



**Intervention & Rehabilitation Subcommittee
3/17/08**

This packet contains handouts that were distributed at the Intervention & Rehabilitation Subcommittee meeting on March 17, 2008 and includes the following items:

- Say Yes! Information Booklet
- Say Yes! One-pager
- E-mail from Marcus Wayne Haile, Re: Advocacy needs
- The Annie E. Casey Foundation Investment in Juvenile Justice
- Intervention & Rehabilitation, Adult Re-entry report
- DAWN program counseling sheet

**SAY
YES**

HERE'S INNER CITY



**SAY
YES**

Information Booklet

VALUES - THE CURRICULUM BASIS

The building blocks for the S.A.Y. Yes! Curriculum are values:

Choices	Cooperation	Forgiveness	Giving
Honesty	Integrity	Joy	Kindness
Love	Patience	Real Leaders	Respect
Responsibility	Ten Commandments	Thanksgiving	Trust

Students study and apply these values in many of the program segments of their S.A.Y. Yes! afternoon.

Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Staff and Volunteers arrive	Staff and Volunteers arrive	Staff Planning and/or Home Visits	Field Trips or Special Programs
Prayer	Prayer		
Sign-in, Snacks, Games	Sign-in, Snacks, Games		
Homework	Homework		
Practical Living	Crafts		
Recreation	Recreation		
Reading, Computer Skills	Computer Skills, Reading		
Family Time, Dismissal	Family Time, Dismissal	↓	↓

for Youth Development



A SAMPLE PROGRAM FORMAT

The S.A.Y. Yes! Curriculum is adaptable to a variety of classroom schedules. Some centers are open just one day each week, while others are open two or three or even five days each week. The sample program format below illustrates just one of many schedule configurations for a S.A.Y. Yes! Center.

		Sunday	Tuesday
2:30		Staff and Volunteers arrive	Staff and Volunteers arrive
3:00		Prayer	Prayer
3:30		Sign-in, Snacks, Games	Sign-in, Snacks, Games
3:50		Homework	Homework
4:30	Growth Groups	Bible Club	Storytelling, Drama, Music, Science
5:00		Recreation	Recreation
5:20	Tutoring	Reading, Math	Reading, Math
6:00		Family Time, Dismissal	Family Time, Dismissal



- Why Youth Development4,5
- The Heartbeat of Youth Development6
- Here's Life Inner City Mission Statement.....7
- S.A.Y. Yes! Purpose Statement.....7
- S.A.Y. Yes! Objectives.....7
- S.A.Y. Yes! Guiding Values8, 9
- What a S.A.Y. Yes! Center Is Not10
- The Role of Here's Life Inner City11
- Opening a New Center: The Process12
- Training Topics13
- Sample Program Format.....14, 15
- Values - The Curriculum Basis15

S.A.Y. Yes! Centers for Youth Development

A Program of Here's Life Inner City

*The Compassionate Urban
Ministry of Campus Crusade for Christ*

www.sayyescenters.org



S.A.Y. Yes! Centers

WHY YOUTH DEVELOPMENT?

- In 1996, between 1.2 and 2 million people experienced homelessness; 27% of those people were children. Families with children are the fastest growing segment of the homeless population. (*National Coalition for the Homeless*)
- Every two hours in America today, a child dies of a gunshot wound. (*Kids Count Data Book*)
- In 1993, 315 children aged 10-14 and 1,884 teens aged 15-19 committed suicide. (*Time Magazine 1996*)

A True Story

Anthony arrived at the S.A.Y. Yes! Center - dirty, disheveled, hair un-combed, and shoes untied. He was a bundle of anger. The slightest confrontation and he would go into a rage lashing out at the closest person to him – adult or child.

Then, one of the staff visited his home. As she approached the door, there was a great sense of evil. She felt physically thrown backward. His mother was a prostitute, his older siblings were all gang members, and an uncle had been killed that year.

The staff members at the center loved Anthony. No matter what he did, they made sure he knew he was loved. This included disciplining him in a loving manner.

One day he arrived at the center with tied shoes.

That was the beginning of Anthony's transformation. Gradually, his outward appearance changed and inward attitudes began to change, too. He became calmer and more trusting of staff. His anger diminished.

TRAINING TOPICS

Topics addressed in our S.A.Y. Yes! Basic Training are summarized in the table below. The intent of our training is to equip S.A.Y. Yes! directors, mentors, and volunteers with the tools they will need to begin and run a S.A.Y. Yes! Center at their church.

SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT

Spiritual Warfare
Biblical View of Children
Biblical Commands

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Discipline
Experiential Learning
Children and Salvation

TEAM BUILDING

Working As a Team
Getting to Know One Another

CURRICULUM NEEDS

Spiritual Warfare
Biblical View of Children
Biblical Commands

CENTER ORGANIZATION

Volunteer Management
Purpose Statement
Guiding Values
Typical Weekly Schedule
Philosophy of Ministry
Organizational Structure

MINISTRY HELPS

Relational Ministry
Emergency Procedures
Christ-Centered Ministry



S.A.Y. Yes Centers

for Youth Development



THE HEARTBEAT OF S.A.Y. Yes! CENTERS FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

To see an Anthony grow from an angry child into a godly leader in his community takes time. We believe God is calling churches to make long-term commitments to the children and youth in their communities.

"And Jesus grew in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and men." Luke 2:52 NIV

Jesus grew in all areas of His life. In the same way, children today need to develop emotionally, spiritually, physically, mentally, and socially.

"He answered, 'Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your strength and with all your mind;' and, 'Love your neighbor as yourself.'" Luke 10:27 NIV

One day Anthony will say, "Thank you!" to the godly men and women he may have never met, but who made his S.A.Y. Yes! experience possible; people who faithfully prayed for him and the other children, and who asked our Heavenly Father to give wisdom and strength to his mentors.

Anthony will also thank those who made his S.A.Y. Yes! Centers possible through their financial support.

The heartbeat of S.A.Y. Yes! Centers is the team that God pulls together. Is God calling you to be a member of a S.A.Y. Yes! team?

THE ROLE OF HERE'S LIFE INNER CITY

As a faith mission, HLIC serves local churches and ministries which operate S.A.Y. Yes! Centers for Youth Development. HLIC will provide the following services designed to empower and resource the Centers:

1. YOUTH DEVELOPMENT TRAINING

Prior to the opening of each center, HLIC provides start-up S.A.Y. Yes! Training. Ongoing training and staff development opportunities will be offered throughout the year. HLIC staff will also be available for specific training, coaching, and evaluation at individual centers.

2. CURRICULUM

HLIC will make available Christ-centered curriculum specifically developed for the unique needs of children and youth. Each unit is designed to last for one month and will focus on a theme such as *Choices, Respect, and Integrity*. The costs of the materials and other resources will be made affordable; ***we do not anticipate any financial profit from our materials or training.*** Materials are designed to help participating churches run S.A.Y. Yes! Centers effectively and efficiently.

3. FUND DEVELOPMENT

Each church is autonomous and responsible for its own fund development. However, HLIC provides training and leadership development in this area.

4. STAFF

Leadership of the center shall come from the local church or ministry. Here's Life Inner City staff may be assigned to a center, if available, but will not be allowed to direct a S.A.Y. Yes! Center.



S.A.Y. Yes! Centers

for Youth Development



OPENING A NEW CENTER - THE TYPICAL PROCESS

STEP 1: A church or organization expresses strong interest in starting a S.A.Y. Yes! Center.

STEP 2: A "Vision and Planning" time is scheduled with S.A.Y. Yes! Staff or S.A.Y. Yes! City Coordinator.

STEP 3: Key leadership of the church or organization, including the pastor of the church and the S.A.Y. Yes! Director, agree with the Mission and Purpose Statements and Guiding Values of HLIC and S.A.Y. Yes! Centers for Youth Development.

STEP 4: The S.A.Y. Yes! Center Director and key staff participate in local S.A.Y. Yes! training.

STEP 5: The church and HLIC sign the Covenant Agreement and/or the Material and Curriculum Use Agreement.

STEP 6: The preparation phase of approximately one to two months begins.

STEP 7: The S.A.Y. Yes! Center opens.

STEP 8: HLIC supports the center with on-site visits and ongoing training and workshops.

Then word came that the school had moved him from a special education class to a regular third grade. He was doing so well.

Anthony's Experience Answers the "Why?"

Because there are children with wonderful potential waiting to be freed.

If Christians don't allow Jesus to use them to unleash this marvelous potential, they will see angry boys and girls become angry and hateful men and women. No community will be immune to this rage.

In the aftermath of the 1992 Los Angeles riots a vision was born in the hearts of Dan Pryor, the former Director of Here's Life Inner City Los Angeles, and Dr. John Perkins, founder of Christian Community Development Association. They envisioned a transformed and changed city by a power greater than the forces of evil that tried to destroy it.

That vision became *S.A.Y. (Save America's Youth) Yes! Centers for Youth Development*. S.A.Y. Yes! is an after-school Christian mentoring program that addresses the challenges of children who live in the inner city by giving them something to which they can "say yes".

When we reach the children, we reach the nation.

As we have served the children, we have seen parents, siblings, extended family, teachers, social workers, psychologists, and police all touched by the love of Jesus.

When we reach the children, we prevent needless trauma.

A commitment to ministering to children on a long-term basis (years!) enables us to safely guide them into adulthood, gently directing them around the potholes of childhood and adolescence in a hostile world.



S.A.Y. Yes! Centers

for Youth Development



WHAT A S.A.Y. Yes! CENTER IS NOT

- **Not a drop-in center**

Youth development requires a commitment to a limited number of children based on space and staff. Once that limit is reached, additional children may need to go on a waiting list.

- **Not a child-care facility**

The focus is mentoring a child, not *babysitting*.

- **Not solely committed to academic development**

Without apology, each center is committed to the wholistic development of the children.

- **Not a short-term solution**

Although wonderful things may happen in the short-term, a long-term commitment is necessary to see a new generation of leaders raised up in our cities. *A biblical generation is 15 years!*

- **Not designed for an individual to dominate or to control**

Each center requires the participation of committed people who will serve as tutors, trainers, role models, and mentors.



S.A.Y. Yes! Centers

for Youth Development

HERE'S LIFE INNER CITY MISSION STATEMENT

"To serve and mobilize the Church to live out God's heart for the poor and fulfill the Great Commission."

S.A.Y. Yes! PURPOSE STATEMENT

"To help youth develop a lifelong, dynamic relationship with Jesus Christ."

S.A.Y. Yes! OBJECTIVES

We will minister to the whole child.

"He answered, 'Love the Lord your God with all your **heart** and with all your **soul** and with all your **strength** and with all your **mind**'; and, 'love your **neighbor** as yourself.'" Luke 10:27

HEART (Emotions, Will)

Provide a supportive environment in which youth will develop into morally wise and emotionally strong leaders.

SOUL (Spiritual)

Provide a spiritually nurturing environment in which youth will develop into Spirit-filled, multiplying disciples of Jesus Christ.

STRENGTH (Physical)

Provide opportunities for healthy physical growth and development of future leaders.

MIND (Intellectual, Educational, Occupational)

Provide an intellectually stimulating environment in which youth will achieve appropriate academic and occupational potential.

NEIGHBOR (Social, Community)

Develop young leaders who are concerned for and involved in serving their community.



S.A.Y. Yes! GUIDING VALUES

1. CHRIST-CENTERED

The S.A.Y. Yes! Center will be Christ-centered.

Jesus answered, "I am the way and the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me." John 14:6

- Churches and/or organizations shall agree with the Here's Life Inner City Mission Statement and the S.A.Y. Yes! Purpose Statement.
- All staff and "key" volunteers shall be born-again, growing believers. ("key" volunteers are those volunteers who are developing regular, on-going relationships with the children.)
- All curriculum utilized at the S.A.Y. Yes! Center shall reflect Christian values and principles.
- The commitment to the spiritual development of the participants shall be reflected in the weekly schedule with adequate time given to the study of God's Word.

2. CHURCH-BASED

The S.A.Y. Yes! Center will be the ministry of a local church or organization.

"...you will know how people ought to conduct themselves in God's household, which is the church of the living God, the pillar and foundation of the truth." 1 Timothy 3:15

- Here's Life Inner City (HLIC) will partner with a local church or neighborhood organization that is called to a youth development ministry. HLIC does not dictate the details of the program, but does expect that it will be consistent with S.A.Y. Yes! Guiding Values.
- A S.A.Y. Yes! Center is the ministry of the local church or organization, not a ministry of HLIC.

- The director of the S.A.Y. Yes! Center, and other center leadership, shall come from the local church or organization. If available, HLIC staff may be assigned to serve as S.A.Y. Yes! Center staff under the direction of the local church, but will not be allowed to direct a S.A.Y. Yes! Center.

NOTE: S.A.Y. Yes! Centers are specifically designed for and work best in a church setting. However, successful adaptations have been made for para-church organizations.

3. WHOLISTIC

The S.A.Y. Yes! Center will be wholistic and developmental.

"Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your strength and with all your mind; and, love your neighbor as yourself." Luke 10:27.

- The S.A.Y. Yes! Center shall meet the spiritual, emotional, physical, mental, and social needs of the child/teen at his/her developmental level.
- Ministry to the child should extend into the home and school.

4. LONG-TERM

The S.A.Y. Yes! Center shall provide a long-term response to the crisis among at-risk children.

"Let us not become weary in doing good, for at the proper time we will reap a harvest if we do not give up." Galatians 6:9

- HLIC shall partner with local churches and organizations that desire to make long-term commitments to youth development.



S.A.Y. Yes! Centers for Youth Development





S.A.Y Yes! Centers- After School Program

Components of the program:

- Designed for children age 5-13
- Up to 5 days a week, 3 hours a day
- Character development activities
- Academic tutoring / homework assistance
- Snack and physical activity
- Educational materials for math, reading and phonics
- Access to educational software

Here's Life Inner City can provide:

- Comprehensive 15-18 hour training for center directors
- Manual with all the necessary information and forms to open a center
- Training for volunteers
- Curriculum (16 one month units revolving around character traits i.e. Cooperation, honesty, kindness, respect, responsibility)
- Ongoing support from staff

S.A.Y. Yes is a comprehensive after-school program that is very flexible and can be adapted to fit a variety of situations. Whether 1 day a week or 5 days a week, there are materials available. The materials include ideas for crafts, practical living activities, read aloud stories and skits and games. The curriculum is continually being updated and materials to address teen concerns are being added.

If you are interested in learning more about S.A.Y. Yes! or attending training, contact Paige French, Youth Development Coordinator, Here's Life Inner City, 448-0737 x 2#

Walthour, Ginny

From: bill@atlanticcoastdevelopers.com
Sent: Monday, March 17, 2008 10:20 AM
To: Walthour, Ginny; Stewart, Kerri
Subject: FW: Advocacy Needs
Attachments: image001.jpg

For today's meeting.

Bill Sulzbacher
Atlantic Coast Developers, LLC
2008 Riverside Avenue Suite 300
Jacksonville FL 32204
904-634-1500
904-634-1700 fax
904-631-8767 cell
bill@atlanticcoastdevelopers.com

From: Marcus Wayne Haile [mailto:mhaile@cisjax.org]
Sent: Monday, March 17, 2008 8:46 AM
To: bill@atlanticcoastdevelopers.com
Subject: Advocacy Needs

Mr. Sulzbacher,

Thank you for the opportunity to share with your committee the advocacy needs of *Communities In Schools of Jacksonville*. Below is a brief listing and description of our current advocacy priorities and action requested.

Mentoring: Both the Florida and the United States Department of Education fund mentoring programs from which *Communities In Schools* benefits. With this funding, we coordinate mentoring relationships for 500 local at-risk youth. Unfortunately, both programs could be eliminated in the current budget negotiations at both the State and the Federal level. *We encourage supporters to contact both their Florida and United States Congressional representatives and encourage increased funding for Department of Education mentoring programs. At the State level, supporters should particularly ask for increased funding to the Take Stock in Children program.*

After School Programs: Many *Communities In Schools* after school sites are funded by the federal 21st Century Learning Center initiative. The President's proposed budget has included a \$300 million cut to this program. In Florida, this would likely mean 10,000 students unable to attend after school programs. *We are asking supporters to contact their United States Congressional representatives and ask for restoration of funding to the 21st Century Learning Center program.*

If you have any questions, please let me know. We will continue to develop our other recommendations on support for local organizations and forward them to you.

Marcus W. Haile, Director of Grants & Advocacy
Communities In Schools of Jacksonville
3100 University Blvd., South, Suite 300; Jacksonville, FL 32216
904.354.5918



Communities In Schools

3/17/2008

Search

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

The Casey Foundation's Investment in Juvenile Justice

Our vision: All children in the juvenile justice system should have the opportunity to grow into healthy, productive adults.

One of the groups of adolescents at greatest risk of failing to make successful transitions to adulthood are delinquent youth who end up in the "deep end" of the juvenile justice system, in its detention centers and other locked institutions. These youth come disproportionately from impoverished single-parent homes located in disinvested neighborhoods and have high rates of learning disabilities, mental health and substance abuse problems.

After lengthy involvement in the juvenile justice system, these kids will suffer lifetimes of low educational achievement and marginal attachment to the labor force. Society will pay vast sums to incarcerate many of them and to treat others (for drug addiction or other public health problems). The consequences of pulling youth deeply into the juvenile justice system, therefore, are dire and inter-generational.

The Foundation's juvenile justice reform agenda is designed to improve the odds that delinquent youth can make successful transitions to adulthood, primarily by reforming juvenile justice system so that they lock up fewer youth, rely more on proven, family-focused interventions, and create opportunities for positive youth development.

To achieve our vision, we have focused our investments for over a decade on juvenile detention, a much-neglected but critical part of the system. Through these investments, we set out to achieve the following:

- minimize the likelihood that youth would be locked up unnecessarily or in poor conditions;
- improve the odds that youth would be placed in less confining alternatives within their communities;
- reduce racial disparities among the youth incarcerated;
- improve conditions of confinement for those in secure detention; and
- redirect public money toward improving the system.

In 1992, we launched the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI), a multi-year initiative in which sites across the country created and tested new ways to establish smarter, fairer, more effective and efficient juvenile justice systems. These sites have achieved measurable results using strategies such as better screening tools, more reliance on data, collaboration between systems and communities, and effective alternatives to incarceration.

Many of these results are well documented. For example, while implementing JDAI, sites achieved the following:

- In Cook County, Illinois, the average detention population dropped by 37 percent and youth arrests decreased by more than half;
- Multnomah County, Oregon, has decreased its detention population by two-thirds and decreased arrests by almost half; and
- Bernalillo County, New Mexico, greatly reduced its average daily population in secure detention between 1999 and 2003, while seeing a 26 percent drop in juvenile crime.

At the Casey Foundation, we believe that children do well when their families do well, and families do better when they live in supportive neighborhoods. A critical part of this is establishing juvenile justice systems that are fair, effective, and supportive of the needs of children and their families.

Learn More

- Find resources on juvenile justice in the Casey Foundation's Knowledge Center.
- Learn more about the Juvenile Justice Alternatives Initiative (JDAI).

Source: <http://www.aecf.org> | ©2007 The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Search

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

The Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) was designed to support the Casey Foundation's vision that all youth involved in the juvenile justice system have opportunities to develop into healthy, productive adults.

After more than a decade of innovation and replication, JDAI is one of the nation's most effective, influential, and widespread juvenile justice system reform initiatives.

JDAI focuses on the juvenile detention component of the juvenile justice system because youth are often unnecessarily or inappropriately detained at great expense, with long-lasting negative consequences for both public safety and youth development.

JDAI promotes changes to policies, practices, and programs to:

- reduce reliance on secure confinement
- improve public safety,
- reduce racial disparities and bias;
- save taxpayers' dollars; and
- stimulate overall juvenile justice reforms

Since its inception in 1992, JDAI has repeatedly demonstrated that jurisdictions can safely reduce reliance on secure detention. There are now approximately 80 JDAI sites in 21 states and the District of Columbia.

Learn more

- See an overview of *Our Work: Juvenile Justice*.
- See all JDAI Resources.

Source: <http://www.aecf.org> | ©2007 The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Search

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

About the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

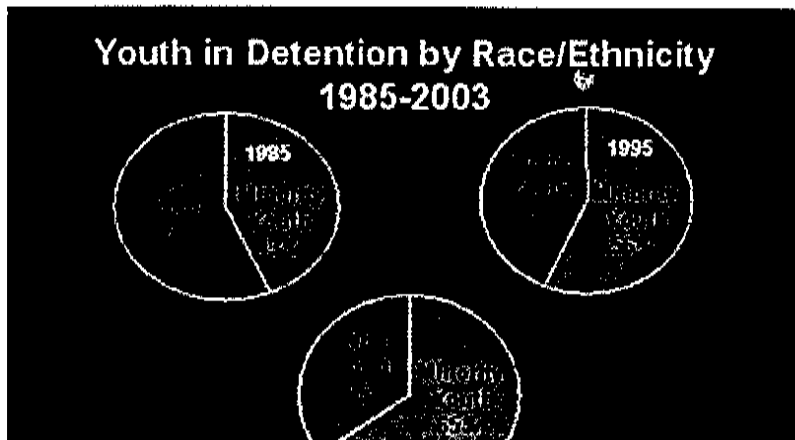
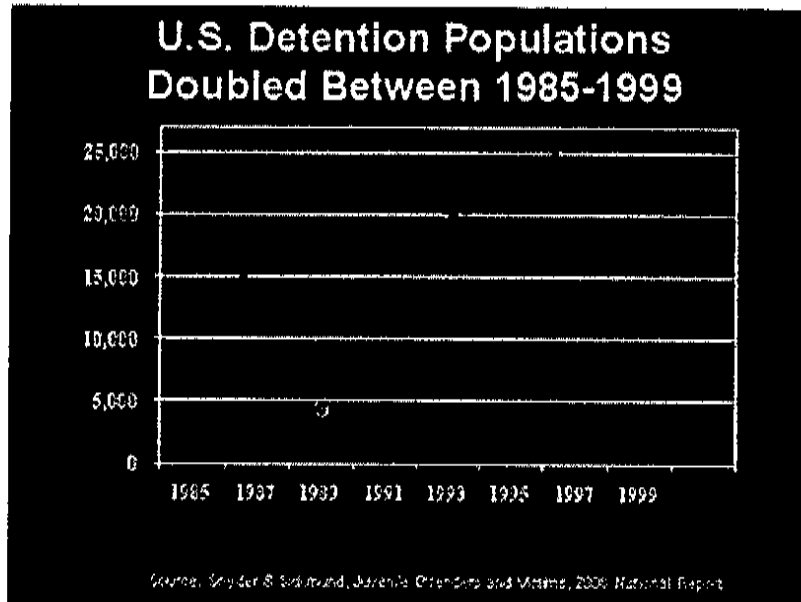
At the Casey Foundation, we believe that all youth involved in the juvenile justice system should have opportunities to develop into healthy, productive adults as a result of policies, practices, and programs that maximize their chances for personal transformation, protect their legal rights, reduce their likelihood of unnecessary or inappropriate incarceration, and minimize the risks they pose to their communities.

To pursue this vision, we launched Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative in 1992. We focus on detention for several reasons.

National crowding crisis. A national crowding crisis in secure detention facilities has resulted from inappropriate and unnecessary confinement of youth. In the decade before JDAI was launched, detention populations increased by more than 70 percent, even though there was no corresponding

increase in juvenile crime. By the beginning of the 1990's, two out of every three youth admitted to secure detention was entering a place that was crowded, that could not provide the kinds of custody and care that case law and professional standards require. Less than a third of youth in detention were charged with violent crimes. Indeed, as many youth were in detention for violating rules (e.g. technical probation violations) as were there

for serious crimes. And, by 1995, almost two-thirds of detained youth were youth of color, a percentage that was disproportionate to both their percentage in the general population and their percentage of youth arrested.



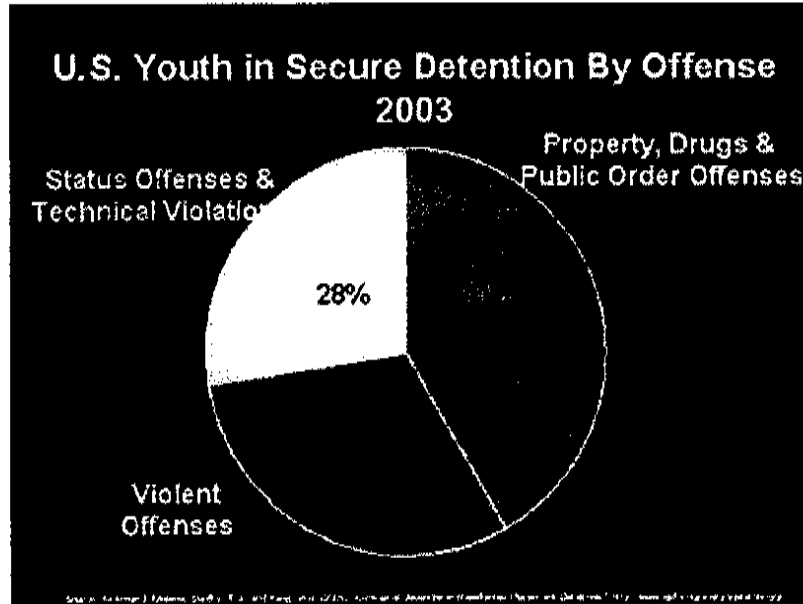
Negative impact of secure detention. Research has shown that juvenile detention has critical, long-lasting consequences for court-involved youth. Youth who are detained are more likely than their counterparts to be formally charged, adjudicated and committed to an institution. Detention

disrupts already tenuous connections in school, services and families. Over the long haul, the detention experience negatively impacts the child's ability to succeed in school, work and life. It also increases the risk of future delinquency.

Lack of public safety results. Despite its frequent use, detention is not improving public safety. In fact, detention is a stronger predictor of recidivism among juveniles than many well-known factors. Detention reform will help juvenile justice systems more accurately identify which youth really needed to be confined to minimize risks to the community. It will also hold the system accountable for public safety results.

High cost of detention.

Detention is a growing expense in most jurisdictions. In some places, the average cost to operate a detention bed exceeds \$70,000 annually, and experts estimate that the cost of building, financing and operating a single bed over 20 years is approximately \$1.5 million. Crowded conditions force many communities to face huge new public expenditures for a detention center at a time when tax revenues are decreasing relative to need.



Opportunity to improve the juvenile justice system as a whole. JDAI believes that the kinds of changes that a system would make to safely reduce reliance on detention would influence how other parts of the system operated. For example, if sites come to rely on data for making policy or program decisions, this newly found appetite for facts would surely spread to other functions. In effect, JDAI was designed based on the notion that detention reform was but an entryway to overall system change, a way to make juvenile justice systems smarter, fairer, more efficient and more effective.

Source: <http://www.aecf.org> | ©2007 The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Search

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Core Strategies

Boiled down to its essence, the purpose of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative is to demonstrate that jurisdictions can safely reduce reliance on secure detention. We are also testing the hypothesis that detention reforms will equip juvenile justice systems with values, skills, and policies that will improve results in other components of the system. Our objective is to:

- Eliminate the inappropriate or unnecessary use of secure detention;
- Minimize re-arrest and failure-to-appear rates pending adjudication;
- Ensure appropriate conditions of confinement in secure facilities;
- Redirect public finances to sustain successful reforms; and
- Reduce racial and ethnic disparities.

JDAI sites pursue eight interrelated core strategies to accomplish these objectives:

- **Collaboration** between the major juvenile justice agencies, other governmental entities, and community organizations. Without collaboration, even well designed reforms are likely to flounder or be subverted. A formal structure within which to undertake joint planning and policymaking is essential.
 - Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform #2: Collaboration and Leadership in Juvenile Detention Reform
- **Use of accurate data**, both to diagnose the system's problems and proclivities and to assess the impact of various reforms, is critical. Without hard facts, myths and anecdotes will rule the system and preclude agreement on key aspects of policy and practice.
 - Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform #7: By The Numbers—The Role of Data and Information in Detention Reform
- **Objective admissions criteria and instruments** must be developed to replace subjective decision making at all points where choices to place children in secure custody are made.
 - Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform #3: Controlling the Front Gates—Effective Admissions Policies and Practices
- **New or enhanced non-secure alternatives to detention** must be implemented in order to increase the options available for arrested youth. These programs must be careful to target only youth who would otherwise be locked up. Whenever possible, they should be based in those neighborhoods where detention cases are concentrated and operated by local organizations.
 - Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform #4: Consider the Alternatives - Planning and Implementing Detention Alternatives
- **Case processing reforms** must be introduced to expedite the flow of cases through the system. These changes reduce lengths of stay in custody, expand the availability of non-secure program slots, and ensure that interventions with youth are timely and appropriate.
 - Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform #5: Reducing Unnecessary Delay - Innovations in Case Processing- Innovations in Case Processing
- **Special detention cases**—youth in custody as a result of probation violations, writs and warrants, as well as those awaiting placement—must be re-examined and new practices implemented to minimize their presence in the secure facility.
 - Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform #9: Special Detention Cases- Strategies for Handling Difficult Populations
- **Reducing racial disparities** requires specific strategies (in addition to those listed above)

aimed at eliminating bias and ensuring a level playing field for youth of color. Change in this arena also requires persistent, determined leadership because the sensitive nature of these issues makes it difficult to move forward with any degree of momentum.

Detention

- **Improving conditions of confinement** is most likely to occur when facilities are routinely inspected by knowledgeable individuals applying rigorous protocols and ambitious standards. Absent of this kind of consistent scrutiny, conditions in secure facilities are unlikely to improve and often will deteriorate.
 - [Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform #6: Improving Conditions of Confinement in Secure Juvenile Detention Centers](#)

Learn more

- [See JDAI Results](#)

Source: <http://www.aecf.org> | ©2007 The Annie E. Casey Foundation

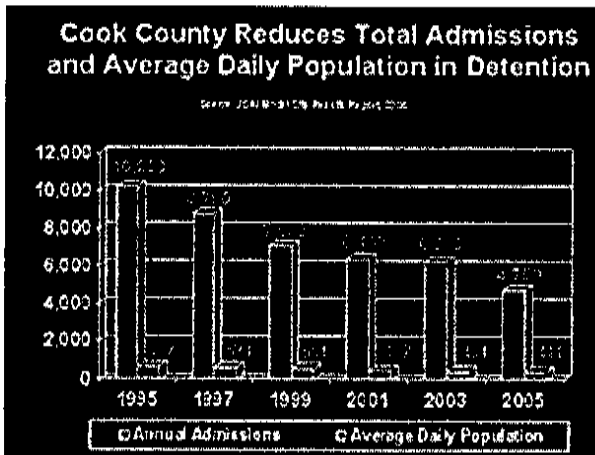
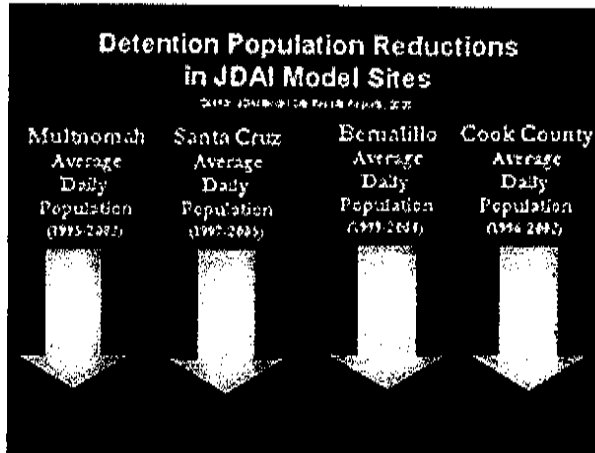
Search

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Results from the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

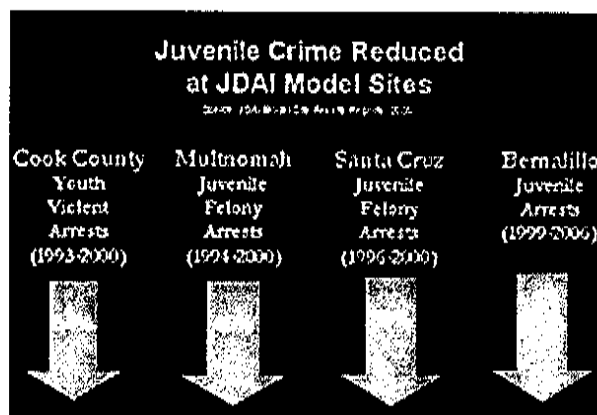
Detention Populations Lowered

- Bernalillo County, New Mexico, reduced their average daily detention population by 58 percent between 1999 and 2004.
- In two years, Essex, New Jersey lowered its average daily population from 243 to 138 per day (43 percent).
- Ada County, Idaho, El Dorado County, Washington, and Ventura County, California lowered detention populations by at least one-third.
- Cook County, Illinois reduced its average daily population in locked detention from 682 to 441 (1995 to 2005).
- Multnomah County, Oregon, lowered the daily detention population by 65 percent.
- Average daily population in the Santa Cruz County, California juvenile hall dropped by 65 percent between 1997 (46.7) and 2005 (15.9)
- After only two years as a JDAI site, New Jersey's five participating jurisdictions had 178 (35 percent) less youth in detention and admitted 1,269 (20 percent) less youth to detention in 2005 than they did in 2003.



Juvenile Crime is Down Substantially in JDAI Sites

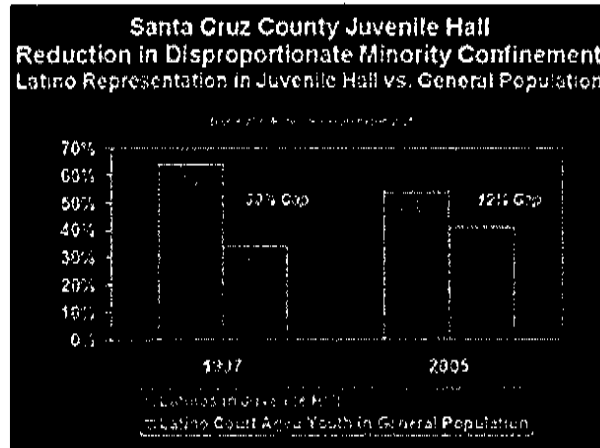
- In Cook County the youth violent arrest rate fell 54 percent between 1993 and 2000.
- In Santa Cruz County juvenile felony arrests decreased 47 percent -- from 30 youth per 1000 in 1997 to 16 youth per 1000 in 2004.
- In Multnomah County juvenile felony arrests fell by 45 percent between 1994 and 2000.
- In Bernalillo County, the newest JDAI model site, the number of youth



booked on a felony charge fell from 4,726 in 1999 to 3,802 in 2005.

Source: www.aecf.org, www.jdaireports.org

- Santa Clara, California initiated objective screening decisions and after one year 276 fewer youth of color were referred to juvenile hall and 162 fewer youth of color were detained.
- Santa Cruz County opened a neighborhood evening center for high risk Latino youth and reduced its average minority population in juvenile hall from 64 percent to 47 percent.
- Multnomah County also reduced the disproportionate confinement of minority youth by sharply lowering the proportion of minorities in detention from 70 youth (73 percent) before JDAI to 16 youth (50 percent) in 2003.
- In 1999, Bernalillo County booked 2,840 (72 percent) ethnic minorities but in 2005, only 2,426 (62 percent) minorities were booked by the county.
- In Clayton County, Georgia, public school referrals of African American youth to the juvenile court were reduced by 46 percent.



JDAI's Influence

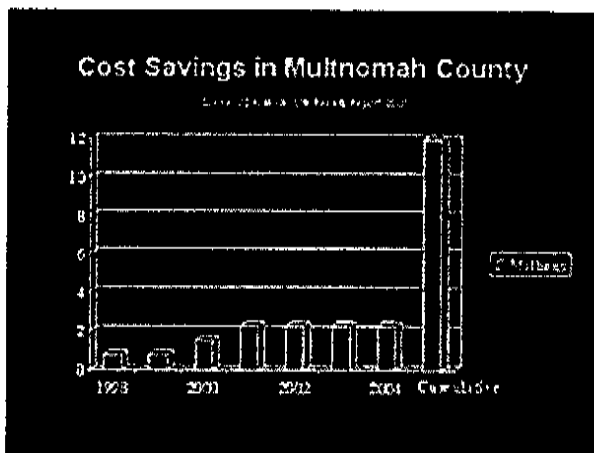
Influence can be measured by the growing awareness and public support for detention reform in general and strategies, policies and programs in particular.

- The New Mexico children's code was substantially re-written in 2003 to include revised objective criteria for detention admissions, expedited court processing and other JDAI-related policies and practices.
- Also in New Mexico, the success of JDAI in Bernalillo County led to implementation of JDAI statewide.
- In Santa Clara County, law enforcement agencies developed new objective detention reform criteria to guide police officers on whether to bring arrested youth for detention screening or cite and release them.
- Participating counties in Illinois have stopped detaining status offenders as a result of JDAI policy and program changes.
- In Multnomah County, a model memorandum of understanding between the police, probation and community agencies fundamentally alters how the police deal with runaways or status offenders consistent with its overall detention reform policy.
- In Maryland, laws were passed that require the promulgation of new detention standards.
- The 2003 report to Congress by the Coalition for Juvenile Justice was devoted to detention reform.
- Three JDAI model sites were selected to participate in the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's *Reclaiming Futures* initiative, which seeks to increase the prevention and treatment services available to drug-involved youth in the juvenile justice system.

JDAI's Leverage of Fiscal Resources

JDAI sites have substantially reduced their detention budgets and redeployed resources into other services for troubled youth. For example:

- Pierce County, Washington closed a 50 bed unit of its detention center and redeployed approximately \$800,000 in operating costs to support new community-based alternative programs for youth who previously would have been detained.
- Bernalillo County, closed a wing of beds in the local juvenile detention center, reinvesting the money (\$200,000) in detention alternatives.
- Funded through private and public insurance, Bernalillo County, established a new out-patient mental health clinic on-site at the juvenile detention center for delinquent youth.
- In Santa Cruz County, which had been operating its juvenile hall at approximately 45 percent above capacity, new construction costs were avoided and local government was able to divert resources to facility improvements and a new health clinic. More than \$7 million in detention expenses have been redeployed to community alternatives since 1998.
- Multnomah County redeployed more than \$12 million. By reducing its reliance on detention, Multnomah was able to mothball three 16-bed detention units and divert roughly \$2 million a year to other needed services.
- In Georgia, the Department of Juvenile Justice invested more than three-quarters of a million dollars in new, community-based alternatives-to-detention programs. It also redeployed 12 staff members to serve as "detention expeditors."
- The proposed construction of a costly new detention facility was avoided in Cook County saving \$24 million dollars.



JDAI sites are securing federal, state and local funding streams to enhance services for youth involved in the juvenile system:

- Cook County local government provides more than \$5 million dollars annually to support an entire continuum of community-based programs and staff salaries that provide alternatives to secure care.
- Three California JDAI counties were awarded almost \$3 million in foundation grants to upgrade their mental health services for troubled youth.
- State advisory groups (the state-level policy committees required by law to administer federal juvenile justice funds) in seven states have redeployed more than \$5 million to support detention reforms since 2001.
- In Maryland, the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention awarded approximately one-quarter million dollars in grants to support various detention reform strategies.

A sample of the federal dollars awarded by State Advisory Groups in support of detention reform:

New Jersey, 2001	\$200,000
New Mexico, 2003-2004	\$1.25 million
Kentucky, 2005	\$225,000
Virginia, 2003	\$450,000
Washington, 2003-2006	\$3,000,000
Illinois, 2001-2005	\$2.5 million

In 2005, this same office allocated \$125,000 in federal funds to support detention reform assessments related to reducing racial disparities in the juvenile justice system. Through a grant awarded to the Center for Juvenile Justice Reform, the office also received \$1.5 million in federal block grant funds to support statewide detention reform efforts.

Learn more

- [Learn about JDAI Core Strategies.](#)
- [Find all JDAI Resources.](#)

Source: <http://www.accf.org> | ©2007 The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Targeted Intervention And Rehabilitation

Adult Re-entry Subcommittee Report

The subcommittee has reviewed numerous issues that effect and influence the successful re-entry of ex-offenders back into their respective communities. Realizing that this population poses the greatest threat to future criminal activity it is felt that breaking this cycle is crucial. With that in mind we will use recidivism as a starting point for measurement. The consensus is that we focus in on how we can best utilize all existing resources in this effort. To accomplish this we will evaluate existing programs and establish common outcomes so that everyone involved will use a performance based measurement system to capture data. The primary focus on this model will be successful job placement of ex-offenders.

We want to develop a new framework for assessing those entering the criminal justice system that could provide alternatives to incarceration as well as effectively meeting the needs of those being released. The sub-committee is going to engage the collaboration of the law enforcement committee, COJ staff from the Community Services Department as well as our sub-committee on employment in order to effectively engage each in our final recommendations.

Action steps:

1. Make targeted recommendations on lowering bond amounts.
2. Get immediate input on the effectiveness of existing programs that offer services to this population.
3. Develop a strong buy in from the corporate community that will expect to receive prospects that have been properly assessed and who have received proper pre-employment services.
4. Identify targeted population and develop a short term and long term targets

Next: Set up meeting the week of March 10, 2008

Date Jan 29, 2008 Name Alton [REDACTED] JSO# [REDACTED]

DAWN PROGRAM.....TRANSITIONAL COUNSELING INITIATIVES
Current critical thinking and opinions of the DAWN students regarding instant crime issues facing the Jacksonville community.

WHAT IS YOUR OPINION ABOUT CRIME IN THE LOW INCOME COMMUNITY?

Crime in low income community's results from poverty. Because I live in a low income community I have a better understanding of matters. Although some decisions to committ crimes are senseless and result from irrational thinking. Other's rather judged right/wrong by the public are only means of survival given current life circumstances and living conditions.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT THE RISING RATE OF MURDERS BY DRIVE BY SHOOTINGS, HOME INVASION SHOOTINGS, DRUG TURF DISPUTES SHOOTINGS, DISRESPECT SHOOTINGS AND OTHER LAWLESS ACTS IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY, MOSTLY BY YOUNG BLACK MALES?

I believe there should be something done about the black-on-black crime but I'm not sure what! Every situation is different no matter how similar they seem. The most beneficial help is gonna have to come from the government. (changes they should have been addressed medicaid, minimum wage, affordable housing and discrimination against convicted felons and young black males, more job availability, more government grants for blacks and our communities.)

MAYOR JOHN PEYTON HAS RECENTLY PUT TOGETHER A LARGE GROUP OF VARIOUS COMMUNITY LEADERS AND INDIVIDUALS TO COME UP WITH WORKABLE SOLUTIONS TO FIX THE CRIME PROBLEMS IN THIS COMMUNITY. IF YOU WERE ON THAT COMMITTEE, WHAT WOULD YOU TELL THE MAYOR ABOUT WHAT SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT THE SERIOUS CRIME AND MURDER PROBLEMS IN JACKSONVILLE COMMUNITY?

- Increase jobs dramatically for blacks
- Initiate programs and training to help blacks use the resources they possess to be business owners and operators /and if needed give necessary assistance to help further their careers.
- and make all programs aid availible publicly known in our black communities.

Date 1-29-2008 Name BRANDON [REDACTED] JSO# [REDACTED]

DAWN PROGRAM.....TRANSITIONAL COUNSELING INITIATIVES
Current critical thinking and opinions of the DAWN students regarding instant crime issues facing the Jacksonville community.

WHAT IS YOUR OPINION ABOUT CRIME IN THE LOW INCOME COMMUNITY?

My Opinion about crime in a low income community is that when the kids or child was younger or a teenager they probably got bullied for lunch, money or even homework and when they got older and attended high school they got mixed with the wrong kind's of kids that was up to no good like not going to school and doing drugs as one day got the idea of killing people for childhood past.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT THE RISING RATE OF MURDERS BY DRIVE BY SHOOTINGS, HOME INVASION SHOOTINGS, DRUG TURF DISPUTES SHOOTINGS, DISRESPECT SHOOTINGS AND OTHER LAWLESS ACTS IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY, MOSTLY BY YOUNG BLACK MALES? What should be

done about murders and lawless acts in black community by young black males is that there should be an ankle monitor in or on the child and when the child feels like doing wrong the monitor will give a little shock to the child and the child will think about what he's doing or thinking about doing and if the child try's doing wrong he or she will feel a shock through there bodies.

MAYOR JOHN PEYTON HAS RECENTLY PUT TOGETHER A LARGE GROUP OF VARIOUS COMMUNITY LEADERS AND INDIVIDUALS TO COME UP WITH WORKABLE SOLUTIONS TO FIX THE CRIME PROBLEMS IN THIS COMMUNITY. IF YOU WERE ON THAT COMMITTEE, WHAT WOULD YOU TELL THE MAYOR ABOUT WHAT SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT THE SERIOUS CRIME AND MURDER PROBLEMS IN JACKSONVILLE COMMUNITY? I would

tell Mayor Peyton that when the children or kids think there grown enough to smoke and drink then they need to be behind bars if they feel like that. If my child is at her friends house or is on the way to her friends house and a group of "Young Gangsters" want something from my child or toys something on my child then they should be in someone jail or in boot camp or the Armed force because if my child dies or comes up missing then hell is going to break loose and i will do anything in my power to put person or people who killed or kidnaped my child from me and wife. But that's what i'd tell Mayor Peyton about serious crimes and murders

Date 1-29-09

Name LAWRENCE

JSO#

DAWN PROGRAM.....TRANSITIONAL COUNSELING INITIATIVES
Current critical thinking and opinions of the DAWN students regarding instant crime issues facing the Jacksonville community.

WHAT IS YOUR OPINION ABOUT CRIME IN THE LOW INCOME COMMUNITY?

My opinion is that it may always be crime in low income community because always have a hold on young people minds and not so much the young the older also.
Killin is number 1 after drugs

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT THE RISING RATE OF MURDERS BY DRIVE BY SHOOTINGS, HOME INVASION SHOOTINGS, DRUG TURF DISPUTES SHOOTINGS, DISRESPECT SHOOTINGS AND OTHER LAWLESS ACTS IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY, MOSTLY BY YOUNG BLACK MALES?

I think we as black males should learn how to live together in tuff times

MAYOR JOHN PEYTON HAS RECENTLY PUT TOGETHER A LARGE GROUP OF VARIOUS COMMUNITY LEADERS AND INDIVIDUALS TO COME UP WITH WORKABLE SOLUTIONS TO FIX THE CRIME PROBLEMS IN THIS COMMUNITY. IF YOU WERE ON THAT COMMITTEE, WHAT WOULD YOU TELL THE MAYOR ABOUT WHAT SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT THE SERIOUS CRIME AND MURDER PROBLEMS IN JACKSONVILLE COMMUNITY?

MORE youth programs

BETTER activities in schools

BETTER field trips in school

low income sport teams

low income field trips

Date 1-29-08

Name Shawn [redacted]

JSO# [redacted]

DAWN PROGRAM.....TRANSITIONAL COUNSELING INITIATIVES

Current critical thinking and opinions of the DAWN students regarding instant crime issues facing the Jacksonville community.

WHAT IS YOUR OPINION ABOUT CRIME IN THE LOW INCOME COMMUNITY?

I think it is wrong because people with low income a lot of people really don't know bad because of what they do or where they live. The city said they are down in the city but I have only seen them down in certain parts especially the ones who neighbor hood or even looks a little mean and think it very wrong about how they treat the income community.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT THE RISING RATE OF MURDERS BY DRIVE BY SHOOTINGS, HOME INVASION SHOOTINGS, DRUG TURF DISPUTES SHOOTINGS, DISRESPECT SHOOTINGS AND OTHER LAWLESS ACTS IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY, MOSTLY BY YOUNG BLACK MALES?

I think what should be done about the shootings is put the people that best someone in a shooting gather up in a special group and let them decide what to do because they are the grace of God I haven't look anyone got to shooting so I really can't say much about that question.

MAYOR JOHN PEYTON HAS RECENTLY PUT TOGETHER A LARGE GROUP OF VARIOUS COMMUNITY LEADERS AND INDIVIDUALS TO COME UP WITH WORKABLE SOLUTIONS TO FIX THE CRIME PROBLEMS IN THIS COMMUNITY. IF YOU WERE ON THAT COMMITTEE, WHAT WOULD YOU TELL THE MAYOR ABOUT WHAT SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT THE SERIOUS CRIME AND MURDER PROBLEMS IN JACKSONVILLE COMMUNITY?

I would tell her it really isn't safe out there no more you can't go to work or school any more with out become one getting hurt you have to actually get in your hands and know every night and think God that he let you live another beautiful day that he has created and with the people all the pills with all these chemicals in it it makes them crazy so there is no talk. what they can cooperate of down so I hope they find a reasonable solution for the murder rate in Jacksonville.

ATX

Date 1/29/08 Name Franklin [REDACTED] JSO# [REDACTED]

DAWN PROGRAM.....TRANSITIONAL COUNSELING INITIATIVES
Current critical thinking and opinions of the DAWN students regarding instant crime issues facing the Jacksonville community.

WHAT IS YOUR OPINION ABOUT CRIME IN THE LOW INCOME COMMUNITY?

It's all about who hood is better than the other hood. Witch every hood is the same cause your doing the same thing. Living a low income life some people grow up without parents. So they have no manners no respect for the next man. It's about not having what the next man has. They grow up not having no respect for nobody but their self.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT THE RISING RATE OF MURDERS BY DRIVE BY SHOOTINGS, HOME INVASION SHOOTINGS, DRUG TURF DISPUTES SHOOTINGS, DISRESPECT SHOOTINGS AND OTHER LAWLESS ACTS IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY, MOSTLY BY YOUNG BLACK MALES?

They should give us more stuff to do. We have nothing to do but go out and start stuff with the next man. We should have more community centers and it shouldn't matter how old you are they should let you attend. They should have educational programs to help the people who dropped out of school so they could get their life right. They should reinforce the law about these guns. Raise the time for carrying these guns they giving people six months for carrying a gun. It should be more time for carrying a gun that might help out alot.

MAYOR JOHN PEYTON HAS RECENTLY PUT TOGETHER A LARGE GROUP OF VARIOUS COMMUNITY LEADERS AND INDIVIDUALS TO COME UP WITH WORKABLE SOLUTIONS TO FIX THE CRIME PROBLEMS IN THIS COMMUNITY. IF YOU WERE ON THAT COMMITTEE, WHAT WOULD YOU TELL THE MAYOR ABOUT WHAT SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT THE SERIOUS CRIME AND MURDER PROBLEMS IN JACKSONVILLE COMMUNITY?

Give us something to do we have nothing to do. Give the convicted felows another chance they think once their convicted their life is over. Make more shelters for the homeless make more programs for the drug addicts. Stop bringing the drugs out here in the world and the crime might go down. They need to take some of the cruised cops off the force that are killing innocent people for nothing. They should give these teens more after school programs so they will stay out the streets.

Date 01/29/08 Name [redacted] JSO# [redacted]

DAWN PROGRAM.....TRANSITIONAL COUNSELING INITIATIVES
Current critical thinking and opinions of the DAWN students regarding instant crime issues facing the Jacksonville community.

WHAT IS YOUR OPINION ABOUT CRIME IN THE LOW INCOME COMMUNITY?

Its simple to me people think its cool to have some cause of what a rapper say. If they got a problem and if its petty talk it through. But my opinion is its over no reason at all. If you ever talk to any of them they had no point.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT THE RISING RATE OF MURDERS BY DRIVE BY SHOOTINGS, HOME INVASION SHOOTINGS, DRUG TURF DISPUTES SHOOTINGS, DISRESPECT SHOOTINGS AND OTHER LAWLESS ACTS IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY, MOSTLY BY YOUNG BLACK MALES?

Honestly nothing you can do about it cause some will listen and some wont to learn the hard way. And alot of blacks are going to listen to rappers and alot of them say kill kill Rob clo and there not going to change because theres money in the game.

MAYOR JOHN PEYTON HAS RECENTLY PUT TOGETHER A LARGE GROUP OF VARIOUS COMMUNITY LEADERS AND INDIVIDUALS TO COME UP WITH WORKABLE SOLUTIONS TO FIX THE CRIME PROBLEMS IN THIS COMMUNITY. IF YOU WERE ON THAT COMMITTEE, WHAT WOULD YOU TELL THE MAYOR ABOUT WHAT SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT THE SERIOUS CRIME AND MURDER PROBLEMS IN JACKSONVILLE COMMUNITY?

H-TX (one simple word. prey. cause its in god hands cause people going to stop when they want cause what ever we do to try or to stop crime (murder), there is a way around it and some body know it and will use it so all we can do is try and prey for the better.

Date 1/29/08 Name Devon [REDACTED] JSO# [REDACTED]

DAWN PROGRAM.....TRANSITIONAL COUNSELING INITIATIVES

Current critical thinking and opinions of the DAWN students regarding instant crime issues facing the Jacksonville community.

WHAT IS YOUR OPINION ABOUT CRIME IN THE LOW INCOME COMMUNITY?

well its like this crime only comes in Low income community because of for some people they dont have food and homes and some be on drugs so bad and when they go try to get a job like at labor pools its hard an some turn to a life of crime because look we have been here all our lives in Jacksonville and the community only talks bad insted of trying to help people come from all over the world and jacksonville gives them there own businesses and homes and people in jacksonville black and white are homeless.

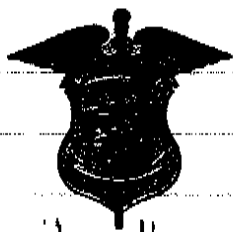
WHAT SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT THE RISING RATE OF MURDERS BY DRIVE BY SHOOTINGS, HOME INVASION SHOOTINGS, DRUG TURF DISPUTES SHOOTINGS, DISRESPECT SHOOTINGS AND OTHER LAWLESS ACTS IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY, MOSTLY BY YOUNG BLACK MALES?

1. The murder rate well God said we should not Kill so Im not going say nothing only God can
2. Drugs on the streets the JSO is putting drugs on the street and how can and man from eney hood in jacksonville get a killew of cocain, if you poor how can you do enything with out someone in high places helping you its hard and the only way you get enything you have to have money, Young males blacks and white they have ether been in alot of pain and when the get a gun its like who wents some they fill like they have to prove something because of the way people did them in the past, I think thy should go to schools bad ones and talk to th young people and let them express thm selfs and thats where it start from if we look at the new generation we will find what we are looking for because thats where it start from.

MAYOR JOHN PEYTON HAS RECENTLY PUT TOGETHER A LARGE GROUP OF VARIOUS COMMUNITY LEADERS AND INDIVIDUALS TO COME UP WITH WORKABLE SOLUTIONS TO FIX THE CRIME PROBLEMS IN THIS COMMUNITY. IF YOU WERE ON THAT COMMITTEE, WHAT WOULD YOU TELL THE MAYOR ABOUT WHAT SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT THE SERIOUS CRIME AND MURDER PROBLEMS IN JACKSONVILLE COMMUNITY?

There look for answers from the wrong people, the mayor needs to go to the black community like the east side and north side and talk to people.
the need to stop taking things out the jail house and start thinking if they put people from prison on the TV to tel' people about things like killing people and helpful programs and let people know that there is a better way.

Devon ██████████



And in the Income Community they need to pay people for
here opinion and I bet you people will come an let you know
how to take care of the problems they just need to ask the right
questions like why are people poor it tries trying to better Jacksonville
in different ways with condos and bigger jails they need to open
there eyes and look at the real picture the people killing
getting younger an youner people need help here not just
here but everywhere in the world we as people need to stop
judging people only God is our judge and people need to stop
blaming black people only and look at the big picture the committee
need to talk to black people young and old and let them tell the
story, because off the record my name is Devon and Im 25 years old
and I was a man just haveing a gun makes him kill big and until
you see some one head off blood every where you stop and think
I never killed no one and in my heart it wont let me kill and if you
show the young people what they are doing and I tell you now if you
seen a real arm over here and a leg over there an blood on bone
they would have a change of heart.

Date 1/28/08 Name Thomas [REDACTED] JSO# [REDACTED]

DAWN PROGRAM.....TRANSITIONAL COUNSELING INITIATIVES
Current critical thinking and opinions of the DAWN students regarding instant crime issues facing the Jacksonville community.

WHAT IS YOUR OPINION ABOUT CRIME IN THE LOW INCOME COMMUNITY?

What my opinion is about crime in low income is the parents, never watch their kids close enough. Because their usually working long crazy hours, to support the family. And just being bored, because when I was younger when I got bored I usually got in some kind of trouble. Whether it was go stealing a bike or from a store or go joy riding in a stolen car. Kids need more activities after school to keep them from getting bored. Also teach them how to work hard for the things they have not need them.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT THE RISING RATE OF MURDERS BY DRIVE BY SHOOTINGS, HOME INVASION SHOOTINGS, DRUG TURF DISPUTES SHOOTINGS, DISRESPECT SHOOTINGS AND OTHER LAWLESS ACTS IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY, MOSTLY BY YOUNG BLACK MALES?

First of all make stricter rules when selling guns. Make stricter curfew laws, and make the parents make their kids be home before 12pm. Because after 12 all their is to do is get in trouble. And hire more police for areas that getting in to shooting. And have programs that give shoes, clothes, or even gas to people that turn in guns. And have more stings that get guns & drugs off the street. The less guns on the street the better the neighborhood will be.

MAYOR JOHN PEYTON HAS RECENTLY PUT TOGETHER A LARGE GROUP OF VARIOUS COMMUNITY LEADERS AND INDIVIDUALS TO COME UP WITH WORKABLE SOLUTIONS TO FIX THE CRIME PROBLEMS IN THIS COMMUNITY. IF YOU WERE ON THAT COMMITTEE, WHAT WOULD YOU TELL THE MAYOR ABOUT WHAT SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT THE SERIOUS CRIME AND MURDER PROBLEMS IN JACKSONVILLE COMMUNITY?

Well give them more time for the repair crimes and murders. And open up more after school activities. Teach them something there interest in, if they want to learn how to fix cars teach them. If they want to go fishing take them fishing. And quit playing trash on the radio. Because some youth have weak minds and listen to that trash and try to do the same thing they hear on the radio or see on TV.