this point in time, emphasis is on fully developing the residential program and developing more positive resources for youth in the community.

G. VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

The use of volunteers in correctional facilities, while not a new concept, has never reached its full potential. In fact, the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals stated: "Correctional systems have hidden themselves and their problems behind walls, legal procedures and fear tactics for many years. To the maximum possible extent, citizens have been systematically excluded."³

While a volunteer program started on a small scale at the former Berrien County Juvenile Home, it was a goal of this project to establish a comprehensive volunteer program within the Juvenile Center. Emphasis was directed toward "in house" programs during the first year.

A team of five volunteers provided a rich program of Arts and Crafts for the residents of the Center on a regular basis.

One volunteer participated in the Reception Program while fulfilling field work requirements for Southwestern Michigan College.

A Rotary Club member and a business man of Berrien Springs participated in the re-integration program of the Residential Wing by involving Center youth in the activities of his business and the Rotary Club. This project lasted four months.

During the course of the year, other volunteers have provided special programs, projects and activities.

It is expected that as the number of residents increases, the volunteer program will expand to offer more opportunities for the young people.

PERSONNEL

The Berrien County Board of Commissioners created forty (40) new positions and classifications for the Berrien County Juvenile Center in December of 1973. In an effort to fill these positions, more than 200 employment applications were reviewed and nearly 100 candidates interviewed by the Juvenile Court Personnel Advisory Committee. The Personnel Advisory Committee is composed of Court staff, Citizen Council members, County Commissioners and selected specialists in particular fields.

During 1974, the Center experienced a 37.5% turn over in staff. While most changes resulted from personnel taking on new jobs, five staff were discharged during the year for various reasons.

After the Center programs reached a higher level of stability in the early fall of 1974, a decline was noted in the turn over rate. There was never a time in 1974, when all forty positions were filled.

The responsibility of screening candidates for positions at the Center is of great importance as it will affect the residents more than any other factor. Through the efforts of the Citizens Council and the Berrien County Personnel Department, efforts are made on a continuing basis to recruit personnel who can help and care for children in trouble.

It was recognized that staff development must play a key role in the organization of the Center. A grant of \$5780 was awarded to Berrien County by the Michigan Juvenile Services Training Council.

The grant provided for over 200 hours of educational programs for new staff. This training was done in February of 1974 at the Berrien County Juvenile Center. Classes covered the following subjects:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Empathy Training | Adolescent Psychology |
| Human Growth & Behavior | Theories of Juvenile Delinquency |
| Interviewing Techniques | Behavior Modification |
| Minority Awareness | Management Training |
| Recreation Therapy | Jesness Inventory |
| Juvenile Justice & Services in Berrien County | |
| Detention Climate and Security | |
| Overdose Aid and First Aid Instruction | |
| Reality Based Group Counseling | |

Instructors included: Dr. Carl Jesness, California; Paul Charters, Florida; Professor Harvey Treger, Illinois; Amos Moore, Illinois; Harold Dyer, Michigan; Dr. Ruth Murdock, Michigan; Dr. Lloyd Blithwaite, Michigan; Frank Petrock, Michigan; Milton Robinson, and Ralph Bonner, Michigan; Ira Schwartz, Illinois; Curt Harstad, Illinois; Dr. James Bristor, Michigan; and numerous local agency, Court and law enforcement personnel.

The training was intensive and complete, but it was found that the 200 hours of training nearly "burned out" staff because it was provided in such a short period. However, because the County was opening a new facility, it was felt that this would probably be the only chance the staff would have to learn as an

entire group and thus the program was developed.

In-service training is being planned to further reinforce what was learned initially and to bring new employees up to date on what new practices and techniques are being used and what the Center expects from them in the way of job performance.

All staff are given written evaluations when they have completed their six month probationary period and annually after that.

As per the rules of the Department of Social Services, staff must meet minimum qualifications to be hired and have an annual physical examination.

Team meetings are held weekly to discuss program planning, progress of residents, personnel issues and concerns and potential problems. The team primacy concept has been found to be most helpful in the overall improvement of Center communications.

In addition to the training provided locally, selected staff also participate in the training conducted by the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan and other state-wide organizations.

The resolution of many of the Center's initial problems is directly related to the overall growth of the staff and their willingness to stick to it when the going was rough. The Court recognizes and acknowledges the staff's efforts and willingness to participate in the program.

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND CITIZEN ACTION

Without the support of the public for a sound program, the Berrien County Juvenile Center would not be a reality today.

Through the efforts of the Juvenile Court Citizens Advisory Council for Berrien County, the Area Resources Improvement Council and numerous service clubs and organizations, juvenile services have been able to make major advances forward in Berrien County.

Currently, in addition to the Citizens Advisory Council at large, the Center also has a Division Committee, Medical Committee and an Educational Committee, working to help the Center grow and improve. In 1975, a food service committee will also become a reality. All of these committees are made up of citizens who care about kids and want to do something to help.

In order to maintain the interest of the public, a public information program using the film "Children in Trouble - Alternatives to a National Scandal" has also been initiated.



"Children in Trouble" - The Film Makers, Inc.

CONTINUED

1 OF 3

Between September and December, 1974, more than 1,000 people saw this film in Berrien County alone. Court staff are usually available to answer questions after the film.

The news media in Berrien County and South Bend, Indiana, has also been most interested in the Court's programs and has given wide coverage to the Center's activities.

Too frequently, professionals in the correctional field forget that it is the tax payer who is paying the bill and that the public has a right to know the public's business. It has been said that the greatest single need in the delinquency and crime field is for a better informed and involved public who will support sound programs and provide the tools necessary to do the job. This statement has been found to be true in Berrien County - when the public has the facts, it usually makes the right decisions.

Members of the County Board of Commissioners and Citizens Advisory Council have 24 hour pass permits to any juvenile program, operated by the Court, without prior notice. The purpose behind this policy is to insure that all Court programs are closely monitored by the people who pay the bills.

Public information will remain a major objective of the Berrien County Juvenile Court. Tours are scheduled on a regular basis through the Center as well as Center staff accepting requests for talks to groups who are interested in the problems of today's young people.



J. Howard Edwards congratulates new officers of the Juvenile Court Citizens Advisory Council
(From the left: Mrs. Margaret Clarke, President; Rev. Timothy Knauff, Vice-President; and Mrs. Mary DeFoe, Secretary)



Nehemiah "Don" Mead (left) is introduced as the new Director of the Berrien County Juvenile Center by Charles Kehoe, Hon. Zoe S. Burkholz and Hon. Ronald H. Lange (far right)

EVALUATION

The evaluation of the Berrien County Juvenile Center is based on how well it was able to reach the stated goals and objectives of the grant application.

- 1) Initial statistics seem to indicate that through the Center programs, fewer than 50% of the youth released are being re-petitioned to the Juvenile Court. A longer period of follow-up is needed to further study this area. Through the efforts of alternative programs, many youngsters continue to be diverted from the Juvenile Justice process, thus allowing more time for those children who need Court services.
- 2) As has been previously mentioned, the jailing of juveniles did not stop entirely in 1974. However, a major reduction was seen. The Court is dedicated to making this goal a reality.
- 3) Status cases have been all but eliminated from juvenile detention since July of 1974. Only those out-of-state runaways who refuse to cooperate with the police by not giving their names and addresses are lodged. All local status cases are handled through alternative services.

- 4) The reduction in commitments to the Department of Social Services has nearly reached its goal. The actual reduction was five fewer commitments than in 1973.
- 5) Residents are provided social, academic and some pre-vocational training.
- 6) Assaultive behavior will be reduced even to a greater degree in the second year as the program reaches a higher level of stability.
- 7) Truancies have shown a marked decline since the Fall, and hopefully will decrease as time goes on.
- 8) Re-integration programs have not been developed because of the delay in program development.
- 9) Day care probation has also been postponed to give complete attention to the development of the Center programs.

In addition to the more objective evaluation based on previously stated goals and objectives, the Juvenile Court actively seeks the reactions of the residents to Center programs. Whenever possible (young people released immediately following their Court Hearing do not have the opportunity to complete the questionnaire) residents released from the Reception Unit are asked to complete a written evaluation on their care at the Center.

To date, fifty young people have completed the evaluation. The results of the evaluations indicate that 86% of the youth felt

their treatment by staff was "good", 14% rated staff treatment as "fair".

Asked if they liked the food, 62% said yes, 22% no and 16% did not respond.

The recreation program was rated good by 56%, fair by 10% and poor by 20%. The remaining 14% either did not respond or did not participate in the program.

The young people rated the Arts and Crafts program as follows: good 60%, fair 10%, poor 4%, did not participate 14%, no response 8%.

The education program was rated good to fair by 74% of the residents and poor by 16%, 10% either did not respond or did not participate.

When a youngster completes the evaluation, it is immediately placed in a sealed envelope and sent to the Director of Juvenile Court Services for his review. Young people are advised that they do not have to sign their name if they do not wish.

This evaluation process helps the administration of the Court and the Juvenile Court Judges to be aware of pending problems, needed changes and areas of praise and recognition for staff. The evaluations are used to bring suggestions to staff for additional programs, as well.

The most important factor, however, is that it gives the young resident a chance to react in writing to his care while at the Juvenile Center.

In summary, it can be said that the Center reached the majority of its stated goals and objectives during its first year of operation. Even greater growth towards the goals and objectives is expected in 1975.

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER POTENTIAL

The information contained in this report can be developed in other communities in Michigan. None of the programs noted herein are native only to Berrien County. They have all been shown to be successful in other parts of Michigan, the Midwest and the United States.

Whether the information herein is transferred to other departments, Courts or agencies, and accepted when received, depends largely on the agency. There has been resistance to the new programs in Berrien County by some, but resistance to change is a natural reaction of all human beings. The main difference in getting programs off the ground or not, rests with Judges and Juvenile Court Administrators who must decide if resistance and resistance to change alone will dictate which programs begin and which do not.

As administrators, criminal justice professionals must learn never to allow their staffs to underestimate their own potential for accepting new programs. Nor should we believe that what we are attempting to do is a secret which the public is not interested in hearing. Developing programs is more simple than preparing the way.

FINAL EXPENDITURE SUMMARY

The original amount of the subgrant was \$232,600. This amount was to cover the costs of 22 personnel, equipment costs and consultant's fees.

Because not all positions were filled and because the hiring of Center personnel took place 30 days behind schedule, a considerable cost savings was found in the line item for personnel costs.

Equipment was included in the grant because the child care fund does not cover capital expenditures. It has been noted that additional equipment should have been included in the budget, especially for the educational program. However, many of these needs were not recognized until the Center was in operation for a period of time.

Contractual service for training in reality-based group counseling, provided by the John Howard Association, was under budgeted and thus a grant adjustment was written to provide for additional funds in this line item. The additional funding was used for the on-site consultant who assisted in correcting many of the Center's problems in the late summer and early fall of 1974.

The balance of unexpended grant funds was \$42,468.84. On the following page is a breakdown of actual costs of this project.

ACTUAL COST BREAKDOWN

BERRIEN COUNTY JUVENILE CENTER GRANT

1974

<u>EXPENSES</u>		<u>PERCENT OF TOTAL</u>
Personnel	\$157,072.00	82.6%
Contractual	13,022.87	6.9%
Equipment	20,036.29	10.5%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL COST	\$190,131.16	100.0%

.....

<u>SOURCE OF FUNDS</u>		<u>PERCENT OF TOTAL</u>
Federal	\$171,118.04	90.0%
State	9,506.56	5.0%
County	9,506.56	5.0%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$190,131.16	100.0%

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APPENDIX

A. FIGURES

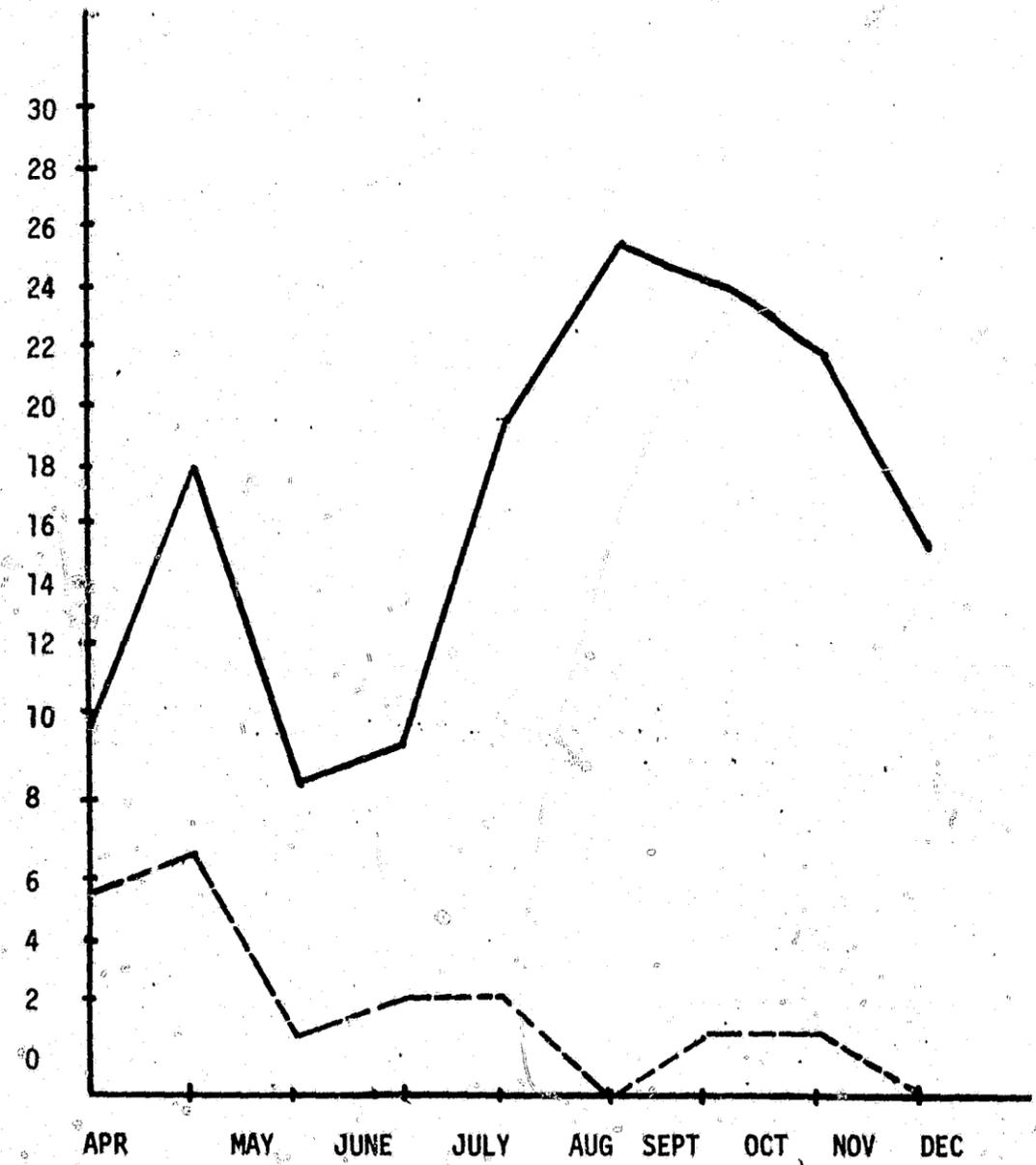


FIG. 1 Criminal and Status offenders detained in the Reception Wing from April to December

Criminal offenders _____
 Status offenders - - - - -

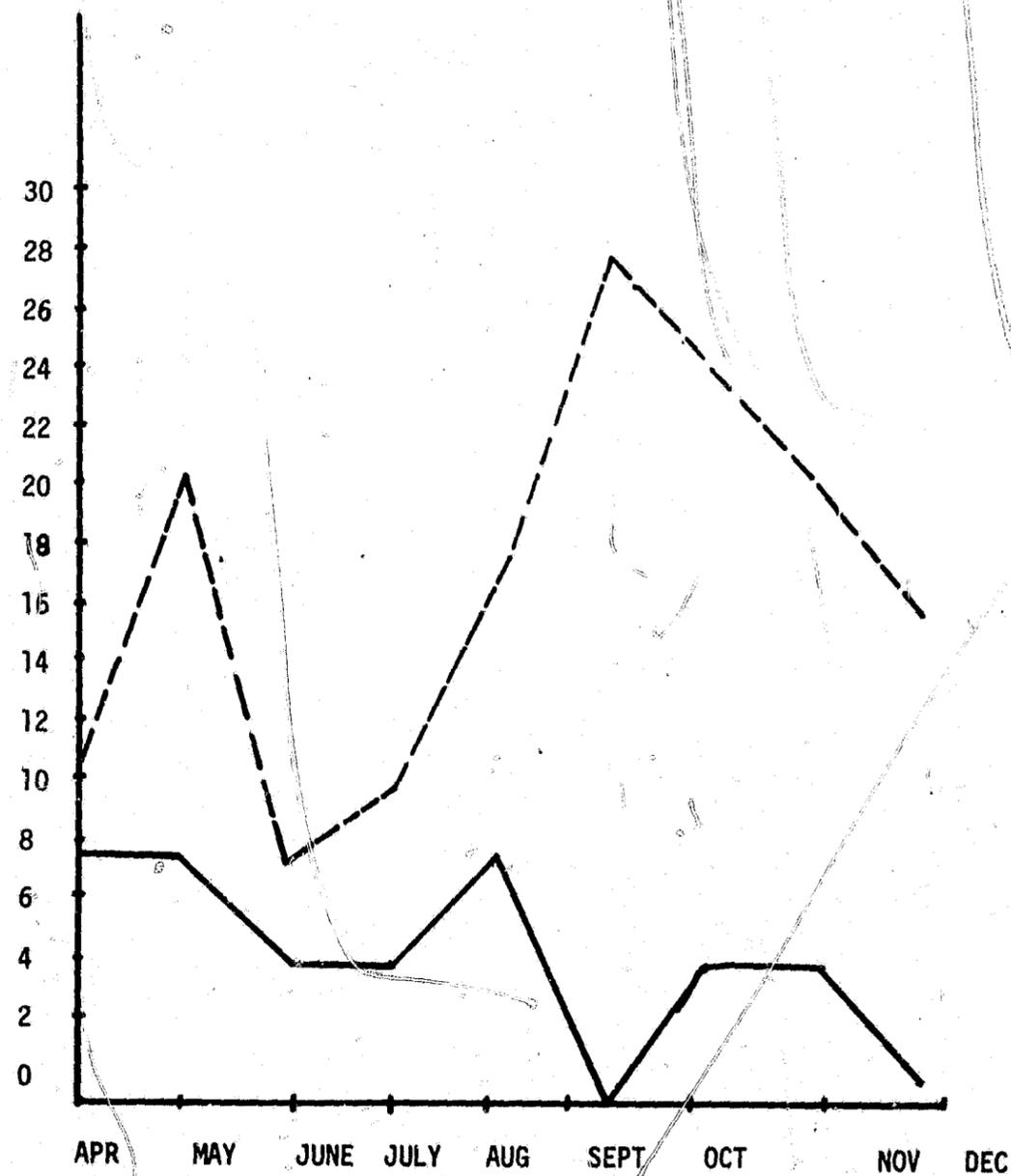


FIG. 2 Male and Female offenders detained in the Reception Wing from April to December

Female _____
 Male _____

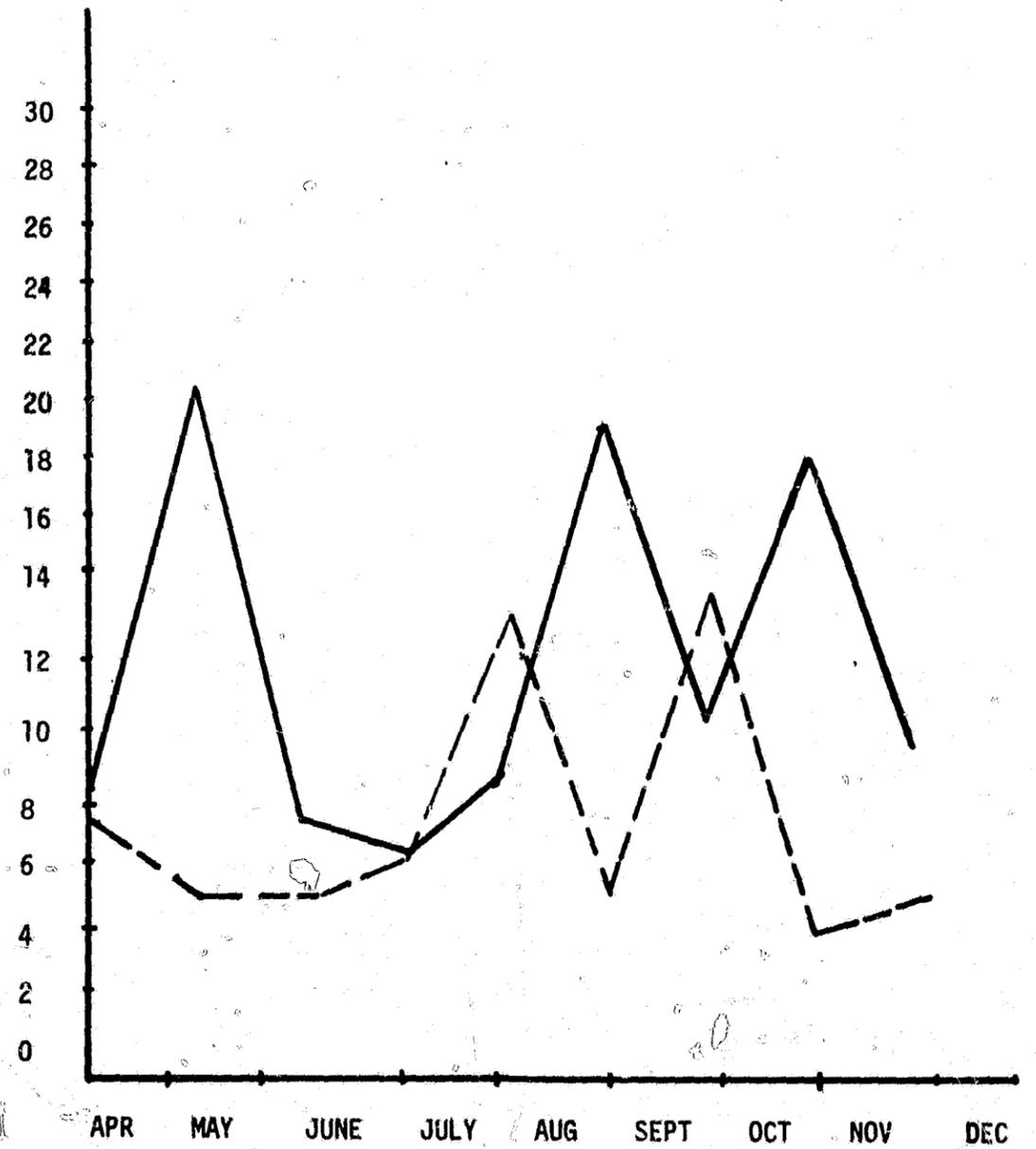


FIG. 3 Offenders detained according to race in the Reception Wing from April to December

White _____
Black - - - - -

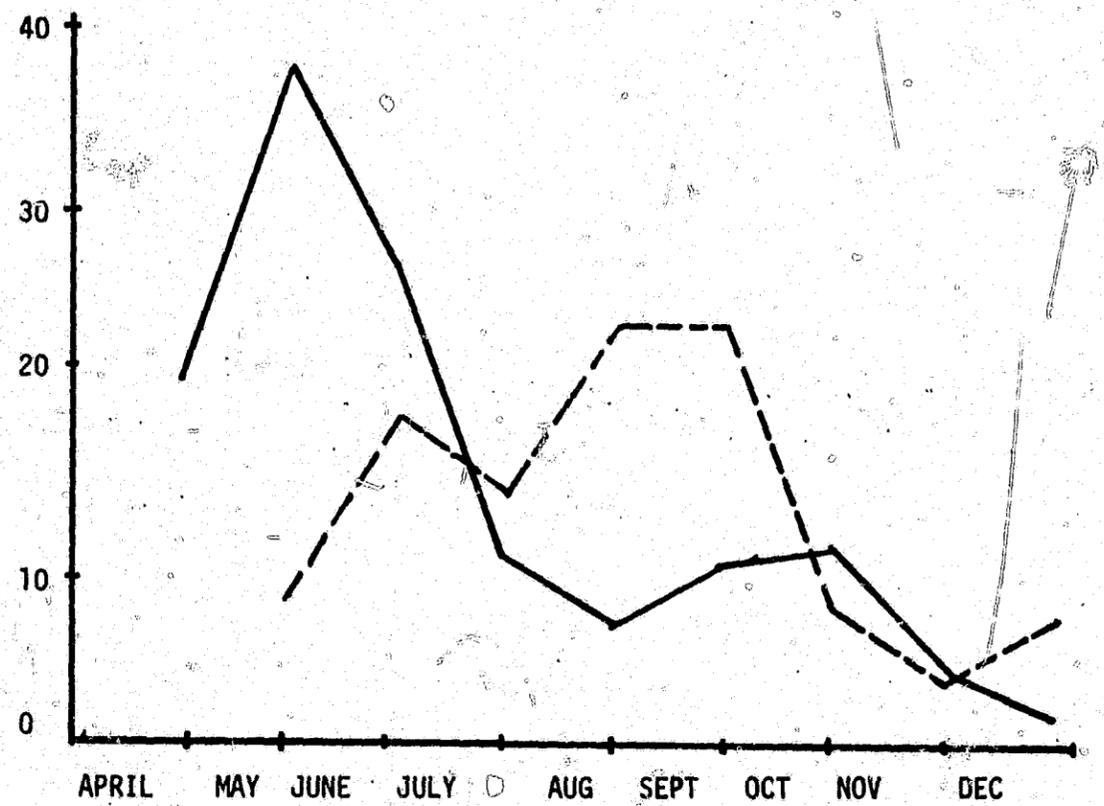


FIG. 4 Criminal and status offenders not detained. Calls received from the police April to December

Status offenders _____
Criminal offenders - - - - -

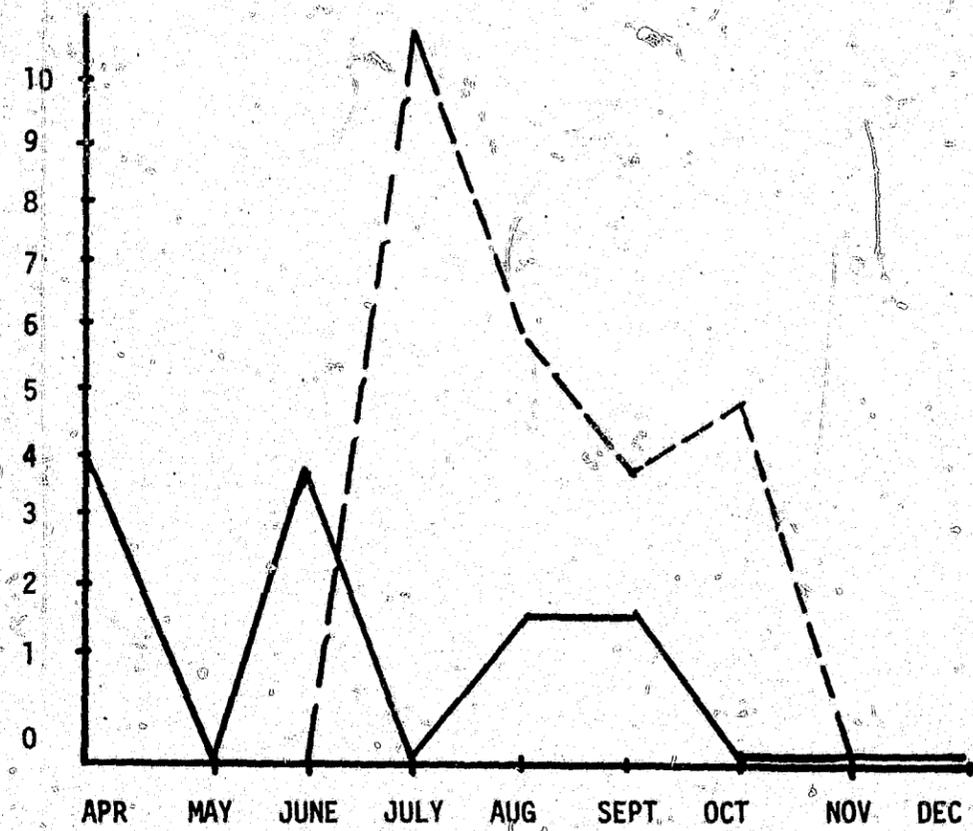


FIG. 5 Runaways from the Juvenile Center from April to December

Residential Reception _____
Residential Reception _____

B. TABLES

TABLE I
RESIDENTIAL ADMISSIONS
STATUS AND CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR
APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE 1974--MALES

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>STATUS OFFENSES</u>	<u>CRIMINAL OFFENSES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
APRIL	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
MAY	0 (0%)	4 (80%)	4 (80%)
JUNE	0 (0%)	1 (20%)	1 (20%)
Total Intake	0 (0%)	5 (100%)	5 (100%)

TABLE II
RESIDENTIAL ADMISSIONS
STATUS AND CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR
APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE 1974--FEMALES

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>STATUS OFFENSES</u>	<u>CRIMINAL OFFENSES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
APRIL	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
MAY	2 (67%)	0 (0%)	2 (67%)
JUNE	1 (33%)	0 (0%)	1 (33%)
Total Intake	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)

TABLE III
RESIDENTIAL ADMISSIONS
STATUS AND CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR
JULY, AUGUST & SEPTEMBER 1974--MALES

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>STATUS OFFENSES</u>	<u>CRIMINAL OFFENSES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
JULY	1 (100%)	6 (40%)	7 (43%)
AUGUST	0 (0%)	3 (20%)	3 (19%)
SEPTEMBER	0 (0%)	6 (40%)	6 (38%)
Total Intake	1 (100%)	15 (100%)	16 (100%)

TABLE IV
RESIDENTIAL ADMISSIONS
STATUS AND CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR
JULY, AUGUST & SEPTEMBER 1974--FEMALES

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>STATUS OFFENSES</u>	<u>CRIMINAL OFFENSES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
JULY	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	1 (33.3%)
AUGUST	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	1 (33.3%)
SEPTEMBER	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	1 (33.3%)
Total Intake	2 (100%)	1 (100%)	3 (100%)

TABLE V
RESIDENTIAL ADMISSIONS
STATUS AND CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR
OCTOBER, NOVEMBER & DECEMBER 1974--MALES

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>STATUS OFFENSES</u>	<u>CRIMINAL OFFENSES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
OCTOBER	0 (0%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)
NOVEMBER	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
DECEMBER	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total Intake	0 (0%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)

TABLE VI
RESIDENTIAL ADMISSIONS
STATUS AND CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR
APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE 1974--MALES AND FEMALES

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>STATUS OFFENSES</u>	<u>CRIMINAL OFFENSES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
APRIL	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
MAY	2 (67%)	4 (80%)	6 (75%)
JUNE	1 (33%)	1 (20%)	2 (25%)
Total Intake	3 (100%)	5 (100%)	8 (100%)

TABLE VII
RESIDENTIAL ADMISSIONS
STATUS AND CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR
JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1974--MALES AND FEMALES

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>STATUS OFFENSES</u>	<u>CRIMINAL OFFENSES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
JULY	2 (67%)	6 (37.5%)	8 (42%)
AUGUST	0 (0%)	4 (25%)	4 (21%)
SEPTEMBER	1 (33%)	6 (37.5%)	7 (37%)
Total Intake	3 (100%)	16 (100%)	19 (100%)

TABLE VIII
RESIDENTIAL ADMISSIONS
STATUS AND CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR
OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, & DECEMBER 1974--MALES AND FEMALES

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>STATUS OFFENSES</u>	<u>CRIMINAL OFFENSES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
OCTOBER	0 (0%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)
NOVEMBER	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
DECEMBER	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total Intake	0 (0%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)

TABLE IX
RESIDENTIAL ADMISSIONS
STATUS AND CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR
APRIL THROUGH DECEMBER 1974--MALES

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>STATUS OFFENSES</u>	<u>CRIMINAL OFFENSES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
APRIL-JUNE	0 (0%)	5 (22%)	5 (20%)
JULY-SEPTEMBER	1 (100%)	15 (65%)	16 (67%)
OCTOBER-DECEMBER	0 (0%)	3 (13%)	3 (13%)
Total Intake	1 (100%)	23 (100%)	24 (100%)

TABLE X
RESIDENTIAL ADMISSIONS
STATUS AND CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR
APRIL THROUGH DECEMBER 1974--FEMALES

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>STATUS OFFENSES</u>	<u>CRIMINAL OFFENSES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
APRIL-JUNE	3 (60%)	0 (0%)	3 (50%)
JULY-SEPTEMBER	2 (40%)	0 (0%)	3 (50%)
OCTOBER-DECEMBER	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total Intake	5 (100%)	0 (0%)	6 (100%)

TABLE XI
RESIDENTIAL ADMISSIONS
STATUS AND CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR
APRIL THROUGH DECEMBER 1974--MALES AND FEMALES

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>STATUS OFFENSES</u>	<u>CRIMINAL OFFENSES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
APRIL-JUNE	3 (50%)	5 (21%)	8 (27%)
JULY-SEPTEMBER	3 (50%)	16 (67%)	19 (63%)
OCTOBER-DECEMBER	0 (0%)	3 (13%)	3 (10%)
Total Intake	6 (100%)	24 (100%)	30 (100%)

TABLE XII
 1974 JUVENILE CENTER ADMISSIONS
 RESIDENTIAL UNIT

MONTH	MALE	FEMALE	BLACK	WHITE	CRIMINAL	STATUS	1ST ADM.	RECID.
MAY	4	2	3	3	4	2	6	0
JUNE	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	0
JULY	7	1	1	7	6	2	8	0
AUGUST	3	1	2	2	4	0	3	1
SEPTEMBER	6	1	4	3	6	1	3	4
OCTOBER	3	0	2	1	3	0	0	3
YEARLY TTL.	24	6	12	18	24	6	22	8

*THERE WERE NO ADMISSIONS TO THE RESIDENTIAL UNIT OF THE BERRIEN COUNTY JUVENILE CENTER BEFORE MAY OF 1974, AND AFTER OCTOBER OF 1974.

TABLE XIII
RECEPTION ADMISSIONS
STATUS AND CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR
APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE 1974--MALES

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>STATUS OFFENSES</u>	<u>CRIMINAL OFFENSES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
APRIL	0 (0%)	9 (27%)	9 (26%)
MAY	1 (100%)	17 (52%)	18 (53%)
JUNE	0 (0%)	7 (21%)	7 (21%)
Total Intake	1 (100%)	33 (100%)	34 (100%)

TABLE XIV
RECEPTION ADMISSIONS
STATUS AND CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR
APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE 1974--FEMALES

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>STATUS OFFENSES</u>	<u>CRIMINAL OFFENSES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
APRIL	6 (43%)	1 (25%)	7 (39%)
MAY	6 (43%)	1 (25%)	7 (39%)
JUNE	2 (14%)	2 (50%)	4 (22%)
Total Intake	14 (100%)	4 (100%)	18 (100%)

TABLE XV
RECEPTION ADMISSIONS

STATUS AND CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR
JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER 1974--MALES

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>STATUS OFFENSES</u>		<u>CRIMINAL OFFENSES</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>Detained</u>	<u>Not Detained</u>	<u>Detained</u>	<u>Not Detained</u>	<u>Detained</u>	<u>Not Detained</u>
JULY	1 (50%)	5 (55.5%)	8 (17%)	12 (22.2%)	9 (18%)	17 (27%)
AUGUST	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	15 (33%)	21 (38.9%)	15 (32%)	21 (33.3%)
SEPTEMBER	1 (50%)	4 (44.5%)	23 (50%)	21 (38.9%)	24 (50%)	25 (39.7%)
Total Intake	2 (100%)	9 (100%)	46 (100%)	54 (100%)	48 (100%)	63 (100%)

TABLE XVI
RECEPTION ADMISSIONS

STATUS AND CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR
JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER 1974--FEMALES

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>STATUS OFFENSES</u>		<u>CRIMINAL OFFENSES</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>Detained</u>	<u>Not Detained</u>	<u>Detained</u>	<u>Not Detained</u>	<u>Detained</u>	<u>Not Detained</u>
JULY	2 (40%)	6 (28.6%)	2 (33%)	2 (33.3%)	4 (36%)	8 (29.6%)
AUGUST	3 (60%)	7 (33.3%)	4 (67%)	2 (33.3%)	7 (64%)	9 (33.3%)
SEPTEMBER	0 (0%)	8 (38.1%)	0 (0%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0%)	10 (37.1%)
Total Intake	5 (100%)	21 (100%)	6 (100%)	6 (100%)	11 (100%)	27 (100%)

TABLE XVII
RECEPTION ADMISSIONS

STATUS AND CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR
OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, & DECEMBER 1974--MALES

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>STATUS OFFENSES</u>		<u>CRIMINAL OFFENSES</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>Detained</u>	<u>Not Detained</u>	<u>Detained</u>	<u>Not Detained</u>	<u>Detained</u>	<u>Not Detained</u>
OCTOBER	1 (33%)	5 (62%)	20 (40%)	2 (18%)	21 (39%)	7 (37%)
NOVEMBER	2 (67%)	2 (25%)	16 (32%)	3 (27%)	18 (35%)	5 (26%)
DECEMBER	0 (0%)	1 (13%)	14 (28%)	6 (55%)	14 (26%)	7 (37%)
Total Intake	3 (100%)	8 (100%)	50 (100%)	11 (100%)	53 (100%)	19 (100%)

TABLE XVIII
RECEPTION ADMISSIONS

STATUS AND CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR
OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, & DECEMBER 1974--FEMALES

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>STATUS OFFENSES</u>		<u>CRIMINAL OFFENSES</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>Detained</u>	<u>Not Detained</u>	<u>Detained</u>	<u>Not Detained</u>	<u>Detained</u>	<u>Not Detained</u>
OCTOBER	1 (100%)	8 (67%)	3 (37%)	6 (75%)	4 (44%)	14 (70%)
NOVEMBER	0 (0%)	3 (8%)	4 (50%)	1 (12.5%)	4 (44%)	4 (20%)
DECEMBER	0 (0%)	1 (25%)	1 (13%)	1 (12.5%)	1 (12%)	2 (10%)
Total Intake	1 (100%)	12 (100%)	8 (100%)	8 (100%)	9 (100%)	20 (100%)

TABLE XIX
RECEPTION ADMISSIONS

STATUS AND CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR
APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE 1974--MALES AND FEMALES

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>STATUS OFFENSES</u>		<u>CRIMINAL OFFENSES</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>Detained</u>	<u>Not Detained</u>	<u>Detained</u>	<u>Not Detained</u>	<u>Detained</u>	<u>Not Detained</u>
APRIL	6 (40%)	20 (26%)	10 (27%)	0 (0%)	16 (31%)	20 (19%)
MAY	7 (47%)	37 (45%)	18 (49%)	8 (31%)	25 (48%)	45 (42%)
JUNE	2 (13%)	24 (29%)	9 (24%)	18 (69%)	11 (21%)	42 (39%)
Total Intake	15 (100%)	81 (100%)	37 (100%)	26 (100%)	52 (100%)	107 (100%)

TABLE XX
RECEPTION ADMISSIONS

STATUS AND CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR
JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER 1974--MALES AND FEMALES

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>STATUS OFFENSES</u>		<u>CRIMINAL OFFENSES</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>Detained</u>	<u>Not Detained</u>	<u>Detained</u>	<u>Not Detained</u>	<u>Detained</u>	<u>Not Detained</u>
JULY	3 (50%)	11 (36.7%)	10 (19%)	14 (23.4%)	13 (22%)	25 (27.8%)
AUGUST	3 (50%)	7 (23.3%)	19 (36%)	23 (38.3%)	22 (37%)	30 (33.3%)
SEPTEMBER	0 (0%)	12 (40%)	24 (45%)	23 (38.3%)	24 (41%)	35 (38.9%)
Total Intake	6 (100%)	30 (100%)	53 (100%)	60 (100%)	59 (100%)	90 (100%)

TABLE XXI
RECEPTION ADMISSIONS

STATUS AND CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR
OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER 1974--MALES AND FEMALES

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>STATUS OFFENSES</u>		<u>CRIMINAL OFFENSES</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>Detained</u>	<u>Not Detained</u>	<u>Detained</u>	<u>Not Detained</u>	<u>Detained</u>	<u>Not Detained</u>
OCTOBER	2 (50%)	13 (65%)	23 (39%)	8 (42%)	25 (43%)	21 (54%)
NOVEMBER	2 (50%)	5 (25%)	20 (35%)	4 (21%)	22 (33%)	9 (23%)
DECEMBER	0 (0%)	2 (10%)	15 (26%)	7 (37%)	15 (24%)	9 (23%)
Total Intake	4 (100%)	20 (100%)	58 (100%)	19 (100%)	62 (100%)	39 (100%)

TABLE XXII
RECEPTION ADMISSIONS
STATUS AND CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR
APRIL THROUGH DECEMBER 1974--MALES

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>STATUS OFFENSES</u>		<u>CRIMINAL OFFENSES</u>		<u>Detained</u>	<u>Not Detained</u>
	<u>Detained</u>	<u>Not Detained</u>	<u>Detained</u>	<u>Not Detained</u>		
APRIL-JUNE	1 (17%)	(N/A)	33 (25%)	(N/A)	34 (25%)	(N/A)
JULY-SEPTEMBER	2 (33%)	9 (53%)	46 (36%)	54 (83%)	48 (36%)	63 (77%)
OCTOBER-DECEMBER	3 (50%)	8 (47%)	50 (39%)	11 (17%)	53 (39%)	19 (23%)
Total Intake	6 (100%)	17 (100%)	129 (100%)	65 (100%)	135 (100%)	82 (100%)

* N/A Not Available

TABLE XXIII
RECEPTION ADMISSIONS
STATUS AND CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR
APRIL THROUGH DECEMBER 1974--FEMALES

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>STATUS OFFENSES</u>		<u>CRIMINAL OFFENSES</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>Detained</u>	<u>Not Detained</u>	<u>Detained</u>	<u>Not Detained</u>	<u>Detained</u>	<u>Not Detained</u>
APRIL-JUNE	14 (70%)	(N/A)	4 (22%)	(N/A)	18 (47%)	(N/A)
JULY-SEPTEMBER	5 (25%)	21 (64%)	6 (33%)	6 (43%)	11 (29%)	27 (57%)
OCTOBER-DECEMBER	1 (5%)	12 (36%)	8 (45%)	8 (57%)	9 (24%)	20 (43%)
Total Intake	20 (100%)	33 (100%)	18 (100%)	14 (100%)	38 (100%)	47 (100%)

TABLE XXIV
RECEPTION ADMISSIONS
STATUS AND CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR
APRIL THROUGH DECEMBER 1974--MALES AND FEMALES

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>STATUS OFFENSES</u>		<u>CRIMINAL OFFENSES</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>Detained</u>	<u>Not Detained</u>	<u>Detained</u>	<u>Not Detained</u>	<u>Detained</u>	<u>Not Detained</u>
APRIL-JUNE	15 (60%)	81 (61%)	37 (25%)	26 (25%)	52 (30%)	107 (45%)
JULY-SEPTEMBER	6 (24%)	30 (24%)	53 (36%)	60 (57%)	59 (34%)	90 (38%)
OCTOBER-DECEMBER	4 (16%)	20 (15%)	58 (39%)	19 (18%)	62 (36%)	39 (17%)
Total Intake	25 (100%)	131 (100%)	148 (100%)	105 (100%)	173 (100%)	236 (100%)

*N/A Not Available

TABLE XXV

1974 JUVENILE CENTER ADMISSIONS
RECEPTION UNIT

MONTH	MALE	FEMALE	BLACK	WHITE	STATUS	CRIMINAL	1ST ADM.	RECID.	**AVE. OI SCORE
APRIL	9	7	7	9	6	10	15	1	35
MAY	18	7	5	20	7	18	23	2	33
JUNE	7	4	5	6	2	9	8	3	36
JULY	9	4	6	7	3	10	7	6	45
AUGUST	15	7	13	9	3	19	12	10	40
SEPTEMBER	24	0	5	19	0	24	15	9	29
OCTOBER	21	4	14	11	2	23	13	12	42
NOVEMBER	18	4	4	18	2	20	16	6	38
DECEMBER	14	1	5	10	0	15	11	4	38
YEARLY TTL.	135	38	64	109	25	148	120	53	37

*THERE WERE NO ADMISSIONS TO THE BERRIEN COUNTY JUVENILE CENTER BEFORE APRIL OF 1974.

** BERRIEN COUNTY JUVENILE CENTER RECEPTION FORM--BCJC-01 (INTAKE CHECKLIST)

TABLE XXVI
ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES
JUVENILE CENTER 1974

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>RECEPTION</u>		<u>RESIDENTIAL</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>ADMISSIONS</u>	<u>RELEASES</u>	<u>ADMISSIONS</u>	<u>RELEASES</u>	<u>ADMISSIONS</u>	<u>RELEASES</u>
APRIL	16	4	0	0	16	4
MAY	25	21	6	0	31	21
JUNE	11	16	2	0	13	16
JULY	13	20	8	2	21	22
AUGUST	22	15	4	5	26	20
SEPTEMBER	24	22	7	8	31	30
OCTOBER	25	29	3	5	28	34
NOVEMBER	22	21	0	4	22	25
DECEMBER	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>21</u>
TOTAL	173	163	30	30	203	193

TABLE XXVII
INTAKE ADMISSION TIMES--1974
APRIL-DECEMBER

<u>TIME ADMITTED</u>	<u>MON.</u>	<u>TUES.</u>	<u>WED.</u>	<u>THURS.</u>	<u>FRI.</u>	<u>SAT.</u>	<u>SUN.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
PM ADMISSIONS								
3:00	5	5	4	7	6	2	4	40
4:00	2	1	4	0	3	2	1	13
5:00	1	3	6	3	0	5	0	18
6:00	1	2	0	3	1	0	0	7
7:00	4	1	5	3	5	0	2	20
8:00	2	3	2	1	4	4	1	17
9:00	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	5
10:00	0	2	1	3	0	1	2	9
11:00	1	0	0	2	4	2	0	8
Total PM Adm.	16	19	29	23	25	16	10	138
<u>TIME ADMITTED</u>	<u>MON.</u>	<u>TUES.</u>	<u>WED.</u>	<u>THURS.</u>	<u>FRI.</u>	<u>SAT.</u>	<u>SUN.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
AM ADMISSIONS								
12:00	2	1	0	1	2	0	1	7
1:00	0	1	2	0	5	0	0	8
2:00	1	1	5	1	3	0	0	11
3:00	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
4:00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
5:00	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
6:00	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
7:00	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Total AM Adm.	6	6	9	2	11	0	1	35
Total Adm. AM & PM	22	25	38	25	36	16	11	173

* Calls between 7:01 A.M. and 2:59 P.M. were counted with 3:00 P.M. calls.

TABLE XXVIII
RECEPTION CENSUS--1974

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>CHILD CARE DAYS</u>		
APRIL	65 (2.7%)	62 (18.5%)	127 (4.6%)
MAY	303 (12.5%)	80 (23.7%)	383 (13.8%)
JUNE	284 (11.7%)	51 (15.1%)	335 (12%)
JULY	250 (10.3%)	25 (7.4%)	275 (9.9%)
AUGUST	212 (8.8%)	63 (18.7%)	275 (9.9%)
SEPTEMBER	249 (10.3%)	3 (0.9%)	252 (9%)
OCTOBER	353 (14.6%)	24 (7.1%)	377 (13.6%)
NOVEMBER	329 (13.6%)	28 (8.3%)	357 (13.6%)
DECEMBER	376 (15.5%)	1 (0.3%)	377 (13.6%)
Total	2421 (100%)	337 (100%)	2758 (100%)

TABLE XXIX
RESIDENTIAL CENSUS--1974

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>CHILD CARE DAYS</u>		
MAY	61 (3.8%)	50 (10.7%)	111 (5.4%)
JUNE	133 (8.3%)	70 (15%)	203 (9.9%)
JULY	246 (15.5%)	88 (18.9%)	334 (16.2%)
AUGUST	357 (22.4%)	104 (22.3%)	461 (22.4%)
SEPTEMBER	244 (15.3%)	53 (11.4%)	297 (14.4%)
OCTOBER	271 (17%)	73 (15.7%)	344 (16.7%)
NOVEMBER	212 (13.3%)	28 (6%)	240 (11.7%)
DECEMBER	69 (4.4%)	0 (0%)	69 (3.3%)
Total	1593	466	2059

TABLE XXX

RUNAWAYS FROM THE JUVENILE CENTER

APRIL TO DECEMBER 1974

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>RECEPTION</u>	<u>RESIDENTIAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
APRIL	4 (33.3%)	0 (0%)	4 (10.8%)
MAY	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
JUNE	4 (33.3%)	0 (0%)	4 (10.8%)
JULY	0 (0%)	10 (40%)	10 (27%)
AUGUST	2 (16.7%)	6 (24%)	8 (21.6%)
SEPTEMBER	2 (16.7%)	4 (16%)	6 (16.2%)
OCTOBER	0 (0%)	5 (20%)	5 (13.5%)
NOVEMBER	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
DECEMBER	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total	12 (100%)	25 (100%)	37 (100%)

TABLE XXXI

REPORTED UNUSUAL INCIDENTS AT THE CENTER

APRIL TO DECEMBER 1974

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>RECEPTION</u>	<u>RESIDENTIAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
APRIL	6 (13.3%)	0 (0%)	6 (5.3%)
MAY	11 (24.4%)	2 (2.9%)	13 (11.5%)
JUNE	9 (20%)	3 (4.4%)	12 (10.6%)
JULY	3 (6.7%)	16 (23.5%)	19 (16.8%)
AUGUST	4 (8.9%)	23 (33.8%)	27 (23.9%)
SEPTEMBER	3 (6.7%)	5 (7.4%)	8 (7.1%)
OCTOBER	4 (8.9%)	12 (17.7%)	16 (14.2%)
NOVEMBER	2 (4.4%)	7 (10.3%)	9 (7.9%)
DECEMBER	3 (6.7%)	0 (0%)	3 (2.7%)
TOTAL	45 (100%)	68 (100%)	113 (100%)

TABLE XXXI

PROGRESS REPORT: RESIDENTIAL STUDENTS

AUGUST 12 to SEPTEMBER 27

STUDENTS	READ.	MATH.	LANG.	PRE-VOC.	AFFECTIVE
M.T.	A 8		A 8	A 2	B 9
N.W.	A 8		B 2	A 2	B 9
C.R.	B 3		B 2	B 3	B 9
J.H.	B 2		B 2/3	B 3	C 3
F.B.	A 9		B 2	B 3	B 9
R.F.	B 3/4		B 2/4	B 3	B 9
G.K.	B 2/3		B 3	C 3	C 3
K.S.	A 8		A 8	A 2	B 9
D.P.	B 2		B 4	A 2	B 9
C.M.	B 4/9		B 4/9	B 2	B 9
R.F.	B 2/3		B 2/3	B 2	B 9

- A- Objectives successfully met.
- B - Progressing normally toward achievement of objective.
- C - Has not met objective, little or no progress.

- 0. Irregular attendance.
- 1. Frequent tardies.
- 2. Needs additional motivation.
- 3. Attitude needs improvement.
- 4. Needs one-to-one instruction.
- 5. Objectives and goals set too high.
- 6. Cannot get along with others.
- 7. Does not respect authority.
- 8. Does excellent work.
- 9. Good student. Really trying hard.

TABLE XXXI

PROGRESS REPORT: RESIDENTIAL STUDENTS
 SEPTEMBER 30, 1974 to NOVEMBER 8, 1974

STUDENTS	READ.	P. E.	LANG.	PRE-VOC.	MATH	SOC. S.	AFFECTIVE
F.B.	B 3	B 2 3	C 3	B 2	A	B 2	B 3
G.K.	A 2	B 3 4	B 2	B 2	C 3	B 7	B 3
J.A.	B 4 6	B 0 3	B 4 6	C 7	C 4	C 7	B 6 7
R.F.	A 9 2	A 8	A 9 2	B 2	B 2	B 2	A 9
R.F.	A 9 4	C 0 1	B 4 9	B 2	B 4	C 2	A 9
J.H.	A 9	B 3 6	A 9	A 8	A 9	A 9	A 9
C.K.	A 4 9	A 8	A 4 9	B 2	B 9	B 2	A 9
D.P.	A 3	A 8	B 5	C 7	B 7	C 7	B 3
C.R.	B 2	B 9	B 2	C 7	A 8	C 2 6	C 3
N.W.	B 2	B 9	C 5 2	B 2	B 4	B 2	C 3

A - Objectives successfully met
 B - Progressing normally toward achievement of objective.
 C - Has not met objective, little or no progress.

0. Irregular attendance.
1. Frequent tardies.
2. Needs additional motivation.
3. Attitude needs improvement.
4. Needs one-to-one instruction.
5. Objectives and goals set too high.
6. Cannot get along with others.
7. Does not respect authority.
8. Does excellent work.
9. Good student. Really trying hard.

TABLE XXXIV

PROGRESS REPORT: RESIDENTIAL STUDENTS

NOVEMBER 11, 1974 to DECEMBER 20, 1974

STUDENTS	READ.	P. E.	LANG.	PRE-VOC.	MATH	SOC. S.	ATTACTIVE
J.A.	C 2 3 4 5 6 7	C 1 2 6	C 2 3 4 5 6 7	C 1 2 6	C 6 1 2	B 6 1 2	B 3 6 7
T.B.	B 6 7		B 6 7	A 2	A 2	A 2	B 3 6 7
R.F.	A 9 4		B 9	C 2 3	B 4	C 2 3	A 9
R.F.	A 9		A 9	C 3 7	B 3 1 7	B 3 1 7	A 9
J.H.	A 9		B 9	A 8	B 2	A 8	A 9
C.M.	B 2 4		B 2 4	B 4	B 4	B 4	A 9
D.P.	A 9		B 9	C 7 2 3	B 7 3 2	C 7 3 2	B 9
C.R.	A 9		A 8	C 7 3 1	B 7 3 1	B 7 3 1	B 9
N.W.	A 8		B 2 9	C 2 6 3	B 4	B 2	B 9

**See previous index.

TABLE XXXV
BERRIEN COUNTY JUVENILE COURT
REFERRALS RECEIVED - DETENTION BY ARREST

	1968 - 1974						
	YEARS						
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
JUVENILE ARRESTS INTAKE	1167	1593	1649	1901	1989	2145	2415
REFERRALS TO YSB	-	-	-	-	-	499	1076
RATE PER ARRESTS	-	-	-	-	-	23%	45%
REFERRALS TO COURT	1185	1321	1156	1373	1293	1053	896
RATE PER ARRESTS	101.5%	82.9%	70.1%	72.2%	65%	49%	37%
TOTAL REFERRALS	1185	1321	1156	1373	1293	1552	1972
TOTAL REFERRAL RATE	101.5%	82.9%	70.1%	72.2%	65%	72.3%	81.6%
DETENTION							
JUVENILE HOME	422	308	262	248	241	197	32
COUNTY JAIL	142	203	225	264	264	125	37*
JUVENILE CENTER	-	-	-	-	-	-	173
TOTAL DETENTIONS	564	511	487	512	495	322	242
DETENTION RATE PER ARRESTS	48.3%	32.0%	29.5%	26.9%	24.8%	15.0%	10.0%

*34 prior to 8/17/74

BERRIEN COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

COMMITMENTS TO D.S.S., GROUP HOMES, RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM - CENTER

1968 to 1974

	<u>YEARS</u>						
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
ARRESTS	1167	1593	1649	1901	1989	2145	2415
D. S. S.	65	77	54	66	41	25	20
GROUP HOMES	-	-	-	-	-	30	37
JUVENILE CENTER RESIDENTIAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
TOTAL COMMITMENTS	65	77	54	66	41	55	87
RATE OF COMMITMENTS TO D.S.S. PER ARRESTS	5.5%	4.8%	3.2%	3.4%	2.0%	1.1%	.008%
RATE OF ALL COMMITMENTS PER ARRESTS	5.5%	4.8%	3.2%	3.4%	2.0%	2.5%	3.6%

C. FORMS

INTAKE CALL SHEET

DATE _____

TIME OF CALL _____

CALLERS NAME _____

CALLERS DEPT. OR POST _____ PHONE _____

CHILDS NAME _____ PHONE _____

CHILDS ADDRESS _____

PARENTS NAME _____ PHONE _____

PARENTS ADDRESS _____

OFFENSE: _____

SCORE ON CHECK LIST _____

CHILD ACCEPTED YES NO

EMPLOYEE RECEIVING CALL _____

OTHER INFORMATION: _____

FIG. 6 Call Sheet

BERRIEN COUNTY JUVENILE CENTER
RECEPTION CENTER
ADMISSION CARD

Room No. _____

Reg. No. _____

Code _____

Intake Score _____

NAME _____ Date Admitted _____ Time AM PM
Last First Middle AKA

ADDRESS _____ Phone _____
Street City State Zip code area code

Sex _____ Race _____ Birthdate _____ Age _____ Height _____

Weight _____ Color of Eyes _____ Color of Hair _____

Father _____ Phone _____
Last First Middle area code

Father's address _____
Street City State Zip code

Mother _____ Phone _____
Last First Middle

Mother's address _____
Street City State Zip Code

Person child lives with _____ Relationship _____
Address of person child lives with _____

Phone _____
Area code Street City State Zip Code

Person requesting admission _____
Police Dept. or Agency _____

Reason for admission _____
Attitude when admitted _____

Admission approved by _____ Title _____
Probation Officer _____

Card completed by _____ Title _____
Signature _____

Released to _____ Date _____
Release authorized by _____

Reason for release _____
Date of medical examination _____ Medical officer _____

Physical condition on arrival _____
Mental condition on arrival _____

Preliminary Hearing: Date _____ Time _____ Officer _____
Month Day Year

Persons present at hearing _____

School _____ Grade _____ Address _____
Street City State

School phone _____ Time contacted _____

Religion _____ Pastor _____ Phone _____ Time _____ Contacted _____

Number of Prior admissions _____ Date of last admission _____

FIG. 9 Admission Card

BERRIEN COUNTY JUVENILE CENTER RECEPTION FORM

NAME _____ DATE _____

CASE _____ SCORE _____

INTAKE OFFICER _____

<input type="checkbox"/> NUMBER OF PRIOR REFERRALS	WGT	JUVENILE OFFENSES	WGT	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	0	Other	1	
2	1	Incorrigible	2	
3	2	Runaway (from home)	3	
4	3	4 or more moving violations	4	
5	4	3 or more runaways	5	
6	5	Driving - Age - NPC	6	
7	6	Driving - Age - PC	7	
8 or more	7			

<input type="checkbox"/> CRIMINAL OFFENSES	WGT	FIRST OFFENDER	CRIMINAL OFFENSE	<input type="checkbox"/>
Repetition of Same Offense	4	Other	5	
Crim Offense while on Probation	5	Armed Robbery	10	
First Offender	6	Murder	11	
Same Offense as Crime Stated for Prob.	7			
Comm. of Felony while Disp. Pending	8			
Comm. of crime within 30 days of last hearing	9			

<input type="checkbox"/> PROGRESS OF CHILD ON PROBATION	WGT
Good	1
Fair	2
Poor	3

FIG. 11 Reception Form

<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>FIRST OFFENSE - MINORS AGE</u>	<u>WG T</u>	<u>TIME BETWEEN LAST PRIOR AND CURRENT OFFENSE</u>	<u>WG T</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	UNDER 10	9			
	10	8			
	11	7	22 or more months	1	
	12	6	19- 21 months	2	
	13	5	9 - 14 months	3	
	14	4	5 - 8 months	4	
	15	3	0 - 4 months	5	
	16	2			
	17	1			

	<u>CURRENT OFFENSE # COMPANIONS</u>	<u>WG T</u>	<u>CURRENT SITUATION</u>	<u>IS MINOR PRESENTLY A WARD</u>	<u>WG T</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4 OR MORE	1		YES	1	
	3	2				
	2	3				
	1	4				
	0	5				

<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>IS MINOR CURRENTLY BEING SEEN BY ANOTHER AGENCY</u>	<u>WG T</u>	<u>MINORS ATTITUDE TOWARD CURRENT OFFENSE</u>	<u>WG T</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	YES	1	Remorseful	1	
			Frightened	2	
			Neutral	3	
			Indifferent	4	
			Blameless	5	

NAME OF AGENCY

OTHER MEMBERS WITH CRIMINAL OR DELINQUENT RECORDS WG T
 YES 1

MINORS ATTITUDE TOWARD VICTIM WG T
 Sorry for 1
 Concerned 2
 Detached 3
 Justified 4

PARENTAL FACTORS

LIVING WITH WG T
 Both natural parents 1
 Mother only 2
 Father only 3
 Parent & Step Parent 4
 Adoptive Parents 5
 Other 6

MOVES IN RESIDENCE LAST (5) YEARS WG T
 None 0
 1 Move 1
 2 Moves 2
 3 or 4 Moves 3
 5 Moves 4
 6 or More 5

PARENTS ATTITUDE TOWARD CURRENT OFFENSE WG T
 Does not condone 1
 Cooperative 2
 Indifferent 3
 Defensive or protective 4

PARENTS ATTITUDE TOWARD VICTIM WG T
 Sorry for 1
 Concerned 2
 Detached 3
 Justified 4

OTHER FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED

Attitude of the child toward police at the scene of arrest rather than attitude toward Juvenile Center personnel.

Is there adequate supervision at home.

Is the minor attending school or working.

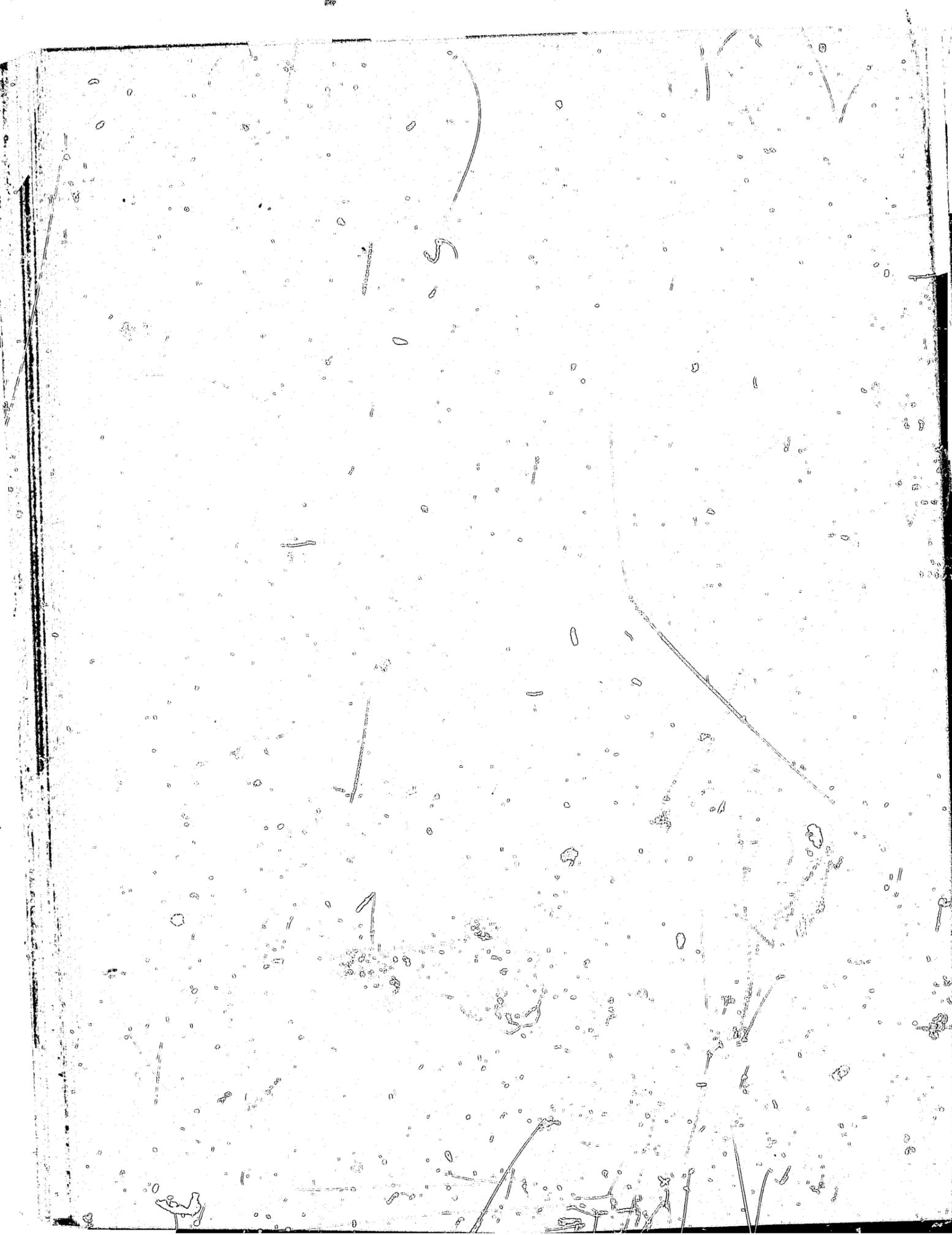
Parents willingness to restrict minors activities pending court hearing.

Absolute guarantee that minor would not have any contact with or communication with the victim.

Whether or not minor has failed to appear at previous hearings.

Parents past record of cooperativeness in keeping appointments.

Prior contacts with Police not known to Center Personnel.



CONTINUED

2 OF 3

CASE# _____

BERRIEN COUNTY JUVENILE CENTER OFFICERS CHECKLIST

IF NUMBER ONE IS NO, CONTINUE NO FURTHER AS THE YOUNGSTER WILL NOT BE DETAINED. IF 70% OF THE ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS ARE YES CONTACT THE JUVENILE CENTER FOR FURTHER VERIFICATION.

- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| 1. WILL A PETITION BE FILED? | YES | NO |
| 2. IS THE PETITION FOR A CRIMINAL OFFENSE? | YES | NO |
| 3. IS THE YOUNGSTER A DANGER TO THE COMMUNITY? | YES | NO |
| 4. IS THE YOUNGSTER A DANGER TO HIMSELF? | YES | NO |
| 5. WAS THE YOUNGSTER AGGRESSIVE DURING THE ARREST? | YES | NO |
| 6. IS THE YOUNGSTER HIGH ON DRUGS OR ALCOHOL? | YES | NO |
| 7. IS THE YOUNGSTER EMOTIONALLY UNCONTROLLABLE? | YES | NO |
| 8. WAS PARENTAL ATTITUDE POOR WHEN CONTACTED? | YES | NO |
| 9. IS THE YOUNGSTER AN EXTREME RUNAWAY? | YES | NO |
| 10. WAS THE YOUNGSTER AN ACTIVE PARTICIPANT OF THE ALLEGED CRIME? | YES | NO |

ARRESTING OFFICER: _____ DATE: _____

TIME: _____

INTAKE OFFICER: _____ DATE: _____

TIME: _____

FIG. 8 Officers Checklist

BERRIEN COUNTY JUVENILE CENTER OFFICER'S FORM

Identifying Information

Referring Dept. _____

Name of Juvenile _____ DOB _____ Sex _____

Address _____ Phone _____

Father's Name _____ Phone _____

Father's Address _____

Mother's Name _____ Phone _____

Mother's Address _____

Details Concerning Offense

What Offense _____ When Occurred _____

Where _____ Who is Victim _____

How Did it Happen? _____

Arresting Officer's Reason for Seeking Detention:

Arresting Officer _____ Date _____ Time _____

Name of Parent Notified _____ Date _____ Time _____

Notified by Whom _____

Delay Authorized Yes _____ No _____ By _____ Intake Officer

Received By _____ Intake Officer

INTAKE DATA

BCJC -08

Intake Officer _____ Intake Score _____
Case # _____ Unit _____ Rm# _____

NAME _____
(Last) (First) (Middle) (Nickname or a/k/a)

Sex _____ Birthdate _____ Age _____ Married Status _____ Dependents _____

Color of eyes _____ Color of hair _____ Height _____ Weight _____

Ethnic Group _____ National Background _____ Religion _____

Address _____ Phone _____

Date of Admission _____ Hour _____ Arresting Officer _____

Mental Condition upon arrival _____ Physical Condition _____

Reason for Arrest _____ No. of prior arrests _____

Referred by _____ Phone _____

Probation Officer _____ Phone _____

Date of Petition _____ No. of Prior Detentions _____

Released to _____ Date _____

Method of Disposition _____ Date _____

Jenness Inventory Administration-Date of Pretest _____ Post Test _____

Result or score on Pretest _____ or Post Test _____

I-Level Classification Administration-Date of Pretest _____ Post test _____

Result of Score on Pretest _____ on Post Test _____

Dates of Diagnostic Interviews _____

Dates of Treatment Interviews _____

Treatment Plan _____

Progress Report Due Dates _____

Progress Report Submitted (Dates) _____

Name of person child lives with _____ Relationship _____

Address _____ Phone _____

Name of father _____

Address _____ Married Status _____

Name of mother _____ Phone _____

Married Status _____

No. of older siblings _____ ages _____

No. of younger siblings _____ ages _____

School attended _____ physical defects _____

Grade _____ Phone _____ Address _____

Employer _____ Address _____

Type of emp _____ Wages _____

FIG. 10 Intake Data

Probate Court for the County of Berrien



COURTHOUSE
St. Joseph, Michigan
49085

616-983-7111

Charles J. Kehoe
Director of Juvenile Court Services

TO: Residents of the Berrien County Juvenile Center
Reception Unit

FROM: Charles J. Kehoe, A.C.S.W.
Director of Juvenile Court Services

RE: Evaluation of Center Program

I would appreciate your feelings about the Center and the program based on your experience there. By giving me your honest feelings, we can help make the Center a better place for young people.

You may sign your name, if you wish, but you do not have to. If you do, your name will not be used in any discussion of your response.

- 1.) Why were you at the Center?
- 2.) How were you treated by the staff?
- 3.) How did you get along with the other young people?
- 4.) Did you enjoy the food? Yes _____ No _____
- 5.) What do you think of the Recreation Program?

6.) What do you think of the Arts and Crafts Program?

7.) What do you think of the school program?

8.) What are the three best things about the Center?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

9.) What are three bad points of the Center?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

10.) What would you change, if you could, about the Program?

Name

Date

Thank you.

- PHOTO CREDITS -

- Page 2 Center Construction - Photo by Hahn Photo Service
Hartford, Michigan
- Page 3 Center Construction - Ibid.
- Page 4 The Center in Operation - Ibid.
- Page 21 Control Room - Photo by the Herald Palladium
Benton Harbor-St. Joseph, MI
- Page 23 Bedroom - Reception Unit - Ibid.
- Page 29 Courtroom - Ibid.
- Page 30 Classroom - Ibid.
- Page 31 Gym - Ibid.
- Page 33 Charles Kehoe and Carl Jesness - Ibid.
- Page 39 "Children in Trouble" - Photo by the Film Makers, Inc.
Chicago, Ill.
- Page 41 J. Howard Edwards Welcomes New Officers - Photo by the
South Bend Tribune
South Bend, Ind.
- Page 41 New Director is Introduced - Ibid.

- FOOTNOTES -

1. Corrections - National Advisory Commission on
Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, Washington,
D.C., 1973 p. 266
2. Survey Report - Planning Study - Proposed Treatment
Center - Detention Home - Berrien and Cass Counties,
Michigan by John Howard Association, December 10,
1971 p. 18
3. Corrections - National Advisory Commission on
Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, Washington,
D.C., 1973 p. 242

END