

**LANCASTER COUNTY THREE YEAR COMPREHENSIVE
JUVENILE SERVICES PLAN
2006-2008**

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Executive Summary

Lancaster County has been doing community planning in juvenile justice since 1998. We continue to do planning because the nature of juvenile offending is constantly changing. We have implemented a graduated sanctions program; collected and analyzed volumes of data; and built a state of the art detention facility. Yet the numbers of female juvenile offenders continue to increase; a disproportionate number of ethnic minority offenders continue to increase; and the issues of substance abuse, mental health and poverty continue to permeate families of the youth we serve.

In 2002 Lancaster County developed a three year plan with five key priorities: to move to a primary prevention model; to strengthen intensive community-based services and integrate treatment for youth; to reduce the number of minority youth entering the criminal justice system; to evaluate the effectiveness of the juvenile justice system; and to distinguish between families who support their children's healthy behavior and families who promote negative behaviors. We discovered that often times, constraints and issues made successful completion of objectives addressing these priorities challenging. However, due to the dedicated collaborative efforts of many and commitment from our funding partners, we made significant contributions toward those identified priorities (See Accomplishments, page 3).

In 2005, Lancaster County's Juvenile Justice Review Committee convened several teams to update the Comprehensive Juvenile Services plan. Committees were established to address our most pressing juvenile offender problems. Each of the priorities is briefly described below:

Priority One: Reduce the number of juveniles in detention through public education and other primary prevention activities. Focus will be on addressing truancy and preventing runaway issues.

Committees: Lancaster County Run Response/Truancy/Prevention Team.

Priority Two: Provide and strengthen treatment opportunities and accessibility to resources for youth.

Committee: Substance Abuse Action Coalition Juvenile Justice Team

Priority Three: Reduce the number of minority youth entering the juvenile justice system.

Committee: Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Committee

Priority Four: Evaluate the effectiveness of the juvenile justice system and its existing programs.

Committee: Graduated Sanctions Committee

The 2006-2008 Comprehensive Juvenile Services Plan (CJSP) will identify past accomplishments and best practice prevention strategies for youth. It will highlight the current problems, risk and protective factors associated with our target populations, identify gaps and propose solutions to meet our priority goals. The appendix will include specific action plans, a strong data analysis of our community and a participation index.

Accomplishments

2002-2005 Comprehensive Juvenile Services Plan Accomplishments

Over the course of three years we have encouraged cultural community centers, public school and law enforcement involvement, and have begun to open better lines of communication between state and local entities to enhance the effectiveness of our juvenile justice system.

Below you will find a list of some of the accomplishments Lancaster County has fulfilled over the past three years in an effort to meet our comprehensive goals and objectives.

1. The Hub now provides access to health services, educational opportunities, employment assistance and housing services for young adults ages 16-24, who are at high risk of not transitioning successfully into adulthood.
2. Creation of a Run Response/Truancy/Prevention Team has resulted in a memorandum of agreement between the Youth Assessment Center, Law Enforcement, Health and Human Services and Cedars Youth Services, Inc. offering support and resources to parents of runaway youth; and is now focusing on other prevention efforts.
3. The First Annual Conference on Understanding Substance Abuse and the Lancaster County Juvenile Justice System was an incredible day long training success with over 100 participants.
4. A new brochure highlighting information about resources in the Lancaster County juvenile justice system was created, and has been widely distributed throughout the community. Next year, we will seek its publication in different languages. A central information number was also released (441-8495) to call if a person needs juvenile justice assistance.
5. The African American Empowerment Conference trained 15 young adult black male role models to mentor, challenge and motivate young black youth. They will now continue their efforts by community participation in those role modeling activities.
6. Pre-Trial Diversion is a key detour for youth entering the juvenile justice system. When we discovered many of our youth who failed to participate were minority, we developed MOD - **Minority Outreach Diversion**, which successfully decreased the number of youth in the system and increased participation in the Pre-Trial Diversion programs.
7. The Try Another Way curriculum for high-risk female juveniles was revised and training continued to be offered during 2005. Over 100 people have been trained and currently six agencies/organizations in Lancaster County continue to use the curriculum on a regular basis.
8. The Apples and Oranges Manual was developed to encourage agencies to use race categories uniformly so higher quality data could be kept.

9. Cultural competency training for juvenile professionals was given by Families First and Foremost Staff and the opportunity was again available through Region V. Agencies were also encouraged to conduct their own assessment of their cultural competency.

10. The Drug Education For Youth (DEFY) is a national model program to reduce drug use among youth ages 9-12. In Lancaster County we call it DEFNS-Drug Education for Nebraska Students. With the assistance of very unique partners like the National Guard, Heartland Big Brothers/Big Sisters, Cedars Inc., Lincoln Council on Alcoholism & Drugs, and the Malone Community Center. We have reach over 38 youth and their families. 93% of the youth were minorities.

11. Increased staffing and financial support has come from Lancaster County as well as the State of Nebraska. The Nebraska Crime Commission funding and County tax dollars helped increase needed staff and secure graduated sanctions over the past three years.

- The County now has a full-time **Juvenile Justice Coordinator** to oversee the plan objectives and implement plan strategies.
- The County now has its first **part-time Juvenile Court drug technician** - to drug test youth on probation. With a 24-48 hour turnaround, this saves the County considerable time and money. Prior to this, youth would remain in detention for up to three weeks waiting for results of the test.

12. The development of a Community Services Management Information System (CSMIS) at The Hub now allows agencies to assist clients across agency lines. The CSMIS is now utilized by 14 partner agencies with over 100 users serving 10,000 clients.

13. Substance abuse evaluations are now being conducted for Pre-Trial Diversion, HHS/OJS, ICCU, and Probation youth as well as youth in the Detention Center. In addition, all graduated sanctions sites have infused a substance abuse education piece into their prevention curriculum.

14. The cellular electronic monitors now make available home detention/electronic monitoring for everyone placed on this sanction by the court regardless of their ability to pay. This system provides an opportunity for some youth to remain at home rather than be incarcerated simply because they are poor and have no landline telephone. It is estimated this \$3,000 investment saves the County over \$100,000!

15. The traditional Graduated Sanctions Programs (GSP) have been evaluated and found to be very effective. Project H.I.R.E. Day Reporting Center, Evening Reporting Center, and B.E.S.T. (alternative school), are utilized appropriately.

Although this is not an exhaustive list, it clearly highlights the forward progress Lancaster County has made in the areas of Juvenile Justice. Looking back, we accomplished what our plan set out to do. Now it is time to move forward and examine the challenges we expect to address the next three years.

Community Teams

Juvenile Justice Review Committee

In 1980, Lancaster County formed a Justice Council to discuss juvenile justice issues which included top department head representation from all departments within the adult and juvenile criminal justice systems. Key committees included: Juvenile Justice Review Committee (JJRC); Alcohol Advisory Committee; Alternatives to Incarceration; and Domestic Violence Coalition. These committees had goals and objectives, often significant project budgets and were very successful.

In 2000, a proposal was made to establish the Criminal Justice System as a separate department but debate brought up questions regarding the appropriateness of juvenile and adult system issues being together. As a result, the Justice Council was dissolved. The focus of juvenile justice issues remained under the Human Services Administration. Over the next several years, those at the table addressing justice issues were expanded to include Lincoln Public Schools, mental health and substance abuse agencies, youth organizations, juvenile justice professionals, cultural centers, UNL, and elected officials. This group of advocates is known as the JJRC-Juvenile Justice Review Committee

Today active teams guide and oversee the efforts of the identified priorities. They include: the Run Response/Truancy/Prevention Team, Substance Abuse Action Coalition, the DMC committee, the Graduated Sanctions Committee and the Detention Population Review Team. Each of these teams meet at least monthly for one hour and has developed goals and objectives. The JJRC and these sub-committees will guide the community over the next 3 years (2006-2008) as we strive to meet our goals/objectives. The JJRC is staffed by the Juvenile Justice Coordinator of Lancaster County. (See the Appendix for the participant list)

Run Response/Truancy/Prevention Team

The Run Response/Truancy/Prevention Team was formed in 2002 to focus on priority one of the strategic plan: Lancaster County will move to a "Primary Prevention Model". In October of 2004, the committee membership was expanded to include Lincoln Police Department, the Lancaster County Sheriff's Office, Public Defenders Office, Health and Human Services and other community agencies representatives.

In the spring of 2005, the Run Response/Truancy/Prevention Team expanded its focus to also include prevention and truancy. The group meets monthly and focuses on prevention efforts in general such as runaway youth, truancy and other early risk factors. (See the Appendix for the participant list). The strategies for this priority were confirmed as valid at the Governor's Conference on Preventing Youth Violence and Substance Abuse where it was stated that one of the greatest risk factors for youth was unsupervised time.

Substance Abuse Action Coalition (SAAC) Juvenile Justice Team

In 2001, a community-wide coalition began meeting with a focus on substance abuse issues. In 2003, a SAAC Criminal Justice Team was an outcome of this group with a focus on both adults and juveniles. The current SAAC Juvenile Justice Team was formed in February 2004 and focuses on Priority two of the strategic plan: "Provide and strengthen treatment opportunities and accessibility to behavioral health resources for youth". This committee produced special projects such as the conference "Understand Substance Abuse, Mental

Health and Lancaster County's Juvenile Justice System". (See the Appendix for the participant list)

Disproportionate Minority Contact Committee (DMC)

The DMC Committee was formed in 2002 and focuses on priority three of the strategic plan: "Lancaster County will reduce the number of minority youth entering the juvenile justice system". The DMC Committee will ensure adequate data collection occurs at every juncture of the juvenile justice system. It will identify and fill gaps in direct service programming; continue to provide cultural competency training; and continue to promote and evaluate truly culturally competent programs. The DMC Committee will explore examples nationwide for successful ideas. (See the Appendix for the participant list)

Graduated Sanctions Committee (GSC)

The Graduated Sanctions Committee started in 1998. A group of juvenile justice professionals came together to provide juvenile court other sanctions beside detention. This committee also looked at why youth were detained and what other sanctions could be imposed. Guidelines for use of graduated sanctions came out of this committee and was accepted as such by all three Lancaster County Juvenile Court Judges. This gives the Lancaster Juvenile Probation Office the flexibility to place youth into sanctions with written notification to the judge, public defender, and the youth's parents. This saves court time and detention cost. The committee continues to meet on a monthly basis to discuss sanction issues and availability in community based sanctions.

This committee will address priority four of the strategic plan: "Evaluate the effectiveness of the juvenile justice system and the programs that exist" by utilizing the Nebraska Crime Commission's community planning tool. (See the Appendix for the participant list)

Problem Identification

In March 2005, Lancaster County began the process of updating the three-year strategic plan. Over 40 agencies and 100 people were involved in this process.

The previous priorities were reviewed and it was decided that existing committees would be utilized to update the new priorities and strategies. The following four priorities were identified. Below each is the team that will assume the leadership role in addressing the priority.

Priority One: Reduce the number of juveniles in detention through Primary Prevention Activities such as addressing Truancy and Runaway Issues through Public Education.

Committees: Lancaster County Run Response/Truancy/Prevention Team.

Priority Two: Provide and strengthen treatment opportunities and accessibility to behavioral Health resources for youth.

Committee: SAAC Juvenile Justice Team

Priority Three: Reduce the number of minority youth entering the juvenile justice system.

Committee: DMC Committee and DMC sub-committee's with a strict focus on public education.

Priority Four: Continue to evaluate the effectiveness of the juvenile justice system and the programs that exist.

Committee: Graduated Sanctions Committee

The Disproportionate Minority Contact Committee (DMC) and Run Response/Truancy/Prevention Team completed the same priority identification process. Each committee reviewed the previous goals, objectives and action steps of priority one and three in the 2003-2006 plan. Each committee identified what was accomplished, what was not accomplished but was not a current focus and what was not accomplished but still needed to be a focus in the updated strategic plan. To gather further input a survey was sent out to all the members of the committee asking for feedback in the following areas:

- THE MOST SERIOUS CONCERNS FACING YOUTH IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM REGARDING DMC ISSUES or RUNAWAYS
- THE RISK FACTORS
- POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEM
- PROGRAMS AND SERVICES ARE CURRENTLY AVAILABLE DEALING WITH THIS ISSUE
- GAPS IN THE SYSTEM, WHAT PROGRAMS/SERVICES ARE NEEDED
- HOW TO BRIDGE THE GAPS

Survey responses and action steps from the previous plan that the group wanted to keep in the updated plan were then consolidated into a single document. Statistical data that had been analyzed throughout the year was used and the group narrowed down the goals, objectives and action steps to those that the committee felt would be feasible and could be completed.

The SAAC Juvenile Justice Team had a partially completed outline of a strategic plan, which the group adopted to review and revise. The first step was to email a survey to all the committee members asking for feedback. The goal of this survey was to make sure the group had identified and determined all the issues related to youth substance use and the juvenile justice system. The following questions were asked of all committee members:

- THE MOST SERIOUS CONCERNS FACING YOUTH IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM REGARDING TREATMENT
- THE RISK FACTORS
- POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEM
- PROGRAMS AND SERVICES THAT ARE CURRENTLY AVAILABLE DEALING WITH THIS ISSUE
- GAPS IN THE SYSTEM, WHAT PROGRAMS/SERVICES ARE NEEDED
- HOW TO BRIDGE THE GAP BETWEEN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND TREATMENT

The responses from the survey were then discussed and incorporated into the draft strategic plan which the committee reviewed. The group narrowed down the goals, objectives and action steps to those the committee felt were most important and to those action steps that the committee felt would be feasible and could be completed.

The Graduated Sanctions Committee will complete the planning process for Priority four. The main objective of Priority four is to assess the current juvenile justice system and programs using the crime commission's community planning tool to identify areas for improvement as well as gaps. This process will evaluate the system as both a process and product. The latter will include not only an overview of efficiency and cost effectiveness of the system, but also of graduated sanction programs within the system.

Priority Areas

Priority One: Reduce the number of juveniles in detention through Primary Prevention Activities such as addressing Truancy Issues, Runaway Issues and through Public Education.

Truant, runaway and abused or neglected youth are populations that are at a greater risk of becoming involved in the juvenile justice system. The tasks of the Run Response/Truancy/Prevention Team are to identify early intervention and prevention strategies to address the problems surrounding at-risk youth and provide a means of intervening with these youth prior to them becoming involved with the juvenile justice system. The team reviewed policies on how to better address at-risk youth, gathered and analyzed data, reviewed the current system, identified gaps in the system, reviewed information on access and availability of services and explored ways to provide education regarding existing resources.

This team is made up of professionals from city, county, state and non-profit organizations that work with at risk, runaway, truant and abused or neglected youth.

The team focused on prevention, truancy and decreasing the number of runaway youth.

Truancy

Problem Statement

There is an increasing incidence of truancy among students in Lancaster County, who may not yet be involved in juvenile crime, but whose circumstances place them at risk of future delinquency. The causes of chronic truancy are varied and may be unique to each youth and family. In many cases, research indicates that there is a combination of factors that affect the student's absenteeism, including family challenges, school climate, economic conditions, language barriers, health matters, and individual student needs.

The Lincoln Public School's (LPS) drop-out rate was nearly 16% and an absence rate of 9% in 2003. The juvenile court experienced an increase of over 90% in truancy petitions between 2001 and 2003 (with 60% increase between 2002 and 2003). LPS reported a significant increase in truancy among 9th graders. Clearly, early prevention and intervention is necessary to impact this growing problem in our community. Moreover, the Office Of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Truancy Reduction Project estimates that each high school dropout costs the government approximately \$200,000 in public spending and lost income taxes, as well as an additional \$200,000 loss of lifetime after-tax income for each student. (Costs and Benefits of Truancy Reduction Efforts in Colorado). This represents a financial loss over \$137 million for the 343 drop outs from LPS in 2003 alone and considerable lifelong personal and emotional setbacks for these students.

Research reveals that truant students are more likely to join gangs, use drugs and alcohol, engage in criminal behavior and are more likely to drop out of school. Police departments report a link between truancy and crime rates. Nationally, 71% of the prison population never finished high school. Many of these drop-outs cited falling behind as a result of truancy as the problem (Reducing Crime and supporting Education through a Truancy Reduction Strategy). Many youth are truant out of a perceived necessity, since family situations can dictate

whether the child has transportation, if the child remains at home to care for siblings or parents, or due to language barriers or other circumstances. Often parents do not understand the consequences of a youth missing school. School officials, service providers and our county government all agree that early intervention and prevention is critical for these youth. Truancy reduction / prevention have not only become a priority in this community, but also on a national level. School administrators increasingly recognize that truancy is a sign of a youth's symptoms to a greater problem and intervention uncovers bigger issues. It is our hope that if it is recognized and addressed early further severe problems can be avoided.

Summary of Data Collected:

1. An increasing number of 9th grade students are absent or truant.
2. Petitions filed for truancy and other cases have steadily increased.
 - a. There was a 90.3% increase in the number of petitions filed by the Lancaster County Attorney's office for truancy or other 3(b) cases (includes supplemental petitions) since 2000. This is a 61% increase since 2003.
3. 4.5 % of elementary student were absent in 2003.
4. 6.2 % of middle student were absent in 2003.
5. 8.7 % of high school student were truant in 2003.
6. The cost to our community and the students is phenomenal. The Lincoln Public School's (LPS) drop out rate was at nearly 16% in 2003, at a nearly 9% absence rate, and juvenile court experienced an increase of over 90% in truancy petitions since 2001 (60% since last year alone). Each high school dropout costs the government approximately \$200,000 in public spending and lost income taxes, as well as an additional \$200,000 loss of lifetime after-tax income for each student. (Costs and Benefits of Truancy Reduction Efforts in Colorado). This represents a financial loss over \$137 million for the 343 drop outs in 2003, \$154 million in 2002 and \$154 million in 2001.
7. A Truancy survey completed by the Truancy Coalition indicated that 55% of parents had not been notified of their child's truancy.
8. In the Nebraska criminal justice system **82% of juvenile offenders have an identified history of truant behavior.**

*Risk factors for truancy can be found in the appendix.

Current Truancy Efforts

- 1) All of the following Lincoln Public Schools (LPS) Programs aim to reduce truancy: (1) FAST is designed to bring parents, students and educators closer together so parents might utilize school resources to help their children succeed in school. (2) LPS also operates Owens School, ESP and Yankee Hill School for students who have been suspended for truancy or other reasons. These programs are designed to keep youth enrolled, including student assistance, childcare for student parents and other services. (3) Student teams meet once a month to collaborate and discuss interventions for students that are facing difficulties in the classroom and with attendance. These teams typically include school personnel, Probation Officers, Parole Officers, Child Protective Workers, and community providers. (4) School Resource Officers are currently located in middle and high schools to assist school personnel with making contact with parents whose students are not attending on a regular basis. (5) Community providers such as Heartland Big Brothers/Big Sisters and Team Mates provide in school mentoring for students.

- 2) The well being of children in Lancaster County is of importance to the leaders in this community. Over the years, every major governmental and child-serving agency has joined forces at some point to focus on juvenile issues. The Justice Council and the Juvenile Justice Review Committee are excellent examples of such collaboration. The accomplishments of these groups with regard to juvenile justice issues have been truly phenomenal. Along with other concerns, truancy reduction has become a priority for these organizations. Policy support is also evident. A legislative bill was recently passed that requires youth to stay in school until age 18 unless the parent/guardian provides written permission for the youth age 16 and over to drop out.
- 3) YES is a truancy reduction program that assists school children that have not yet entered the system, but are at-risk due to other factors.
- 4) Lancaster County's Truancy Coalition uses a systems approach designed to help the schools, parents and youth identify the issues resulting in truancy and create solutions and support systems to change behavior.
- 5) Community/Cultural Centers and Community Learning Centers all have specialized programming targeted to their unique clientele.

Planning

In 2003, planning teams of the Comprehensive Juvenile Justice Plan 2003-2005 identified truancy prevention/reduction as a priority at the elementary school level. Locally service providers, the courts and human service organizations met to identify primary needs. They discovered that factors leading to truancy were often family-related. Patterns were clearly visible, pointing to the need for prevention at a much younger age. Addressing these issues at the elementary and middle school level helps circumvent more serious problems later in life. In Lancaster County, there are few services specifically targeted to elementary age youth with truancy issues. The Truancy Coalition identified five primary strategies in its truancy reduction plan. Their mission is to significantly reduce absenteeism in elementary schools and prevent truancy among middle and high school students by using a multi-agency approach.

The Coalition began meeting in December 2003 and took a wider look at school and community policies and practices that could be established or changed to support the truancy reduction goals. The group spent a considerable amount of time collecting and analyzing current trends and data. The coalition included over 35 partners and used a collaborative approach to engage schools in a comprehensive array of community resources such as social services, mental health organizations, community-based organizations, probation officers, law enforcement, the courts, the business community, parents, and faith-based organizations. These partnerships in the Lancaster County Community are critical to ensuring that students and families can access the resources needed and reinforce the fact that truancy is a community wide problem.

In the spring of 2005, the Run Response Committee changed its name to the Run Response/Truancy/Prevention Team. This team decided to adopt the exceptional work completed by the Truancy Coalition and began work on general prevention efforts.

Solutions

The Prevention Committee concluded that youth that end up in the Juvenile Justice System often send us warning signs early in their lives and this group recommended early intervention programs to address youth that are demonstrating problems with attendance. This means that alternatives need to be available for students who are unable to attend school but are excused because of health problems or other reasons. Another key component of truancy prevention is to involve schools, students, and parents in identifying the absenteeism as soon as possible. Many of our schools have put in place an efficient attendance-tracking system that enables us to identify students who need intervention before their truant behavior becomes chronic.

Truancy intervention efforts are intended to increase a student's attachment to school and help them overcome any personal, family, or community impediments to school attendance. Programs are designed to individually address the varied and complex root causes of each student's absenteeism. These issues might include drug use, lack of direction in school, violence in the student's family or community, chronic health issues, academic difficulties, or lack of connection to adults at school. In addition to addressing individual student factors, it was important for us to take a wider look at school and community policies and practices that could be established or changed to support the truancy reduction goals.

In 2004 the County's Truancy Coalition identified the development and implementation of Truancy programs targeting elementary and middle school students as a primary strategy. In Lancaster County, there are few services specifically for elementary and middle school aged youth with truancy issues. Often youth that are truant from school or are deemed ungovernable are ignored until the status offense is combined with a criminal offense. The combination of the two is generally quite costly to the youth and the community—it frequently means incarceration, or out of home placement such as foster care or group homes.

The implementation of intervention strategies in elementary and middle schools is the key to decreasing truancy in Lancaster County.

Runaway Youth

Problem Statement

A youth can run away for variety of reasons. Often the reasons are very complex; from family conflict to physical, sexual, or psychological abuse. Often the situations that the youths find themselves in are very dangerous. Some runaways resort to illegal means to survive such as becoming involved in prostitution, pornography, substance use, drugs, stealing, and other risky behaviors.

Many of the youth that run away later become involved in the juvenile justice system. Of the youth that were in the Lancaster County's Graduated Sanctions programs, 80.6% of the females and 47.7% of the males had a history of running away. A complete in depth analysis of youth detained between August and October 2004 showed that of the 15 male and 15 female youth that had been detained the most number of times, 94.1% of the males and 100% of the females had a history of running away.

There has been a consistent increase in the number of youth that runaway. In 2003, LPD issued 1,269 runaway broadcasts for 704 different youth. In 2004, the number of broadcasts increased 14.8% to 1,457 broadcasts for 783 different youth. There was a staggering 34.5% increase in number of run reports for males between 2003 and 2004. Statistics show that the number of run reports for minority populations are increasing at a faster rate than for white youth. There was a 15.9% increase in number of run reports for Black youth, a 20% increase in number of run reports for Native American youth and an 87.3% increase for Hispanic youth compared to a 5.8% increase for White youth. Slightly more females (51.5%) than males (48.5%) ran away in 2004.

Statistics also show that many of the same youth are running away multiple times. In 2004, only 50.2% of the run reports were for different youth, with 49.8% of the reports being from youth that had already ran away in that same year. In 2003, one youth accounted for 29 of the run reports. The local police spend an enormous amount of time and resources responding to the average of 4 run reports each day.

In 2003, runaway youth were gone an average of 9.3 days, but in 2004 youth on run were gone only an average of 6.0 days. Nearly 70% of youth run away for only a few days.

Research reveals youth that run away are more likely to use drugs and alcohol, engage in criminal behavior and are more likely to drop out of school.

2004 Lincoln Statistics

- Different youth accounted for only 55.5% of the run reports.
- One youth accounted for 29 of the run reports.
- 111 of the run reports were from Freeway.
- Youth on run were gone an average of 9.3 days
- 22.6% of the youth were on run for less than one day
- 32.2% were on run for one day
- 12.2% were on run for two days
- 13.9% were on run for three to five days
- 7.0% were on run for between 5 and 10 days
- 6.5% were on run for more between 10 and 30 days.
- 5.6% were gone for over 30 days

*For more detailed runaway statistics and a comparison between 2003 and 2004 data see the appendix

Planning

In early 2005, the Prevention Committee focused prevention efforts on runaway youth and youth who have been abused and neglected because these are two identified populations that are at critical risk of entering the juvenile justice system.

The group started the planning process by looking at the runaway research and data and then developing a list of risk and protective factors. The group wanted to focus on intervening with youth who ran away early in the process rather than waiting for them to commit a law violation. One of the first activities of the group was to develop a letter that comes from the Lincoln Police Department offering services available in the community to families of runaway youth. The group also discussed what policies, practices and resources could better address the issue of runaway youth as well as what gaps in services currently

existed in the community. The group then developed solutions or strategies to address the problem.

The Prevention Committee created a list of risk factors, protective factors, system gaps and local issues that contribute to runaway behavior which can be found in the appendix under Committee Input.

Solutions

The Prevention Committee recommended a variety of early intervention efforts and the development of programs, policies and services to address youth run behaviors. They developed several key strategies to address this issue including 1) Provide education to the community on available resources and information and statistics on runaways. 2) Researching ways to decreasing the number of adults who harbor runaways. 3) Implementing a process for youth that are habitual runaways. 4) Offering early intervention resources. 5) Develop, research and support programs that work with youth with a history of running away. 6) Working on ways to decrease the incidence of abuse and neglect in our community.

The group also recommended increasing collaborative efforts with those agencies that currently have programs and services for youth that have ran away or are at-risk of running away.

Strategies

Priority One: Reduce the number of youth entering the juvenile justice system through Primary Prevention, Early Intervention and Education.

Committees Responsible: Lancaster County Run Response/Truancy/Prevention Team.

GOAL 1: To reduce the number of youth entering the juvenile justice system through prevention and early intervention efforts.

OBJECTIVE 1: Decrease the number of youth who run away by increasing early intervention efforts that address issues causing youth to run away.

ACTION STEP: Implement a process for youth that continue to run from placement sites which includes the development of a plan for that youth once youth are assessed.

ACTION STEP: Provide education on the ramifications of harboring a runaway.

ACTION STEP: Identify problem locations where runaways are staying and develop a plan to become more active in locating runaway youth.

ACTION STEP: Identify sanctions for those harboring known runaways.

ACTION STEP: Define the difference between missing person reports and runaways.

ACTION STEP: Provide alternatives and resources to address family barriers and provide help for the youth and their family without involvement in the system.

ACTION STEP: Provide education to parents on laws, resources and deterring runaway behavior which can be offered in the community, ethnic and learning centers.

ACTION STEP: Educate the community on appropriate, positive and safe activities for youth.

OBJECTIVE 2: Increase the overall attendance rate for Elementary, Middle and High School students and decrease the drop out rate for High School students.

ACTION STEP: Work with Community Learning Centers, Lincoln Public Schools, F3, Cedars and other agencies to develop a truancy program such as Truancy Court to respond, assess and intervene early with youth that have attendance problems.

ACTION STEP: Working with the schools to assess the reason for truancy and addressing the issues.

ACTION STEP: Work with the County Attorney's office to identify youth for early intervention in truancy cases.

ACTION STEP: Enhance tutoring programs that build on strengths and look at utilizing students to help other students.

ACTION STEP: Educate youth, parents and the community on the value of education.

OBJECTIVE 3: Increase early intervention efforts by increasing the availability of community based prevention programs.

ACTION STEP: Seek funding to expand current programs that provide mentors to work one on one with youth at risk.

ACTION STEP: Develop a youth mentor program.

ACTION STEP: Enhance the access to asset, skill building and youth development programs and curriculum for community based programs for at risk youth.

ACTION STEP: Increase the number of CASA volunteers for abuse and neglect cases from 25% of all cases to 40% of all cases.

ACTION STEP: Encourage advocacy programs to follow the youth throughout the system to include truancy, status offense (runaway) and criminal justice contacts.

ACTION STEP: Provide a forum in which the community could gain information by listening to the youth regarding current issues/problems.

Priority Two: Provide and strengthen treatment opportunities and accessibility to resources for youth.

Youth involved in our juvenile justice system often deal with mental health and substance abuse issues. The tasks of the Substance Abuse Action Coalition (SAAC) Juvenile Justice Team is to remove barriers to the successful management of juvenile offenders with substance use disorders and to provide a strong, comprehensive, integrated and coordinated system for dealing with substance abuse.

This team is made up of professionals from city, county, state and non-profit organizations. Their goal is to identify strategies to address the problems surrounding barriers to treatment for youth involved in the juvenile justice system. They will gather data, provide education and work with agencies to increase communication among professionals.

Problem Statement

Youth and families involved in our juvenile justice system are frequently plagued by multiple issues. Data shows that youth in the juvenile justice system often have higher rates of mental health and substance use disorders. Youth who fail Diversion or violate Probation often do so because of substance use.

The numerous barriers to successful management of juvenile offenders with substance issues fall into four major groups.

- 1) Communication issues among treatment programs, criminal justice agencies and schools sometimes delay or deny treatment
- 2) Youth in the criminal justice system sometimes lack timely access to the appropriate level of treatment
- 3) Some parents resist treatment and face other difficulties in supporting youth in the criminal justice system
- 4) Some youth lack funding for appropriate treatment.

Evidence shows that today's treatment efforts work and saves the community money. Alcohol problems drain nearly \$185 billion from America's economy per year. (Source – National Institute on Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse, 2000). Most people on treatment waiting lists are there because of limits on health insurance or lack of funding.

Local statistics show there continues to be a high rate of substance use among youth and associated risk behaviors in Lancaster County. The most significant substance related issues include the high rate of consumption of alcohol among youth (73%); easy access to alcohol (45%); with 22% consuming in the presence of adults or parents; the significant percent of youth that drive under the influence (18%, past 30 days) or ride with someone that has been drinking (35% past 30 days). A primary problem among at-risk youth is that as many as 73% have used alcohol and street drugs. Environmental contributors include a high incidence of antisocial behavior, family management problems, strong cultural norm that supplies underage alcohol use, low commitment to school and a perception that peers use drugs and alcohol.

Summary of Data Collected:

- In April - June 2005 there was an average of 28 youth in Lancaster County on the Mental Health waiting list for outpatient treatment and five youth on the waiting list for Intensive Outpatient treatment (IYTS) and five youth on the waiting list Substance Abuse for Therapy and 2 youth on the waiting list for Outpatient treatment (IYTS)
- Most people on treatment waiting lists are there because of lack of parity in their health insurance or lack of funding.
- Some people don't try to get into treatment because of linguistic, cultural, transportation or procedural barriers.
- Delaying and denying treatment costs our community money. If Lancaster County is typical, then alcohol and drug problems cost our community over:
 - \$292,000,000 – per year or \$1,154 for every person.
 - \$213,000,000 – in lost productivity to employers (72.8%).
 - \$ 43,000,000 – in health care costs (14.2%) and
 - \$ 36,000,000 – for traffic crashes and crimes (13%).
 - \$158,000,000 or 54% of the costs are paid by governments, insurance, crime and crash victims.
- Outpatient treatment reduced alcohol and drug related criminal activity by one-third while residential treatment reduced it by 60%. (Source - Drug Abuse Treatment Outcome Study, Hubbard, Craddock et al. 1997)
- Treatment today is far better integrated with the mental health and criminal justice systems than ever before.
- Treatment pays for itself. Studies published between 1986 and 2002 involving addiction-related intervention, showed a savings of \$42,905 per client, 95% from reduced crime. (Source - McCollister and French, 2003).

Statistical Data:

1. The Nebraska Risk and Protective Factor Student Survey (LC-NRPFS 2004) of at-risk youth ages 12-17 years, from 11 human service agencies and Malcolm Schools.
2. The Nebraska Risk and Protective Factor Survey for Region V (RV-NRPFS 2004) – Southeast Nebraska.
3. The Lincoln-Lancaster County Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS 2003) measures the prevalence of health-risk behaviors of 968 youth grades 9-12.
4. The Lancaster County Community Readiness Adult Survey (CRAS 2002, sample 1,058) measured perception and attitude among adults about ATOD use.
5. Juvenile Justice and Law Enforcement data were analyzed for youth in Lancaster County.
6. Lancaster County Health Department Community Health Survey (CHS 2003).
7. Substance Abuse Waiting List Averages (Region V).
8. Mental Health Waiting List Averages (Region V).

Data analysis shows that underage drinking is a problem and street drug use is significant in Lancaster County. There was a 100% increase in male minor in possession charges from 2002 to 2004 and a 66.67% increase in female minor in possession charges for that same period.

The LC-NRPFS shows that there is a high rate of alcohol use among youth in Lancaster County. Alcohol, Tobacco and other Drug (ATOD) use among youth transitioning into 10th

grade increased as follows: 30.6% to 71.7% alcohol, 13.9% to 58.3% marijuana, 0% to 11.7% hallucinogens, 0% to 11.5% meth, and 0% to 11.7% cocaine. The YRBS shows 45.5% used alcohol in the prior 30 days with 28.5% having episodic heavy drinking. Nearly one half (44%) of adult respondents on the CRAS indicated that they had often/very often observed teens drinking in public. Street drug usage was significant for at-risk youth with a lifetime use of 60% marijuana, 15% inhalants, 26% hallucinogens, 25% meth and 31% cocaine. Significant marijuana use for the general youth population was shown in RV-NRPFS at 10.1% and the YRBS at 20.9% in the past 30 days. The NRPFS for the entire state indicates a significantly lower incidence of street drug use than among the youth surveyed in Lancaster County.

Perceived Disapproval and Risk: The RV-NRPFS showed that 28.4% had low perceived risk of drug use including alcohol, marijuana, and tobacco. In RV-NRPFS 27.7% of youth perceived peer attitudes favorable to drug use including alcohol, marijuana, and tobacco. CRAS data indicated an adult perception of easy access to alcohol. Their perception was that youth sneaked it from their own or a friend's home (59%), had an adult to buy it for them (48%), bought it themselves (28.3%), or had parents who provided it for them (28%).

Drinking and Driving/Riding: The LC-NRPFS shows that 52% of at-risk youth had been arrested, 42% rode with someone who had been drinking, 35% drank and drove. The RV-NRPFS shows a significant incidence for drinking and driving behavior with 31.7% of 10th & 12th graders doing so in the past year. The RV-NRPFS revealed that 53.7% of 10th & 12th graders rode with a drinking driver in the past year. YRBS showed 17.5% of youth who drank and drove, as well as 34.5% who rode with someone drinking in the past 30 days. This data demonstrates a disconcerting trend and a significant risk.

Age of Onset continues to be low with YRBS reporting percentage of first use at age 12 or under for alcohol 19.5%, Tobacco 13.9%, Marijuana 20.9%. The RV-NRPFS reports 28.9% of 4,402 6th-12th graders have "early initiation of drug use."

Lack of Medical Interventions: Lancaster County schools have an excellent system for doing early interventions on all types of issues with students, having done 4,320 such interventions in the 2003-2004 school year. The Juvenile Criminal Justice system has also developed processes for screening individuals, but the medical community has not. This lack of intervention was shown in a study by the Lancaster County Health Department in its annual telephone survey (N=1,000). Only 13% of respondents answered positively to the question, "My health care provider talked to me about alcohol consumption," and only 8% answered positively to the question, "My health care provider talked to me about substance abuse."

Planning

In early 2005 the SAAC Juvenile Justice Team began to develop goals and objectives.

The team decided to focus on the numerous barriers to successful management of juvenile offenders with substance issues. The team also discussed what policies, practices and resources could better address substance issues in regards to juveniles in the criminal justice system. One of the gaps identified was a lack of understanding between treatment providers and the criminal justice system. To address this problem the team planned and implemented a conference on Understanding the Juvenile Justice System, Mental Health and Substance

Abuse. This conference explained the process including arrest, diversion, probation, prosecution, court system, Health and Human Services (HHS) and treatment.

Risk Factors

Risk factors on the NRPFS were poor family management, perception of peer use, low commitment to school (all moderate to high risk), laws and norms favor use and perceived availability of drugs (moderate risk). There seems to be a pervasive attitude among youth and adults that underage drinking is an accepted way of life.

Protective Factors

Protective factors include strong community resources and access and availability to treatment.

Prevention measures have been expanded to reduce the availability of ATOD to youth ages 12-17. Compliance checks are conducted and current trends show increased compliance by businesses. In 2003, the committee supported a number of policy changes such as raising alcohol and tobacco taxes. Over the past four years law enforcement and other community initiatives such as NU Directions, a campus/community coalition have implemented new strategies and articulated the urgency of ATOD use as a concern.

Existing Resources

Lancaster County has an excellent reputation and history of working collaboratively with numerous community agencies, and young people are clearly a priority. In recent years, all major governmental and child-serving agencies have joined forces on juvenile issues. We have an extensive infrastructure of planning processes, resources, private and public support systems that are collaborative and complimentary. These systems have made substance abuse prevention and intervention a priority.

Solutions

Youth and families involved in our juvenile justice system are frequently in need of mental health and substance abuse treatment. The team concluded that the goal was to provide a strong, comprehensive, integrated and coordinated system to help youth with substance abuse issues by removing barriers to treatment for youth involved in the juvenile justice system.

The team developed several key strategies to decrease barriers to treatment:

1. Increase collaboration and communication among treatment programs, criminal justice agencies and schools.
2. Increase the access and availability to the appropriate level of treatment for youth in the criminal justice system.
3. Decrease the difficulties families face and parental barriers
4. Increase the funding for appropriate treatment.

The team also recommended collaborative efforts with those agencies that work with youth with substance abuse issues in the juvenile justice system to provide a strong, well-coordinated system for dealing with substance abuse.

Strategies

Priority Two: Provide and strengthen treatment opportunities and accessibility to resources for youth.

Committee Responsible: SAAC Juvenile Justice Team

GOAL 1: Increase communication among treatment programs, criminal justice agencies, schools and parents and increase education of families regarding treatment for youth involved with the criminal justice system.

OBJECTIVE 1: Increase the communication among agencies and families to enhance the evaluation process.

ACTION STEP: Research the literature and other communities about how they make communication more thorough in the evaluation process.

ACTION STEP: Implement new agency communication methods in the evaluation process.

OBJECTIVE 2: Increase the number of consistent advocates available to youth with substance use disorders.

ACTION STEP: Provide a process that would allow youth to have a court advocate or case manager who consistently follows the youth throughout the criminal justice process and treatment.

ACTION STEP: Work with existing advocacy groups such as CASA (Court Appointed Special Advocates) to develop more program advocates for youth throughout the treatment/criminal justice process.

OBJECTIVE 3: Increase the amount of information available about the School Community Intervention Program (SCIP) and other school-related resources for youth, counselors, treatment providers, criminal justice and other agencies.

ACTION STEP: Define what SCIP does and develop a plan to educate target groups about SCIP.

ACTION STEP: Provide more information to parents and youth regarding the LPS program that provides up to five credit hours for the successful completion of treatment.

OBJECTIVE 4: Enhance collaboration and communication between the schools, the treatment providers and the criminal justice system.

ACTION STEP: Arrange a second seminar on understanding the juvenile justice system, treatment and substance abuse and how they relate to each other for educators, treatment professionals, substance abuse professionals, law enforcement, and criminal justice professionals.

ACTION STEP: Arrange a meeting with educators, treatment and criminal justice professionals to discuss how to best share information and work together on issues of substance abuse and treatment for youth. The collaboration and planning meeting may include School Community Intervention Program SCIP, Probation, Cedars, Office

of Juvenile System/Health and Human Services, school personnel or counselors, state and local personnel, the Judges, substance abuse and treatment professionals.

ACTION STEP: The collaboration team will develop a set of recommendations for youth who relapse, on how to make the treatment process more consistent.

ACTION STEP: Focus efforts on increasing knowledge regarding realistic expectations for addicted/drug using youth and the process of recovery.

GOAL 2: Decrease the number of youth with treatment issues that are involved with the criminal justice system by increasing access to the appropriate level of treatment.

OBJECTIVE 1: Increase access to appropriate treatment.

ACTION STEP: Determine how to identify treatment issues at a younger age so that treatment and prevention could begin earlier.

ACTION STEP: Identify and make a plan to deal with the exact nature of the issues and barriers for getting youth into treatment.

ACTION STEP: Gather data on the number of youth with drug and alcohol issues in Detention, Probation and Diversion.

ACTION STEP: Explore issues regarding the level of treatment approved vs. the level appropriate for the youth. Provide a forum to discuss cases where a third party payer over-rides assessment decisions such as out of home care.

ACTION STEP: Educate the public on the increase in drug use among young people and the availability of resources and treatment.

ACTION STEP: Look at ways to decrease family cycles of use.

OBJECTIVE 2: Decrease the time to access services through better coordination.

ACTION STEP: Form a collaboration group / advisory committee that includes third party payers and treatment providers to work through issues and enhance coordination.

ACTION STEP: Develop strategies to decrease the time it takes for youth to access services. Such as, identify gaps in the process relating to Magellan, Medicaid, and private insurance. Look at speeding up the process of intakes and discuss how to alleviate youth that sit for a month waiting for a pre-treatment assessment.

ACTION STEP: The collaboration group will develop a plan of action, come up with ways to streamline the process of seeking treatment services, develop a list of classifications for assessing authorization, explore the prevalence of youth seeing two providers and look at how to collaborate with multiple providers to offer one treatment plan with wraparound services.

ACTION STEP: Resolve placement issues. Address placement issues – Although a spot for treatment is available, youth often stay in detention because there is not a placement available in a group home or other out of home placement for the youth to reside during treatment. Monitor the percentage of youth in detention that are waiting on a placement, waiting on OJS evaluations and those that violated probation, electronic monitor or other violations.

ACTION STEP: Monitor treatment availability for youth who are in the criminal justice system. If there are gaps in treatment availability, explore ways to develop more treatment opportunities. Monitor waiting lists for programs. Look at ways to assist current service providers in providing some level of service to clients on waiting lists.

GOAL 3: Decrease the barriers and difficulties families face when youth use/abuse substances.

OBJECTIVE 1: Decrease barriers and resistance to treatment by families through education.

ACTION STEP: Build a partnership between professionals and a group of articulate experienced consumers to explore ways to deal with barriers.

ACTION STEP: Publicize and promote support groups that help empower parents and encourage them to be proactive.

ACTION STEP: Explore the development of a family advocate mentoring group for parents.

ACTION STEP: Look at expanding support and informational groups such as a parenting teens forum or non-traditional parenting styles to engage parents.

ACTION STEP: Develop ideas for school personnel, criminal justice professionals and treatment providers successfully work with resistant families.

GOAL 4: Decrease the funding barriers for treatment.

OBJECTIVE 1: Decrease the number of youth that need treatment but are being held in Detention.

ACTION STEP: Determine the number of youth in Detention with treatment needs.

ACTION STEP: Research strategies other communities have utilized to address treatment issues.

ACTION STEP: Work with Medicaid to develop an alternative for youth that need treatment, but are being held in Detention at a much higher cost per day than treatment would cost.

ACTION STEP: Look at ways to enhance the Graduated Sanctions programs to better serve this population.

OBJECTIVE 2: Increase the number of youth who are covered by private insurance with parity.

ACTION STEP: Partner with treatment team and Behavioral Health Coalition to educate policy makers about the advantages of insurance parity.

ACTION STEP: Partner with treatment team and the Behavioral Health Coalition to educate employers about the advantages of insurance parity.

Priority Three: Reduce the number of minority youth entering the juvenile justice system.

The role of the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Committee is to examine the factors that may contribute to the over representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system in Lancaster County.

In the past year this committee has completed the following projects:

- Gathered and analyzed an in depth set of DMC statistics.
- Conducted a strategic planning process.
- Presented data at cultural center meetings.
- Conducted an African American Empowerment class.
- Created a brochure on understanding the juvenile justice system in Lancaster County.
- Discussed contributing factors to DMC such as how the lack of knowledge or understanding of the juvenile justice system attributes to the increase in minorities involved with the juvenile justice system and how early documentation of criminal history affects DMC.

Problem Statement

A disproportionate percentage of racial minorities are involved in the juvenile justice system at every level of the system. Attributing this to people of different racial groups committing different types of crimes does not explain the significant discrepancy even when considering the severity of the crime. Minorities do not commit more crimes than Whites and the number of Whites arrested exceeds the number of minorities arrested but there is a discrepancy as minorities continue through the juvenile justice system. Minorities tend to stay in the system and end up in custody at far greater rates than Whites.

Experts differ on the root causes for Black youth being incarcerated more often and longer than their white counterparts. Some say its racial discrimination while other believe it is an economic issue. What we know is that in Lancaster County most Black youth come from low income families while most whites come from a middle-class background. We also know the juvenile justice system allows decision makers a latitude of discretion at every stage of the juvenile justice process which can result in racism. When middle-class white youth come into the juvenile justice system the parents may hire a lawyer and are active in seeking resources for the youth while the Black youth often is assigned to a public defender and may not have parental support. Often judges are looking at what is in the best interest of each youth when making placement decisions, so if it is perceived that services are needed or that the environment is not safe they may be held in custody while the middle-class youth would not.

The issue of DMC raises difficult issues for the juvenile justice system. Lancaster County is committed to finding alternatives to detention while many states have locked up juveniles in record numbers. Lancaster County alternatives to detention programs such as Graduated Sanctions and Minority Outreach Diversion have been successful in making strides in decreasing the number of minority youth in detention, but more needs to be done. Most of the youth in detention are not there for violent crimes. Shay Bilchik, former head of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, cited that nationally only about one-half of 1% of juveniles ages 10 to 17 were arrested for a violent crime last year.

Lancaster County statistics show that Blacks represent 4.11% of the population age 10-17 but represent 15.98% of all arrests and 18.59% of cases involving detention. Native Americans represent 1.03% of the youth population, but represent 2.41% of the juvenile arrests and 5.56% of the cases involving detention. Hispanic youth account for 4.44% of the population, 5.06% of the arrest and 8.55% of those detained.

One of our committee goals is to focus on detention rates of minorities and what can be done to decrease the number of minorities in the system at each level.

Committee members cited a variety of concerns facing minority youth in Lancaster County. A list of these concerns can be found in the appendix.

Summary of Local Data Collected:

Probation Statistics

- The number of African American minority youth placed on probation increased 90% between 1998 and 2004.

Detention Statistics

- There was a 30.19% increase in youth detained between 2003 and 2004. Black youth detained increased 25.51%, Hispanic youth increased 16%, and White youth increased 10% while Native American or American Indian youth decreased 19.35% for this same period.
- African American (34.67%) and Native Americans (32.61%) were more likely to be detained more than once in **2003** than Asian (20%), Caucasian (28.95%) or Hispanic (31.51%).
- Native Americans (34.21%) and Hispanics (30.12%) were more likely to be detained more than once in **2004**.
- The number of African Americans admissions to detention increased 18.5% between 2000 and 2004. Hispanics increased 21.5% while White increased 5.7%.

YOUTH DETAINED August to October 2004:

- Minorities made up 32% of intakes into detention.
- A significant number of youth were detained more than once in the three month period from August to October 2004 (18.75% of Native Americans, 15.38% of Hispanics, 13.1% of Caucasians, and 5% of African Americans).
- Most youth were previously detained (76.9% of Native Americans, 70.3% of African Americans, 65% of Hispanics, 56.6% of Caucasians, the average is 60%).
- The average number of times a youth in this time period was previously detained is 2.38 times.

Female statistics

- There has been a significant increase of female youth detained between 2003 and 2004. The overall number of female detainees increased 37.19% and the number of different female youth increased 38.73% between 2003 and 2004.
- The number of minority females detained increased at a greater rate than white youth between 2003 and 2004 although white youth also saw a significant increase. American

Indian or Native American females had the greatest increase of 75% between 2003 and 2004, followed by Hispanic females with a 50% increase, Black females with a 41% increase and white youth with a 37.5% increase. The number of Asian females detained in 2003 decreased from one youth, which was detained twice in 2003 to no Asian females detained in 2004.

- **Juvenile Court residents** increased 9.94% since 2002 with females increasing 19.57% and males increasing 6.4%.
- In 2004 a higher percentage of females in **Juvenile Court** were detained with 29.26% of the detainees being female compared with 22.89% in 2003 and 26.9% in 2002.
- The number of **OJS residents** increased 24.3% since 2002 with females increasing 39.74% and males increasing 17.34%.
- A higher percentage of females were detained with **OJS** – 34.94% in 2004 compared with 24.38% in 2003 and 31.08% in 2002.
- The number of females admitted to detention increased 16.06% from 2002 to 2004 while males only increased 1.21% in that same time period.
- Overall there was a 6.01% increase in **misdemeanors** committed by male youth and a 33.71% increase by female youth between 2002 and 2004.
- Overall there was a 1.5% decrease in **felonies** committed by male youth and a 48.65% decrease by female youth between 2002 and 2004.
- In Juvenile Court there was a 100% increase in male **MIP** from 2002 to 2004 and a 66.67% increase in female **MIP** for that same period.

Minority Outreach Division Statistics

- Of the youth that were referred to MOD, 80% were White and 20% were minorities.
- 30% of the youth referred to Diversion had MOD intervention
- 31% of the youth that enrolled with the help of MOD intervention were minorities
- If MOD did not exist, 8% of the youth enrolled in Diversion would be minorities compared to 18% that exists with MOD in place
- 75% of the MOD youth successfully graduate from Diversion
- 68% of MOD minorities successfully graduated from Diversion
- 69% of all minorities graduate with MOD intervention
- The number of minorities not successful in diversion has decreased 74% between 2000 and 2004.

Planning

In early 2005, the DMC Committee began a strategic planning process. The committee collected and analyzed data, developed a list of risk and protective factors and created possible solutions to further develop strategies to address DMC issues. This complete list can be found in the appendix under Committee Input. The group also discussed what policies, practices and resources could better address DMC issues.

The group identified one gap as lack of understanding of the juvenile justice system by minority families and produced a brochure that explained the juvenile justice system in Lancaster County.

Solutions

The group identified several key DMC issues to address. They included:

- The number of minority youth being detained.

- The number of minority youth entering the juvenile justice system.
- The number of female youth involved in the juvenile justice system at every level.

Specific strategies were then developed which included increasing education about the juvenile justice system, addressing the number of minority youth detained multiple times, addressing language barriers, increasing DMC training, addressing issues pertaining to minority females and increasing culturally competent programs and alternatives to detention.

Strategies

Priority Three: Reduce the number of minority youth entering the juvenile justice system at every level of the system.

Committee Responsible: DMC Committee

GOAL 1: Reduce the number of minority and female youth entering the juvenile justice system.

OBJECTIVE 1: Increase the amount of information disseminated and education provided to the public and agencies regarding DMC issues.

ACTION STEP: Provide, encourage and promote linguistic and cultural appropriate education to the public, youth and parents on understanding the legal system and consequences of illegal behavior.

ACTION STEP: Build coalitions and alliances with community, ethnic and learning centers that work with minorities and help provide and disseminate information on the value of education.

ACTION STEP: Gather information from youth that are in the juvenile justice system to find out what preventative measures, programs and resources would prevent youth from becoming involved in the legal system.

ACTION STEP: Develop a way to educate and inform more juvenile justice agencies regarding disproportionate minority contact (DMC) issues.

GOAL 2: Reduce the rates at which minority and female youth are detained and reduce the number of minority and female youth in detention.

OBJECTIVE 1: Increase the utilization of alternatives to detention and the continuum of services offered.

ACTION STEP: Continue to hold weekly team meetings to discuss each youth in detention individually to ensure that youth are being processed expeditiously.

ACTION STEP: Continue efforts to expedite case processing to reduce length of stay of minorities.

ACTION STEP: Analyze the frequency and number of minority youth detained that violated probation or parole. Determine if factors such as risk or needs posed by the youth were considered.

ACTION STEP: Provide better access for youth and families to legal information and representation that is culturally appropriate for minority youth in the juvenile justice system.

ACTION STEP: Explore the impact of failure to appear cases on minority youth and examine ways to address these issues.

OBJECTIVE 2: Decrease the percentage of minority youth that are detained multiple times.
ACTION STEP: Develop a re-integration program that would provide youth, especially minority youth, a better introduction back into the community.
ACTION STEP: Explore ways to provide more family centered problem solving practices.
ACTION STEP: Develop a designated plan for re-offending minority youth.

OBJECTIVE 3: Increase the number of programs addressing over-representation.
ACTION STEP: Assist current agencies in sustaining quality DMC programs.
ACTION STEP: Work with the community and cultural centers to develop strategies and comprehensive programming.
ACTION STEP: Seek funding for additional programs addressing DMC.
ACTION STEP: Support programs that are working towards increasing the number of positive minority role models and mentors for minority youth.
ACTION STEP: Determine gaps in services and what programs are needed to serve minority youth in Lancaster County.
ACTION STEP: Encourage self-empowerment strategies for minority youth through programs that create a successful change in the youth and motivate them to care about their situation.

OBJECTIVE 4: Decrease language and cultural barriers that prevent families from understanding the juvenile justice system.
ACTION STEP: Help families that do not speak English understand the expectation of school and provide information in their native language.
ACTION STEP: Research the availability of bi-cultural, bi-lingual therapists and determine where the greatest need for additional minority therapists is.

OBJECTIVE 5: Increase the amount of DMC training as well as the communication and awareness regarding overrepresentation among juvenile justice professionals and agencies working with youth.
ACTION STEP: Develop and disseminate information on DMC issues, practices, and policies to raise levels of understanding and awareness regarding over-representation.
ACTION STEP: Provide multi-cultural training to help develop more effective interventions.
ACTION STEP: Assist agencies serving juveniles to incorporate DMC issues into their agency training.
ACTION STEP: Work with juvenile justice agencies to diversify the composition of the agency's work force to better reflect the community they serve.
ACTION STEP: Continue to engage key community members in ongoing discussion of juvenile justice system processing and current practices that negatively impact minority youth, as well as all youth in general.

GOAL 3: To reduce the number of female youth involved in the juvenile justice system at each stage of the process.

OBJECTIVE 1: Develop more gender specific programs for at-risk female youth and increase public awareness of the growing number of minority female youth offenders.

ACTION STEP: Research the availability of existing gender specific programs and identify any additional needs or gaps in services provided to at-risk females.

ACTION STEP: Identify factors for the large increase in females in detention and develop a plan to address the issues.

ACTION STEP: Work with each of the cultural centers and other agencies to develop a cultural specific approach to addressing the increase in the number of females detained.

ACTION STEP: Assist and support agencies that provide gender specific programming.

ACTION STEP: Assist in developing female empowerment programs, specifically for minority female youth.

ACTION STEP: Provide relevant data to the community and cultural centers regarding the increase in female youth offenders.

OBJECTIVE 2: Increase the number of female youth who attend and complete the Try Another Way program (TAW).

ACTION STEP: Continue to encourage all entities to refer females to the TAW program.

ACTION STEP: Redevelop and conduct an evaluation for the TAW program.

ACTION STEP: Continue to enhance and add to the TAW program.

Priority Four: Evaluate the effectiveness of the juvenile justice system and the programs that currently exist.

Lancaster County has made evaluation of the effectiveness of the juvenile justice system a priority. The process will include addressing system-wide criminal justice policy issues and an in-depth analysis of existing programs. The County will then provide a report on needed improvements to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the system.

Problem Statement

As available funds have decreased and competition for limited funds has increased, it is necessary for Lancaster County to make sure that current funds are being utilized in the most efficient and effective way. Evaluating systems and programs which demonstrate success and progress is critical to successfully obtaining and maintaining funding.

Assessing the current juvenile justice system using the Nebraska Crime Commission's Community Planning Tool will enable Lancaster County to increase the effectiveness of case processing, improve offender assessment and increase the coordination of resources.

Planning

Lancaster County will utilize the existing Graduated Sanctions Committee to evaluate the effectiveness of the juvenile justice system and the programs that exist using the Crime Commission's Community Planning Tool.

Solutions

- Address system-wide criminal justice policy issues.
- Conduct an in-depth analysis of selected programs that currently exist.
- Ensure that reliable database structures remain in place and accessible to the community.
- Make sure data collection and evaluation is included in any new program design.
- Seek feedback from coalitions and sub-grantees on issues pertaining to the evaluation and the data collection process.
- Provide more training on "how to report" on the use of funds and program effectiveness.

Strategies

Priority Four: Evaluate the effectiveness of the juvenile justice system and the programs that exist.

Committee Responsible: Graduated Sanctions Committee

GOAL 1: Assess and evaluate the current juvenile justice system.

OBJECTIVE 1: Increase the efficiency and effectiveness of our juvenile justice system.

Outcomes:

Decrease in the number of youth detained.

Increase the number of community alternatives.

Increase the effectiveness of case processing.

Improve offender assessment.
Increase the coordination of options.

ACTION STEP: Review the system as a whole using the Nebraska Crime Commission's Community Planning Tool.

ACTION STEP: Research, identify and prioritize gaps and areas of needs.

ACTION STEP: Develop a plan to address the gaps and areas of needs.

ACTION STEP: Develop a centralized feedback system.

ACTION STEP: Develop criteria with which to evaluate current projects and programs.

ACTION STEP: Develop a three-year calendar to accomplish the development of criteria with this to evaluate current projects and programs.

Appendix

The following information is available at:
www.ci.lincoln.ne.us/cnty/hserv/pdf/lc_cmpjvpln_sp.pdf

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Short-term (One Year) Goals

The objectives and action steps were prioritized. The following table includes a list of one year short-term goals and the committee responsible for the activities listed.

Lancaster County Comprehensive Juvenile Services Plan Short-term (One Year) Goals January 1, 2006 – December 31, 2006
Priority One:
Committees Responsible: Lancaster County Run Response/Truancy/Prevention Team
GOAL 1: To reduce the number of youth entering the juvenile justice system through prevention and early intervention efforts.
OBJECTIVE 1: Decrease the number of youth who run away by increasing early intervention efforts that address issues causing youth to run away.
ACTION STEP: Implement a process for youth that continue to run from placement sites which includes the development of a plan for that youth once youth are assessed.
ACTION STEP: Identify problem locations where runaways are staying and develop a plan to become more active in locating runaway youth.
ACTION STEP: Provide education to parents on laws, resources and deterring runaway behavior which can be offered in the community, ethnic and learning centers.
OBJECTIVE 2: Increase the overall attendance rate for Elementary, Middle and High School students and decrease the drop out rate for High School students.
ACTION STEP: Work with Community Learning Centers, Lincoln Public Schools, F3, Cedars and other agencies to develop a truancy program such as Truancy Court to respond, assess and intervene early with youth that have attendance problems.
ACTION STEP: Educate youth, parents and the community on the value of education.
OBJECTIVE 3: Increase early intervention efforts by increasing the availability of community based prevention programs.
ACTION STEP: Seek funding to expand current programs that provide mentors to work one on one with youth at risk.
ACTION STEP: Develop a youth mentor program.
ACTION STEP: Enhance the access to asset, skill building and youth development programs and curriculum for community based programs for at risk youth.
ACTION STEP: Increase the number of CASA volunteers for abuse and neglect cases from 25% of all cases to 40% of all cases.
ACTION STEP: Encourage advocacy programs to follow the youth throughout the system to include truancy, status offense (runaway) and criminal justice contacts.

Priority Two:
Committee Responsible: SAAC Juvenile Justice Team
GOAL 1: Increase communication among treatment programs, criminal justice agencies, schools and parents and increase education of families regarding treatment for youth involved with the criminal justice system.
OBJECTIVE 1: Increase the communication among agencies and families to enhance the evaluation process.
ACTION STEP: Research the literature and other communities about how they make communication more thorough in the evaluation process.
OBJECTIVE 2: Increase the number of youth with substance use disorders that will have a consistent advocate.
ACTION STEP: Provide a process that would allow youth to have a court advocate or case manager who consistently follows the youth throughout the criminal justice process and treatment.
OBJECTIVE 3: Increase the amount of information about the School Community Intervention Program (SCIP) and other school-related resources. Target groups for this information include, youth, counselors, treatment providers, criminal justice and other agencies.
ACTION STEP: Define what SCIP does and develop a plan to educate target groups about SCIP.
OBJECTIVE 4: Enhance collaboration and communication between the schools, the treatment providers and the criminal justice system so they all can work together and provide more support for the youth.
ACTION STEP: Arrange another seminar on understanding the juvenile justice system, treatment and substance abuse and how they relate to each other for educators, treatment professionals, substance abuse professionals, law enforcement, and criminal justice professionals.
ACTION STEP: Arrange a meeting with educators, treatment and criminal justice professionals and to discuss how to best share information and work together on issues of substance abuse and treatment for youth. The collaboration and planning meeting may include School Community Intervention Program SCIP, Probation, Cedars, Office of Juvenile System/Health and Human Services, school personnel or counselors, state and local personnel, the Judges, substance abuse and treatment professionals.
GOAL 2: Decrease the number of youth with treatment issues that are involved with the criminal justice system by increasing access to the appropriate level of treatment.
OBJECTIVE 1: Increase access to appropriate treatment.
ACTION STEP: Determine how to identify treatment issues at a younger age so that treatment and prevention could begin earlier.
ACTION STEP: Identify and make a plan to deal with the exact nature of the issues and barriers for getting youth into treatment.
ACTION STEP: Gather data on the number of youth with drug and alcohol issues in Detention, Probation and Diversion.
ACTION STEP: Explore issues regarding the level of treatment approved vs. the level appropriate for the youth. Provide a forum to discuss cases where a third party payer over-rides assessment decisions such as out of home care.
OBJECTIVE 2: Decrease the time to access services through better coordination.

ACTION STEP: Monitor treatment availability for youth who are in the criminal justice system. If there are gaps in treatment availability, explore ways to develop more treatment opportunities. Explore the frequency in which treatment facilities unsatisfactory discharge youth. Monitor waiting lists for programs. Look at ways to assist current service providers such as Youth Assessment Center (YAC), CenterPointe, Intensive Out Patient (IOP) Providers, St. Monicas, Nova, Independence Center and First Step.
GOAL 3: Decrease the barriers and difficulties families face.
OBJECTIVE 1: Decrease barriers and resistance to treatment by families through education.
ACTION STEP: Publicize and promote support groups that help empower parents and encourage them to be proactive.
ACTION STEP: Develop ideas for school personnel, criminal justice professionals and treatment providers successfully work with resistant families.
GOAL 4: Decrease the funding barriers for treatment.
OBJECTIVE 1: Decrease the number of youth that need treatment but are being held in Detention.
ACTION STEP: Determine the number of youth in Detention with treatment needs.
ACTION STEP: Research strategies other communities have utilized to address treatment issues.
OBJECTIVE 2: Increase the number of youth who are covered by private insurance with parity.
ACTION STEP: Partner with treatment team and Behavioral Health Coalition to educate policy makers about the advantages of insurance parity.
ACTION STEP: Partner with treatment team and the Behavioral Health Coalition to educate employers about the advantages of insurance parity.
Priority Three:
Committee Responsible: DMC Committee
GOAL 1: Reduce the number of minority and female youth entering the juvenile justice system.
OBJECTIVE 1: Increase the amount of information disseminated and education provided to the public and agencies regarding DMC issues.
ACTION STEP: Gather information from youth that are in the juvenile justice system to find out what preventative measures, programs and resources would prevent youth from becoming involved in the legal system.
GOAL 2: Reduce the rates at which minority and female youth are detained and reduce the number of minority and female youth in detention.
OBJECTIVE 1: Increase the utilization of alternatives to detention and the continuum of services offered.
ACTION STEP: Analyze the frequency and number of minority youth detained that violated probation or parole. Determine if factors such as risk or needs posed by the youth were considered.
OBJECTIVE 2: Decrease the percentage of minority youth that are detained multiple times.
ACTION STEP: Develop a re-integration program that would provide youth, especially minority youth, a better introduction back into the community.
ACTION STEP: Develop a designated plan for re-offending minority youth.

OBJECTIVE 3: Increase the number of programs addressing over-representation.
ACTION STEP: Work with the community and cultural centers to develop strategies and comprehensive programming.
ACTION STEP: Support programs that are working towards increasing the number of positive minority role models and mentors for minority youth.
ACTION STEP: Determine gaps in services and what programs are needed to serve minority youth in Lancaster County.
ACTION STEP: Encourage self-empowerment strategies for minority youth through programs that create a successful change in the youth and motivate them to care about their situation.
OBJECTIVE 4: Decrease language and cultural barriers that prevent families from understanding the juvenile justice system.
ACTION STEP: Research the availability of bi-cultural, bi-lingual therapists and determine where the greatest need for additional minority therapists is.
OBJECTIVE 5: Increase the amount of DMC training as well as the communication and awareness regarding overrepresentation among juvenile justice professionals and agencies working with youth.
ACTION STEP: Continue to engage key community members in ongoing discussion of juvenile justice system processing and current practices that negatively impact minority youth, as well as all youth in general.
GOAL 3: To reduce the number of female youth involved in the juvenile justice system at each stage of the process.
OBJECTIVE 1: Develop more gender specific programs for at-risk female youth and increase public awareness of the growing number of minority female youth offenders.
ACTION STEP: Research the availability of existing gender specific programs and identify any additional needs or gaps in services provided to at-risk females.
ACTION STEP: Identify factors for the large increase in females in detention and develop a plan to address the issues.
ACTION STEP: Work with each of the cultural centers and other agencies to develop a cultural specific approach to addressing the increase in the number of females detained.
OBJECTIVE 2: Increase the number of female youth who attend and complete the Try Another Way program (TAW).
ACTION STEP: Continue to encourage all entities to refer females to the TAW program.
ACTION STEP: Redevelop and conduct an evaluation for the TAW program.
Priority Four:
Committee Responsible: Graduated Sanctions Committee
GOAL 1: Assess and evaluate the current juvenile justice system.
OBJECTIVE 1: Increase the efficiency and effectiveness of our juvenile justice system.
ACTION STEP: Review the system as a whole using the Nebraska Crime Commission's Community Planning Tool.
ACTION STEP: Research, identify and prioritize gaps and areas of needs.

Long-term (Three Year) Goals

The objectives and action steps were prioritized. The following table includes a list of three year long-term goals and the committee responsible for the activities listed.

Lancaster County Comprehensive Juvenile Services Three Year Plan January 1, 2006 – December 31, 2008

Priority One:

Committees Responsible: Lancaster County Run Response/Truancy/Prevention Team

GOAL 1: To reduce the number of youth entering the juvenile justice system through prevention and early intervention efforts.

OBJECTIVE 1: Decrease the number of youth who run away by increasing early intervention efforts that address issues causing youth to run away.

ACTION STEP: Implement a process for youth that continue to run from placement sites which includes the development of a plan for that youth once youth are assessed.

ACTION STEP: Provide education on the ramifications of harboring a runaway.

ACTION STEP: Identify problem locations where runaways are staying and develop a plan to become more active in locating runaway youth.

ACTION STEP: Identify sanctions for those harboring known runaways.

ACTION STEP: Define the difference between missing person reports and runaways.

ACTION STEP: Provide alternatives and resources to address family barriers and provide help for the youth and their family without involvement in the system.

ACTION STEP: Provide education to parents on laws, resources and deterring runaway behavior which can be offered in the community, ethnic and learning centers.

ACTION STEP: Educate the community on appropriate, positive and safe activities for youth.

OBJECTIVE 2: Increase the overall attendance rate for Elementary, Middle and High School students and decrease the drop out rate for High School students.

ACTION STEP: Work with Community Learning Centers, Lincoln Public Schools, F3, Cedars and other agencies to develop a truancy program such as Truancy Court to respond, assess and intervene early with youth that have attendance problems.

ACTION STEP: Working with the schools to assess the reason for truancy and addressing the issues.

ACTION STEP: Work with the County Attorney's office to identify youth for early intervention in truancy cases.

ACTION STEP: Enhance tutoring programs that build on strengths and look at utilizing students to help other students.

ACTION STEP: Educate youth, parents and the community on the value of education.

OBJECTIVE 3: Increase early intervention efforts by increasing the availability of community based prevention programs.

ACTION STEP: Seek funding to expand current programs that provide mentors to work one on one with youth at risk.

ACTION STEP: Develop a youth mentor program.

ACTION STEP: Enhance the access to asset, skill building and youth development programs and curriculum for community based programs for at risk youth.

ACTION STEP: Increase the number of CASA volunteers for abuse and neglect cases from 25% of all cases to 40% of all cases.

ACTION STEP: Encourage advocacy programs to follow the youth throughout the system to include truancy, status offense (runaway) and criminal justice contacts.

ACTION STEP: Provide a forum in which the community could gain information by listening to the youth regarding current issues/problems.

Priority Two:
Committee Responsible: SAAC Juvenile Justice Team
GOAL 1: Increase communication among treatment programs, criminal justice agencies, schools and parents and increase education of families regarding treatment for youth involved with the criminal justice system.
OBJECTIVE 1: Increase the communication among agencies and families to enhance the evaluation process.
ACTION STEP: Research the literature and other communities about how they make communication more thorough in the evaluation process.
ACTION STEP: Implement new agency communication methods in the evaluation process.
OBJECTIVE 2: Increase the number of youth with substance use disorders that will have a consistent advocate.
ACTION STEP: Provide a process that would allow youth to have a court advocate or case manager who consistently follows the youth throughout the criminal justice process and treatment.
ACTION STEP: Work with existing advocacy groups such as CASA (Court Appointed Special Advocates) to develop more program advocates for youth throughout the treatment/criminal justice process.
OBJECTIVE 3: Increase the amount of information about the School Community Intervention Program (SCIP) and other school-related resources. Target groups for this information include, youth, counselors, treatment providers, criminal justice and other agencies.
ACTION STEP: Define what SCIP does and develop a plan to educate target groups about SCIP.
ACTION STEP: Provide more information to parents and youth regarding the LPS program that provides up to five credit hours for the successful completion of treatment.
OBJECTIVE 4: Enhance collaboration and communication between the schools, the treatment providers and the criminal justice system so they all can work together and provide more support for the youth.
ACTION STEP: Arrange another seminar on understanding the juvenile justice system, treatment and substance abuse and how they relate to each other for educators, treatment professionals, substance abuse professionals, law enforcement, and criminal justice professionals.
ACTION STEP: Arrange a meeting with educators, treatment and criminal justice professionals and to discuss how to best share information and work together on issues of substance abuse and treatment for youth. The collaboration and planning meeting may include School Community Intervention Program SCIP, Probation, Cedars, Office of Juvenile System/Health and Human Services, school personnel or counselors, state and local personnel, the Judges, substance abuse and treatment professionals.
ACTION STEP: The collaboration team will develop a set of recommendations on dealing with youth that relapse and how to make the treatment process more consistent. The group should look at how relapse affects the detention population and determine current sanctions given when a youth relapses.
ACTION STEP: Focus efforts on increasing knowledge regarding realistic expectations for addicted/drug using youth and the process of recovery.

GOAL 2: Decrease the number of youth with treatment issues that are involved with the criminal justice system by increasing access to the appropriate level of treatment.
OBJECTIVE 1: Increase access to appropriate treatment.
ACTION STEP: Determine how to identify treatment issues at a younger age so that treatment and prevention could begin earlier.
ACTION STEP: Identify and make a plan to deal with the exact nature of the issues and barriers for getting youth into treatment.
ACTION STEP: Gather data on the number of youth with drug and alcohol issues in Detention, Probation and Diversion.
ACTION STEP: Explore issues regarding the level of treatment approved vs. the level appropriate for the youth. Provide a forum to discuss cases where a third party payer over-rides assessment decisions such as out of home care.
ACTION STEP: Educate the public on the increase in drug use among young people and the availability of resources and treatment.
ACTION STEP: Look at ways to decrease family cycles of use.
OBJECTIVE 2: Decrease the time to access services through better coordination.
ACTION STEP: Form a collaboration group / advisory committee that includes third party payers and treatment providers to work through issues and enhance coordination.
ACTION STEP: Develop strategies to decrease the time it takes for youth to access services. Such as, identify gaps in the process relating to Magellan, Medicaid, and private insurance. Look at speeding up the process of intakes and discuss how to alleviate youth that sit for a month waiting for a pre-treatment assessment.
ACTION STEP: The collaboration group will develop a plan of action, come up with ways to streamline the process of seeking treatment services, develop a list of classifications for assessing authorization, explore the prevalence of youth seeing two providers and look at how to collaborate with multiple providers to offer one treatment plan with wraparound services.
ACTION STEP: Resolve placement issues. Address placement issues – Although a spot for treatment is available, youth often stay in detention because there is not a placement available in a group home or other out of home placement for the youth to reside during treatment. Monitor the percentage of youth in detention that are waiting on a placement, waiting on OJS evaluations and those that violated probation, electronic monitor or other violations.
ACTION STEP: Monitor treatment availability for youth who are in the criminal justice system. If there are gaps in treatment availability, explore ways to develop more treatment opportunities. Explore the frequency in which treatment facilities unsatisfactory discharge youth. Monitor waiting lists for programs. Look at ways to assist current service providers such as Youth Assessment Center (YAC), CenterPointe, Intensive Out Patient (IOP) Providers, St. Monicas, Nova, Independence Center and First Step.
GOAL 3: Decrease the barriers and difficulties families face.
OBJECTIVE 1: Decrease barriers and resistance to treatment by families through education.
ACTION STEP: Build a partnership between professionals and a group of articulate experienced consumers to explore ways to deal with barriers.
ACTION STEP: Publicize and promote support groups that help empower parents and encourage them to be proactive.
ACTION STEP: Explore the development of a family advocate mentoring group for parents.
ACTION STEP: Look at expanding support and informational groups such as a parenting teens forum or non-traditional parenting styles to engage parents.

ACTION STEP: Develop ideas for school personnel, criminal justice professionals and treatment providers successfully work with resistant families.
GOAL 4: Decrease the funding barriers for treatment.
OBJECTIVE 1: Decrease the number of youth that need treatment but are being held in Detention.
ACTION STEP: Determine the number of youth in Detention with treatment needs.
ACTION STEP: Research strategies other communities have utilized to address treatment issues.
ACTION STEP: Work with Medicaid to develop an alternative for youth that need treatment, but are being held in Detention at a much higher cost per day than treatment would cost.
ACTION STEP: Look at ways to enhance the Graduated Sanctions programs to better serve this population.
OBJECTIVE 2: Increase the number of youth who are covered by private insurance with parity.
ACTION STEP: Partner with treatment team and Behavioral Health Coalition to educate policy makers about the advantages of insurance parity.
ACTION STEP: Partner with treatment team and the Behavioral Health Coalition to educate employers about the advantages of insurance parity.

Priority Three:
Committee Responsible: DMC Committee
GOAL 1: Reduce the number of minority and female youth entering the juvenile justice system.
OBJECTIVE 1: Increase the amount of information disseminated and education provided to the public and agencies regarding DMC issues.
ACTION STEP: Provide, encourage and promote linguistic and cultural appropriate education to the public, youth and parents on understanding the legal system and consequences of illegal behavior.
ACTION STEP: Build coalitions and alliances with community, ethnic and learning centers that work with minorities and help provide and disseminate information on the value of education.
ACTION STEP: Gather information from youth that are in the juvenile justice system to find out what preventative measures, programs and resources would prevent youth from becoming involved in the legal system.
ACTION STEP: Develop a way to educate and inform more juvenile justice agencies regarding disproportionate minority contact (DMC) issues.
GOAL 2: Reduce the rates at which minority and female youth are detained and reduce the number of minority and female youth in detention.
OBJECTIVE 1: Increase the utilization of alternatives to detention and the continuum of services offered.
ACTION STEP: Continue to hold weekly team meetings to discuss each youth in detention individually to ensure that youth are being processed expeditiously.
ACTION STEP: Continue efforts to expedite case processing to reduce length of stay of minorities.
ACTION STEP: Analyze the frequency and number of minority youth detained that violated probation or parole. Determine if factors such as risk or needs posed by the youth were considered.
ACTION STEP: Provide better access for youth and families to legal information and representation that is culturally appropriate for minority youth in the juvenile justice system.
ACTION STEP: Explore the impact of failure to appear cases on minority youth and examine ways to address these issues.
OBJECTIVE 2: Decrease the percentage of minority youth that are detained multiple times.
ACTION STEP: Develop a re-integration program that would provide youth, especially minority youth, a better introduction back into the community.
ACTION STEP: Explore ways to provide more family centered problem solving practices
ACTION STEP: Develop a designated plan for re-offending minority youth.
OBJECTIVE 3: Increase the number of programs addressing over-representation.
ACTION STEP: Assist current agencies in sustaining quality DMC programs.
ACTION STEP: Work with the community and cultural centers to develop strategies and comprehensive programming.
ACTION STEP: Seek funding for additional programs addressing DMC.

ACTION STEP: Support programs that are working towards increasing the number of positive minority role models and mentors for minority youth.
ACTION STEP: Determine gaps in services and what programs are needed to serve minority youth in Lancaster County.
ACTION STEP: Encourage self-empowerment strategies for minority youth through programs that create a successful change in the youth and motivate them to care about their situation.
OBJECTIVE 4: Decrease language and cultural barriers that prevent families from understanding the juvenile justice system.
ACTION STEP: Help families that do not speak English understand the expectation of school and provide information in their native language.
ACTION STEP: Research the availability of bi-cultural, bi-lingual therapists and determine where the greatest need for additional minority therapists is.
OBJECTIVE 5: Increase the amount of DMC training as well as the communication and awareness regarding overrepresentation among juvenile justice professionals and agencies working with youth.
ACTION STEP: Develop and disseminate information on DMC issues, practices, and policies to raise levels of understanding and awareness regarding over-representation.
ACTION STEP: Provide multi-cultural training to help develop more effective interventions.
ACTION STEP: Assist agencies serving juveniles to incorporate DMC issues into their agency training.
ACTION STEP: Work with juvenile justice agencies to diversify the composition of the agency's work force to better reflect the community they serve.
ACTION STEP: Continue to engage key community members in ongoing discussion of juvenile justice system processing and current practices that negatively impact minority youth, as well as all youth in general.
GOAL 3: To reduce the number of female youth involved in the juvenile justice system at each stage of the process.
OBJECTIVE 1: Develop more gender specific programs for at-risk female youth and increase public awareness of the growing number of minority female youth offenders.
ACTION STEP: Research the availability of existing gender specific programs and identify any additional needs or gaps in services provided to at-risk females.
ACTION STEP: Identify factors for the large increase in females in detention and develop a plan to address the issues.
ACTION STEP: Work with each of the cultural centers and other agencies to develop a cultural specific approach to addressing the increase in the number of females detained.
ACTION STEP: Assist and support agencies that provide gender specific programming.
ACTION STEP: Assist in developing female empowerment programs, specifically for minority female youth.
ACTION STEP: Provide relevant data to the community and cultural centers regarding the increase in female youth offenders.
OBJECTIVE 2: Increase the number of female youth who attend and complete the Try Another Way program (TAW).
ACTION STEP: Continue to encourage all entities to refer females to the TAW program.
ACTION STEP: Redevelop and conduct an evaluation for the TAW program.
ACTION STEP: Continue to enhance and add to the TAW program.

Priority Four:
Committee Responsible: Graduated Sanctions Committee
GOAL 1: Assess and evaluate the current juvenile justice system.
OBJECTIVE 1: Increase the efficiency and effectiveness of our juvenile justice system.
ACTION STEP: Review the system as a whole using the Nebraska Crime Commission's Community Planning Tool.
ACTION STEP: Research, identify and prioritize gaps and areas of needs.
ACTION STEP: Develop a plan to address the gaps and areas of needs.
ACTION STEP: Develop a centralized feedback system.
ACTION STEP: Develop criteria with which to evaluate current projects and programs.
ACTION STEP: Develop a three-year calendar to accomplish the development of criteria with this to evaluate current projects and programs.

Statistics and Data

Community Population

	Total Population (2000 Census)		Total Juvenile Population (OJJDP)	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Male	125,029	50.0%	30,514	50.9%
Female	125,262	50.0%	29,436	49.1%
White	225,426	90.1%	50,579	84.4%
Hispanic	8,437	3.4%	3,166	5.3%
African American	7,052	2.8%	3,321	5.5%
Native American	1,599	0.6%	523	0.9%
Asian	7,162	2.9%	2,361	3.9%
Other	4,225	1.7%	N/A	N/A
Two or More Races	4,678	1.9%	N/A	N/A
Total	250,291	100.0%	59,950	100.0%

Detention Data

Race of Youth Detained in 2003 and 2004

Race of youth detained in 2003 & 2004	# Detained 2003	% of total Detained 2003	# Detained 2004	% of total Detained 2004	# Youth 2003	% of total Youth 2003	# Youth 2004	% of total Youth 2004	% Change between # detained in 2003 and 2004	% Change between # youth in 2003 and 2004	% of youth detained more than once in 2003	% of youth detained more than once in 2004
Black	150	17.69%	171	18.85%	98	16.55%	123	18.72%	14.00%	25.51%	34.67%	28.07%
Hispanic	73	8.61%	83	9.15%	50	8.45%	58	8.83%	13.70%	16.00%	31.51%	30.12%
Asian	10	1.18%	8	0.88%	8	1.35%	8	1.22%	-20.00%	0.00%	20.00%	0.00%
White	563	66.39%	603	66.48%	400	67.57%	440	66.97%	7.10%	10.00%	28.95%	27.03%
Am. Indian	46	5.42%	38	4.19%	31	5.24%	25	3.81%	-17.39%	-19.35%	32.61%	34.21%
Other	6	0.71%	4	0.44%	5	0.84%	3	0.46%	-33.33%	-40.00%	16.67%	25.00%
Total	848	100.00%	907	100.00%	592	100.00%	657	100.00%	6.96%	10.98%	30.19%	27.56%

*All numbers include youth that were in custody at the start of the year.

Gender and Race of Youth Detained in 2003 and 2004

Race of youth detained in 2003 & 2004	# Female Detained 2003	# Female Youth 2003	# Female Detained 2004	# Female Youth 2004	% change in females detained between 2003 and 2004	% change in female youth between 2003 and 2004	# Males Detained 2003	# Male Youth 2003	# Male Detained 2004	# Male Youth 2004	% change in males detained between 2003 and 2004	% change in male youth between 2003 and 2004	Total Detained 2003	Total Youth 2003	Total Detained 2004	Total Youth 2004	% change in detainees between 2003 and 2004	% change in youth between 2003 and 2004
Black	40	27	50	38	25.00%	40.74%	110	71	121	85	10.00%	19.72%	150	98	171	123	14.00%	25.51%
Hispanic	11	8	18	12	63.64%	50.00%	62	42	65	46	4.84%	9.52%	73	50	83	58	13.70%	16.00%
Asian	2	1	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	8	7	8	8	0.00%	14.29%	10	8	8	8	-20.00%	0.00%
White	130	96	179	132	37.69%	37.50%	433	304	424	308	-2.08%	1.32%	563	400	603	440	7.10%	10.00%
Am. Indian	14	8	25	14	78.57%	75.00%	32	23	13	11	-59.38%	-52.17%	46	31	38	25	-17.39%	-19.35%
Other	2	2	1	1	-50.00%	-50.00%	4	3	3	2	-25.00%	-33.33%	6	5	4	3	-33.33%	-40.00%
Total	199	142	273	197	37.19%	38.73%	649	450	634	460	-2.31%	2.22%	848	592	907	657	6.96%	10.98%

*All numbers include youth that were in custody at the start of the year.

Gender of Youth Detained in 2003 and 2004

	# Detained 2003	% of total Detained 2003	# Youth 2003	% of total Youth 2003	# Detained 2004	% of total Detained 2004	# Youth 2004	% of total Youth 2004	% Change in the number detained between 2003 and 2004	% Change in the number of youth between 2003 and 2004
Male	649	76.53%	450	76.01%	634	69.90%	460	70.02%	-2.31%	2.22%
Female	199	23.47%	142	23.99%	273	30.10%	197	29.98%	37.19%	38.73%
Total	848	100.00%	592	100.00%	907	100.00%	657	100.00%	6.96%	10.98%

The number of females detained increased 37.19% from 2003 to 2004.
The number of different female youth increased 38.73% from 2003 to 2004.

The number of males detained decreased 2.31% between 2003 and 2004.
The number of different male youth increased 2.22% between 2003 and 2004.

The percentage of females made up 23.47% of detainees in 2003 compared to 30.1% in 2004.
The percentage of different females made up 23.99% of youth in 2003 compared to 29.98% in 2004.

*All numbers include youth that were in custody at the start of the year.

Detention Center Release Types 2002 to 2004

	# of Releases 2002	% of Releases 2002	# of Releases 2003	% of Releases 2003	# of Releases 2004	% of Releases 2004	% change between 2003 & 2004	% change between 2002 & 2004
1/2 Way House Drug/Alc	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	40.00%	200.00%	200.00%
Adult Jail	8	0.95%	3	0.37%	8	0.95%	166.67%	0.00%
Comm. Geneva	19	2.25%	11	1.36%	22	2.60%	100.00%	15.79%
Comm. Kearney	71	8.41%	66	8.19%	56	6.62%	-15.15%	-21.13%
Comm. OJS	115	13.63%	114	14.14%	127	15.01%	11.40%	10.43%
Contract Co. Rel.	70	8.29%	70	8.68%	68	8.04%	-2.86%	-2.86%
Custody not accepted	1	0.12%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Det. Order Withdrew	0	0.00%	1	0.12%	1	0.12%	0.00%	100.00%
Diag. & Eval.	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4	0.47%	400.00%	400.00%
Drug Ct. Rel.	27	3.20%	31	3.85%	32	3.78%	3.23%	18.52%
Home Det.	47	5.57%	45	5.58%	65	7.68%	44.44%	38.30%
Home Det. Monitor	144	17.06%	150	18.61%	143	16.90%	-4.67%	-0.69%
McCook Camp	2	0.24%	2	0.25%	2	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%
Outside Co. Bond Rel.	1	0.12%	3	0.37%	0	0.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Parole Hold Rel.	151	17.89%	146	18.11%	169	19.98%	15.75%	11.92%
Probation Rel.	4	0.47%	5	0.62%	3	0.35%	-40.00%	-25.00%
Rel. to Home	96	11.37%	84	10.42%	61	7.21%	-27.38%	-36.46%
Rel. to LRC	1	0.12%	1	0.12%	2	0.24%	100.00%	100.00%
Rel. to other Facility	11	1.30%	20	2.48%	3	0.35%	-85.00%	-72.73%
Rel. to Outside Agency	11	1.30%	6	0.74%	0	0.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Rel. to Drug Treat.	19	2.25%	20	2.48%	14	1.65%	-30.00%	-26.32%
Rel. to Foster Home	1	0.12%	0	0.00%	4	0.47%	400.00%	300.00%
Rel. to Group Home	32	3.79%	22	2.73%	32	3.78%	45.45%	0.00%
Rel. to Relative	6	0.71%	2	0.25%	10	1.18%	400.00%	66.67%
Rel. to Shelter	7	0.83%	2	0.25%	3	0.35%	50.00%	-57.14%
Return Orig. Juris.	0	0.00%	2	0.25%	12	1.42%	500.00%	1200.00%
Trans. Other Co.	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	5	0.59%	0.00%	500.00%
Unauthorized Leave	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.12%	0.00%	100.00%
TOTAL	844	100.00%	806	100.00%	846	100.00%	4.96%	0.24%

Youth Detained Aug. 1, 2004 to Oct. 31, 2004	# Intakes	% of total intakes	# Intakes excluding contract county	% of total intakes excluding contract county	# Youth	% of total youth	# Youth excluding contract county	% of total youth excluding contract county	Percentage of intakes where youth was previously detained in the last 3 months	Number of youth previously detained	% of youth previously detained	% of youth previously detained excluding contract counties
Black	40	14.93%	39	15.12%	38	16.17%	37	16.44%	5.00%	26	68.42%	70.27%
Hispanic	26	9.70%	24	9.30%	22	9.36%	20	8.89%	15.38%	13	59.09%	65.00%
Asian	2	0.75%	2	0.78%	2	0.85%	2	0.89%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
White	183	68.28%	176	68.22%	159	67.66%	152	67.56%	13.11%	86	54.09%	56.58%
Am. Indian	16	5.97%	16	6.20%	13	5.53%	13	5.78%	18.75%	10	76.92%	76.92%
Other	1	0.37%	1	0.39%	1	0.43%	1	0.44%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Total	268	100.00%	258	100.00%	235	100.00%	225	100.00%	12.31%	135	57.45%	60.00%

The average number of times a youth has been detained is 2.32 times. Excluding contract counties the average is 2.38 times.

Gender of Youth Detained Aug. 1, 2004 to Oct. 31, 2004	# Intakes	% of total intakes	# Intakes excluding contract counties	% of total intakes excluding contract counties	# Youth	% of total youth	# Youth excluding contract counties	% of total youth excluding contract counties	% of intakes previously detained in the last 3 months	Number of youth previously detained	% of youth previously detained	% of youth previously detained excluding contract counties
Male	183	68.28%	177	68.60%	163	69.36%	157	69.78%	10.93%	94	57.67%	59.87%
Female	85	31.72%	81	31.40%	72	30.64%	68	30.22%	15.29%	41	56.94%	60.29%
Total	268	100.00%	258	100.00%	235	100.00%	225	100.00%	12.31%	135	57.45%	60.00%

The average number of times a youth has been detained is 2.32 times. Excluding contract counties 2.38 times.

The average number of times a Male youth has been detained is 2.40 times. Excluding contract counties 2.45 times.

The average number of times a Female youth has been detained is 2.14 times. Excluding contract counties 2.21 times.

**Race of Females in Detention
Aug.-Oct. 2004**

Race	Avg. Age	Number of Youth in detention	Percentage of Youth in detention	Number of times in detention	% of times in detention	Avg. # of times in detention
Black	16.71	14	20.59%	31	20.67%	2.21
Hispanic	17.20	5	7.35%	17	11.33%	3.40
Am. Indian	16.25	8	11.76%	26	17.33%	3.25
White	16.05	41	60.29%	76	50.67%	1.85
Total	16.29	68	100.00%	150	100.00%	2.21

**Female Youth in Detention
August - October 2004**

Age	Number of youth in detention	Percentage of youth in detention	Number of times in detention	Percentage of times in detention	Avg. # of times in detention
13	2	2.94%	2	1.33%	1.00
14	6	8.82%	7	4.67%	1.17
15	14	20.59%	26	17.33%	1.86
16	13	19.12%	33	22.00%	2.54
17	16	23.53%	34	22.67%	2.13
18	15	22.06%	45	30.00%	3.00
19	2	2.94%	3	2.00%	1.50
Total	68	100.00%	150	100.00%	2.21

YOUTH ADMITTED TO THE DETENTION CENTER 1998 TO 2004	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	% Change from 2003 to 2004	% Change from 2000 to 2004*	% Change from first year statistic
Number of admissions to Juvenile Detention Center (1998 includes returns from evaluations)	1009	814	804	764	834	808	865	7.1%	7.6%	-14.3%
Number of female admissions to the Juvenile Detention Center	221	228	185	176	231	191	266	39.3%	43.8%	20.4%
Percent of female admissions to the Juvenile Detention Center	21.9%	28.0%	23.0%	23.0%	27.7%	23.6%	30.8%	7.1%	7.7%	8.8%
Number of male admissions to the Juvenile Detention Center	788	586	619	588	603	617	599	-2.9%	-3.2%	-24.0%
Percent of male admissions to the Juvenile Detention Center	78.1%	72.0%	77.0%	77.0%	72.3%	76.4%	69.2%	-7.1%	-7.7%	-8.8%
Average age of youth detained at the Juvenile Detention Center	16	16	15.9	15.9	15.9	16	16	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
Average age of female youth detained at the Juvenile Detention Center	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.9	16	15.9	-0.6%	N/A	0.0%
Average age of male youth detained at the Juvenile Detention Center	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16	16	16	0.0%	N/A	0.0%
Average number of days youth remain in the Juvenile Detention Center	13.44	18.8	19.77	19.3	23.37	19.32	23.31	20.7%	17.9%	73.4%
Average number of days male youth remain in the Juvenile Detention Center	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24.53	19.72	24.72	25.4%	N/A	0.8%
Average number of days female youth remain in the Juvenile Detention Center	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.29	18.01	20.04	11.3%	N/A	-1.2%
Number of African American admissions to the Juvenile Detention Center	N/A	N/A	135	133	135	139	160	15.1%	18.5%	18.5%
Percent of African American admissions to the Juvenile Detention Center	N/A	N/A	16.8%	17.4%	16.2%	17.2%	18.5%	1.3%	1.7%	1.7%
Number of Caucasian admissions to the Juvenile Detention Center	N/A	N/A	546	533	560	537	577	7.4%	5.7%	5.7%
Percent of Caucasian admissions to the Juvenile Detention Center	N/A	N/A	67.9%	69.8%	67.1%	66.5%	66.7%	0.2%	-1.2%	-1.2%
Number of Hispanic admissions to the Juvenile Detention Center	N/A	N/A	65	66	75	72	79	9.7%	21.5%	21.5%
Percent of Hispanic admissions to the Juvenile Detention Center	N/A	N/A	8.1%	8.6%	9.0%	8.9%	9.1%	0.2%	1.0%	1.0%
Number of Native American admissions to the Juvenile Detention Center	N/A	N/A	39	26	43	42	37	-11.9%	-5.1%	-5.1%

YOUTH ADMITTED TO THE DETENTION CENTER 1998 TO 2004	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	% Change from 2003 to 2004	% Change from 2000 to 2004*	% Change from first year statistic
Percent of Native American admissions to the Juvenile Detention Center	N/A	N/A	4.9%	3.4%	5.2%	5.2%	4.3%	-0.9%	-0.6%	-0.6%
Number of Asian admissions to the Juvenile Detention Center	N/A	N/A	14	9	12	10	8	-20.0%	-42.9%	-42.9%
Percent of Asian admissions to the Juvenile Detention Center	N/A	N/A	1.7%	1.2%	1.4%	1.2%	0.9%	-0.3%	-0.8%	-0.8%
Number of minority admissions to the Detention Center (1998 data includes returns from evaluations)	N/A	N/A	258	231	274	271	288	6.3%	11.6%	11.6%
Percent of minority admissions to the Detention Center (1998 data includes returns from evaluations)	33%	34%	32.1%	30.2%	32.9%	33.5%	33.3%	-0.2%	1.2%	0.3%
Number of youth in Juvenile Detention with Petitions filed in Adult Court	N/A	N/A	N/A	109	111	85	86	1.2%	N/A	-21.1%
Number of minority youth in Juvenile Detention who have petitions filed in Adult Court	N/A	N/A	N/A	44	60	37	48	29.7%	N/A	9.1%
Percent of minority youth in Juvenile Detention who have petitions filed in Adult Court	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.4%	54.1%	43.5%	55.8%	12.3%	N/A	15.4%
Number of Caucasian youth in Juvenile Detention who have petitions filed in Adult Court	N/A	N/A	N/A	65	51	48	38	-20.8%	N/A	-41.5%
Percent of Caucasian youth in Juvenile Detention who have petitions filed in Adult Court	N/A	N/A	N/A	59.6%	45.9%	56.5%	44.2%	-12.3%	N/A	-15.4%
Number of youth in Juvenile Detention with Petitions filed in Juvenile Court	N/A	N/A	N/A	587	479	464	514	10.8%	N/A	-12.4%
Number of minority youth in Juvenile Detention who have petitions filed in Juvenile Court	N/A	N/A	N/A	190	160	157	155	-1.3%	N/A	-18.4%
Percent of minority youth in Juvenile Detention who have petitions filed in Juvenile Court	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.4%	33.4%	33.8%	30.2%	-3.7%	N/A	-2.2%
Number of Caucasian youth in Juvenile Detention who have petitions filed in Juvenile Court	N/A	N/A	N/A	397	319	307	359	16.9%	N/A	-9.6%
Percent of Caucasian youth in Juvenile Detention who have petitions filed in Juvenile Court	N/A	N/A	N/A	67.6%	66.6%	66.2%	69.8%	3.7%	N/A	2.2%

Conclusions

Detention Statistics

1. RACE OF YOUTH DETAINED IN 2003 AND 2004

- Because minority youth tend to be detained more than once in a year the actual number of different youth is less than the total number detained. In comparing the percentages of total detainees with the percentage of total youth, there are actually less different minority youth detained than the detainee percentages reflect. For example in 2003 the percentage of black detainees was 17.69% but the percentage of actual different black youth was slightly less at 16.55%. The number of White youth was slightly more 67.57% compared to the percentage of detainees at 66.39%.
- There was a 30.19% increase in youth detained between 2003 and 2004. Black youth detained increased 25.51%, Hispanic youth increased 16%, and White youth increased 10% while Native American or American Indian youth decreased 19.35%.
- African American (34.67%) and Native Americans (32.61%) were more likely to be detained more than once in 2003 than Asian (20%), Caucasian (28.95%) or Hispanic (31.51%)
- Native Americans (34.21%) and Hispanics (30.12%) were more likely to be detained more than once in 2004.
- 30.19% of youth were detained more than once in 2003 and 27.56% of youth were detained more than once in 2004.

2. GENDER AND RACE OF YOUTH DETAINED IN 2003 AND 2004

- There has been a significant increase of female youth detained between 2003 and 2004. The overall number of female detainees increased 37.19% and the number of different female youth increased 38.73% between 2003 and 2004.
- The number of minority females detained increased at a greater rate than white youth between 2003 and 2004 although white youth also saw a significant increase. American Indian or Native American females had the greatest increase of 75% between 2003 and 2004, followed by Hispanic females with a 50% increase, Black females with a 41% increase and white youth with a 37.5% increase. The number of Asian females detained in 2003 decreased from one youth, which was detained twice in 2003 to no Asian females detained in 2004.

3. GENDER OF YOUTH DETAINED IN 2003 AND 2004

- The number of females detained **increased** 37.19% from 2003 to 2004. The number of female youth **increased** 38.73% from 2003 to 2004.
- The number of male detainees **decreased** 2.31% between 2003 to 2004. The number of male youth **increased** 2.22% from 2003 to 2004.
- The percentage of females made up 23.47% of detainees in 2003 compared to 30.10% in 2004, an **increase** of 6.63%. Females made up 23.99% of youth detained in 2003 and 29.98% in 2004, an **increase** of 5.99%.

4. AGE AND GENDER OF DETENTION ADMISSIONS 2002-2004

- Significantly more **eighteen-year-old** youth, both male and female, were detained in 2004 than in 2003 or 2002. The number of male 18-year-old youth increased 52% from 2002 to 2004 and the number of female youth increased 68.18% from 2002 to 2004. **Eighteen-year-old** female youth saw an even greater increase between 2003 and 2004 of 94.74%.
- The percentage of admissions for **eighteen-year-old** youth increased significantly from 8.75% in 2002 and 8.91% in 2003 to 13.29% in 2004.

- The number of admissions to detention also increased for **fourteen-year-old** youth. Males increased 14.58% and females increased 30.43% from 2002 to 2004, with an overall increase of 19.72%.
- Female youth age **thirteen** admitted to detention increased 36.36% from 2002 to 2004.
- The number of female youth **fifteen** years old increased 20.83% from 2002 to 2004. The difference between 2003 and 2004 was even greater with a 141.67% increase from 24 fifteen year old females in 2003 to 58 fifteen year old females in 2004
- The number of male youth admitted that were age **twelve** increased 42.86% in 2004, from seven youth in both 2002 and 2003 to ten youth in 2004.

5. YOUTH ADMISSIONS BY TYPE OF COURT AND GENDER

- The number of youth admitted to detention which were in **Adult Court decreased** significantly from 111 youth in 2002 to 86 youth in 2004, a 22.53% decrease. Females in Adult Court decreased 54.55% from 2002 to 2004 and decreased 44.44% from 2003 to 2004.
- The number of youth admitted to detention that was in **Juvenile Court** increased 7.31% from 2002 to 2004 and 10.78% from 2003 to 2004.
- The number of **female** youth admitted to detention that was in **Juvenile Court** increased 16.18% from 2002 to 2004 and 44.95% from 2003 to 2004.
- The number of youth admitted to detention with **OJS** increased 11.61% from 2002 to 2004 and 6.13% from 2003 to 2004.
- The number of **female** youth admitted to detention with **OJS** increased 26.42% from 2002 to 2004 and 55.81% from 2003 to 2004.
- The number of minorities in **Adult Court** remained fairly consistent from 2002 to 2004
- The number of minorities in **Juvenile Court decreased** from 33.6% in 2002 to 30.2% in 2004.
- The number of minorities in **OJS** increased significantly from 23.9% in 2002 to 34.7% in 2004.

6. YOUTH ADMISSIONS BY TYPE OF COURT AND CHARGE

- The number of youth admitted to detention in **Adult Court decreased** 22.52% from 2002 to 2004.
- The number of youth in detention for a **Juvenile Court Evaluation decreased** 15.63% from 2002 to 2004 and decreased 38.64% between 2003 and 2004.
- Youth in **Juvenile Court with a new charge** increased 3.42% from 117 in 2002 to 121 in 2004.
- Youth admitted to detention for a **Juvenile Court violation of home detention** increased 20% from 2002 to 2004.
- Youth admitted to detention for a **Juvenile Court violation of probation** increased 14.67% from 2002 to 2004.
- Youth admitted to detention for an **OJS violation of parole** increased 11.76% from 2002 to 2004.

7. CARE DAYS FOR DETENTION YOUTH

- The number of **care days** increased 29.04% from 2003 to 2004 although it only increased 2.38% from 2002 to 2003.
- Female youth saw the largest increase in **care days** between 2003 and 2004 with an increase of 52.65% and an increase of 11.9% between 2002 and 2004. Male youth also had an increase of 22.43% from 2003 to 2004 although this group decreased .58% from 2002 to 2004.

- **Length of stay** remained consistent from 23.39 in 2002 and 23.31 in 2004 but dipped to 19.32 in 2003.
- Male youth had a greater **length of stay** than female youth in 2002, 2003 and 2004.
- The **total number of residents** increased 18.89% from 2002 to 2004 and 26.24% from 2003 to 2004.
- Female youth had the greatest increase in **total number of residents** from 4,227 in 2002 and 3,535 in 2003 to 5,417 in 2004 which is a 53.24% increase from 2003 to 2004 and a 28.15% increase from 2002 to 2003.
- The **average daily residents** increased from 47.27 in 2002, 44.52 in 2003 to 56.05 in 2003.

8. CARE DAYS FOR DETENTION YOUTH BY TYPE OF COURT

- The number of **care days** of youth in **Juvenile Court** between 2003 and 2004 increased 36.99% overall and increased 76% for female youth and 26.49% for male youth. The percentage increase from 2002 to 2004 is slightly less with a 15.81% increase.
- The number of **care days** of youth in **OJS** between 2003 and 2004 increased 0.43% overall, with a 26.12% **increase** for female youth and 8.17% **decrease** for male youth. The **care days** for OJS youth between 2002 to 2004 **decreased** for both male and females with a total decrease of 23.43%.
- Females **care days** in **Adult Court** decreased 65.94% from 2003 to 2004 but increased slightly (7.97%) between 2002 and 2004.
- The number of male **care days** in **Adult Court** increased dramatically (115%) from 2003 to 2004 but only increased 3.59% since 2002.

LENGTH OF STAY

- The **average length of stay for Juvenile Court** increased 20.93% from 2003 to 2004 and 5.32% since 2002.
- The **average length of stay for OJS decreased** 8.89% from 2003 to 2004 and decreased 38.41% since 2002. Females had a significant decrease of 20.12% from 2003 to 2004 and a 35.97% decrease from 2002 to 2003. Males also had a large decrease (38.8%) between 2002 and 2004.
- The **average length of stay for Adult Court** increased 96% from 2003 to 2004 and 37.55% since 2002.

NUMBER OF RESIDENTS

- **Juvenile Court residents** increased 9.94% since 2002 with females increasing 19.57% and males increasing 6.4%.
- In 2004 a higher percentage of females in **Juvenile Court** were detained with 29.26% of the detainees being female compared with 22.89% in 2003 and 26.9% in 2002.
- The number of **OJS residents** increased 24.3% since 2002 with females increasing 39.74% and males increasing 17.34%.
- A higher percentage of females were detained with **OJS** – 34.94% in 2004 compared with 24.38% in 2003 and 31.08% in 2002.
- **Adult Court residents** decreased 24.59% since 2002 with females decreasing 50% and males decreasing 19%.
- The percentage of females detained for Adult Court decreased from 11.96% in 2004 compared with 21.43% in 2003 and 18.03% in 2002.
- **OJS residents** increased 24.3% since 2002 with females increasing 39.74% and males increasing 17.34%.
- A higher percentage of females were detained with **OJS** – 34.94% in 2004 compared with 24.38% in 2003 and 31.08% in 2002.

9. RESIDENTS UNDER THE INFLUENCE AT INTAKE

- Detention intakes were less likely to be under the influence in 2004 than the previous two years. (94.96% were sober in 2002, 95.17% were sober in 2003 and 96.42% were sober in 2004).

10. YOUTH FROM LANCASTER COUNTY ADMITTED TO DETENTION

- The number of youth from Lancaster County increased slightly from 690 in 2002 to 727 in 2004.
- The number of females increased the most from 193 in 2002 to 224 in 2004 (a 16.06% increase) while males only increased 1.21% in that same time period.

11. DETENTION CENTER RELEASE TYPES 2002 TO 2004

- Fewer youth were released to home in 2004 than in 2002 or 2003. Between 2002 and 2004 there was a **decrease** of 36.46% and between 2003 and 2004 there was a 27.38% decrease.
- There was an 11.92% **increase** in parole hold releases from 2002 to 2004.
- There was a 38.3% **increase** in home detention releases from 2002 to 2004
- There was a 10.43% **increase** in OJS commitments from 2002 to 2004
- There was a 21.13% **decrease** in commitments to Kearny from 2002 to 2004
- There was a 15.79% **increase** in commitments to Geneva from 2002 to 2004

12. CHARGES BY TYPE OF COURT AND GENDER (3 pages)

- Overall there was a 6.01% increase in **misdemeanors** committed by male youth and a 33.71% increase by female youth between 2002 and 2004.
- Overall there was a 1.5% decrease in **felonies** committed by male youth and a 48.65% decrease by female youth between 2002 and 2004.

Adult Court

- The number of **misdemeanors** by males decreased 38.24% from 2002 to 2004
- The number of **felonies** by males increased 11.43% from 2002 to 2004
- The number of **misdemeanors** by females decreased 46.15% and the number of **felonies** decreased 66.67%.

Juvenile Court

- The number of **misdemeanors** by males increased 12.99% from 2002 to 2004
- The number of **felonies** by males increased 11.84% from 2002 to 2004
- The number of **misdemeanors** by females increased 26.61% and the number of **felonies** decreased 30.43%.
- There was a 100% increase in male **MIP** from 2002 to 2004 and a 66.67% increase in female **MIP** for that same period.
- There was a 43.75% increase in female **larceny** from 2002 to 2004.
- There was an 18.87% increase in **misdemeanor vandalism** by male youth from 2002 to 2004.

OJS

- The number of **misdemeanors** by females **increased** 85.71% and the number of **felonies** by females **decreased** 81.82% from 2002 to 2004.
- There was a 200% **increase** in female **larceny** and an 80% **decrease** in female **vandalism**.

- **Misdemeanor assault increased** 62.5% for males and 66.67% for females between 2002 and 2003.

13. RACE OF FEMALES IN DETENTION AUG – OCT 2004

- There are a greater number of female minorities in detention than in the general population (40% female minorities vs. 32% minorities in the detention population).
- 53% or 8 of 15 Native American youth detained were female.
- 37% or 14 of 38 African American youth detained were female.
- The average number of times in detention for Hispanics females (3.4 times) and Native American females (3.25 times) is much greater than female African American (2.21 times and female Caucasian (1.85 times). The average number of times detained for the general population is 2.38 times.

14. YOUTH DETAINED AUG – OCT 2004

- Minorities made up 32% of intakes into detention.
- A significant number of youth were detained more than once in the three month period from August to October 2004 (18.75% of Native Americans, 15.38% of Hispanics, 13.1% of Caucasians, and 5% of African Americans).
- Most youth were previously detained (76.9% of Native Americans, 70.3% of African Americans, 65% of Hispanics, 56.6% of Caucasians, with the average being 60%).
- The average number of times a youth in this time period was previously detained is 2.38 times.

15. FEMALE YOUTH IN DETENTION AUG – OCT 2004

- The average number of times in detention for females is 2.21.
- 48.5% of the youth in detention were 17 years old or older.
- 39.5% of the female youth in detention were 15 or 16 years old.
- 12% were 14 years old or younger.
- 16 and 18 year olds had a higher average of number of times in detention (2.54 times for 16 year olds and 3.0 times for 18 year olds).

16. GENDER OF YOUTH DETAINED AUG – OCT 2004

- The average number of times a youth has been detained is 2.32 times. Excluding contract counties 2.38 times
- The average number of times a Male youth has been detained is 2.40 times. Excluding contract counties 2.45 times
- The average number of times a Female youth has been detained is 2.14 times. Excluding contract counties 2.21 times
- Females were more likely to detained more than once in the three month time period than males (15.3% of females vs. 10.9% of males)
- Both genders were previously detained at about the same rates (59.9 % of males and 60.3% of females)

**YOUTH DETAINED BETWEEN
AUGUST AND OCTOBER 2004
WITH THE HIGHEST
NUMBER OF TIMES IN DETENTION**

MALE

86.7% or 13 of the 15 youth were detained for violation of probation, parole, home detention, drug court or electronic monitoring.

58.8% or 10 of the 17 youth had a LPD contact regarding being the victim of abuse or neglect.(abuse - 6 of 17 (35.3%) and neglect - 6 of 17 (35.3%).

17.6% or 3 of 17 had a LPD contact regarding being the victim of a form of sexual abuse or sexual assault.

94.1% or 16 of 17 of the youth have had a missing person report filed. The number of missing person reports ranged from 0 to 29 with an average of 6.6 times.

Of the 17 youth, 17.6% are African American, 11.8% are Hispanic, 64.7% are Caucasian and 5.9% are American Indian.

FEMALES

80% or 12 of the 15 youth were detained for violation of probation, parole, home detention or electronic monitoring. 20% or 2 of the youth were detained for a new violation and one was detained for Juvenile Court Warrant.

73% or 11 of the 15 youth had a LPD contact regarding being the victim of abuse or neglect.(abuse - 8 of 15 or 53% and neglect - 11 of 15 or 73%).

47% or 7 of 15 had a LPD contact regarding being the victim of a form of sexual abuse or sexual assault.

100% of the youth have had a missing person report filed. The number of missing person reports ranged from 1 to 22 with an average of 7.5 times.

Of the 15 youth, 27% are African American, 13% are Hispanic, 33% are Caucasian and 27% are American Indian.

Of the youth detained the most, 80% of the youth are minorities (30% Native American, 30% African American, 20% Hispanic).

Diversion Data

JUVENILE DIVERSION STATISTICS	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	% Change from 2002 to 2003	% Change from 2000 to 2003*	% Change from first statistic year
Number of youth referred to Juvenile Diversion by the City and County Attorney	1618	1317	1291	1051	1182	1056	-10.7%	-18.2%	-34.7%
Number females referred to Juvenile Diversion	589	473	469	371	410	386	-5.9%	-17.7%	-34.5%
Percent of females referred to Juvenile Diversion	36.4%	35.9%	36.3%	35.3%	34.7%	36.6%	1.9%	0.22%	0.2%
Number of males referred to Juvenile Diversion	1029	844	822	680	772	670	-13.2%	-18.5%	-34.9%
Percent of males referred to Juvenile Diversion	63.6%	64.1%	63.7%	64.7%	65.3%	63.4%	-1.9%	-0.22%	-0.2%
Average age of youth referred to Juvenile Diversion	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.6	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Number of tickets returned because the youth did not complete an intake with Juvenile Diversion	N/A	N/A	241	144	177	129	-27.1%	-46.5%	-46.5%
Percent of returns because the youth who did not complete an intake with Juvenile Diversion	N/A	N/A	18.7%	13.7%	15.0%	12.2%	-2.8%	-6.5%	-6.5%
Number of Caucasian youth that did not complete an intake with Juvenile Diversion	N/A	N/A	N/A	96	116	95	-18.1%	N/A	-1.0%
Of the youth that did not complete an intake with Juvenile Diversion, percent of Caucasian youth	N/A	N/A	N/A	66.7%	65.5%	73.6%	8.1%	N/A	7.0%
Number of minority youth who did not complete an intake with Juvenile Diversion	N/A	N/A	N/A	48	61	34	-44.3%	N/A	-29.2%
Of the youth that did not complete and intake with Juvenile Diversion, percent of minority youth	N/A	N/A	N/A	33.33%	34.46%	26.36%	-8.1%	N/A	-7.0%
Number of youth enrolled in Juvenile Diversion	1197	1027	1048	908	1004	869	-13.4%	-17.1%	-27.4%
Percent of cases referred where the youth enrolls in diversion	74.0%	78.0%	81.2%	86.4%	84.9%	82.3%	-2.6%	1.1%	8.3%
Number of youth who completed the intake but did not sign Diversion Agreement	N/A	N/A	59	42	51	51	0.0%	-13.6%	-13.6%

JUVENILE DIVERSION STATISTICS	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	% Change from 2002 to 2003	% Change from 2000 to 2003*	% Change from first statistic year
	Percentage of youth who completed the intake but did not sign Diversion Agreement	N/A	N/A	5.6%	4.6%	5.1%	5.9%	0.8%	0.24%
Average number of days youth remain on a Juvenile Diversion Program *	N/A	105	150	132	154	160	3.9%	6.7%	52.4%
Number of youth who were not successful in Juvenile Diversion	N/A	N/A	222	169	240	214	-10.8%	-3.6%	-3.6%
Percent of youth who were not successful in Juvenile Diversion	N/A	N/A	21.2%	18.6%	23.9%	24.6%	0.7%	3.4%	3.4%
Number of Caucasian youth who were not successful in Juvenile Diversion	N/A	N/A	114	129	167	152	-9.0%	33.3%	33.3%
Of the youth that were not successful in Juvenile Diversion, percent of Caucasian youth	N/A	N/A	51.4%	76.3%	69.6%	71.0%	1.4%	19.68%	19.7%
Number of minority youth who were not successful in Juvenile Diversion	N/A	N/A	108	40	73	62	-15.1%	-42.6%	-42.6%
Of the youth that were not successful in Juvenile Diversion, percent of minority youth	N/A	N/A	48.6%	23.7%	30.4%	29.0%	-1.4%	-19.68%	-19.7%

Expediter Data

EXPEDITER YOUTH STATISTICS	2000	2001	2002	2003	% Change from 2002 to 2003	% Change from 2000 to 2003
Number of times youth enrolled in the Expediter Program in Lancaster County.	166	177	184	167	-9.2%	0.6%
Number of youth that were referred and enrolled in the Juvenile Expediter program.	106	116	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of females referred to Expediter Programs.	40	45	43	39	-9.3%	-2.5%
Percent of females referred to Expediter Programs.	24.1%	25.4%	23.4%	23.4%	0.0%	-0.7%
Number of males referred to Expediter Programs.	126	132	141	128	-9.2%	1.6%
Percent of males referred to Expediter Programs.	75.9%	74.6%	76.6%	76.6%	0.0%	0.7%
Number of African American youth enrolled in Expediter.	12	18	30	32	6.7%	166.7%
Percent of African American youth enrolled in Expediter.	11.3%	15.5%	16.3%	19.2%	2.9%	7.8%
Number of Asian youth enrolled in Expediter.	2	2	4	1	-75.0%	-50.0%
Percent of Asian youth enrolled in Expediter.	1.9%	1.7%	2.2%	0.6%	-1.6%	-1.3%
Number of Caucasian youth enrolled in Expediter.	72	79	114	113	-0.9%	56.9%
Percent of Caucasian youth enrolled in Expediter.	67.9%	68.1%	62.0%	67.7%	5.7%	-0.3%
Number of Hispanic youth enrolled in Expediter.	4	6	14	14	0.0%	250.0%
Percent of Hispanic youth enrolled in Expediter.	3.8%	5.2%	7.6%	8.4%	0.8%	4.6%
Number of Native American youth enrolled in Expediter.	6	4	12	5	-58.3%	-16.7%
Percent of Native American youth enrolled in Expediter.	5.7%	3.4%	6.5%	3.0%	-3.5%	-2.7%
Number of youth who indicated two or more races.	10	6	4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of youth who indicated two or more races.	9.4%	5.2%	2.2%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of youth who indicated some other race.	N/A	1	2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of youth who indicated some other race.	N/A	0.9%	1.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Approximate dollars saved annually by releasing youth to the Expediter Program.	N/A	\$428,922	\$420,312	\$458,292	\$37,980	N/A

Female Data

FEMALE STATISTICS	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	% Change from 2002 to 2003	% Change from 2000 to 2003*	% Change from 1998 to 2003
Number of female youth referred to Juvenile Diversion ¹	589	473	469	371	410	386	-5.9%	-17.7%	-34.5%
Number of female youth placed on Juvenile Probation in Lancaster County ²	238	260	291	271	223	239	7.2%	-17.9%	0.4%
Number of female youth admitted to the Lancaster County Juvenile Detention Center (including returns from evaluations) ³	221	228	185	175	231	191	-17.3%	3.2%	-13.6%
Total number of female youth admitted to YRTC - Geneva ⁴	242	189	149	132	102	108	5.9%	-27.5%	-55.4%
Number of female youth admitted to YRTC - Geneva from Lancaster County ⁵	54	40	40	24	22	21	-4.5%	-47.5%	-61.1%
Percent of female youth admitted to YRTC - Geneva from Lancaster County ⁶	22.3%	21.2%	26.8%	18.2%	21.6%	19.4%	-2.1%	-7.4%	-2.9%
Number of women under the age of 21, sentenced to the York Correctional Facility ⁷	22	19	17	32	19	11	-42.1%	-35.3%	-50.0%
Total number of women sentenced to York Correctional Facility ⁸	190	143	171	237	230	234	1.7%	36.8%	23.2%
Number of women from Lancaster County, under the age of 21, sentenced to the York Correctional Facility ⁹	1	3	2	0	2	1	-50.0%	-50.0%	0.0%
Total number of women from Lancaster County sentenced to the York Correctional Facility ¹⁰	18	18	23	21	24	34	41.7%	47.8%	88.9%

1 Cedars Juvenile Diversion Program

2 State Juvenile Probation

3 Lancaster Co. Juvenile Detention Center

4 - 6 NE Health & Human Services System

7 - 10 NDCS - Planning & Research

Petition Data

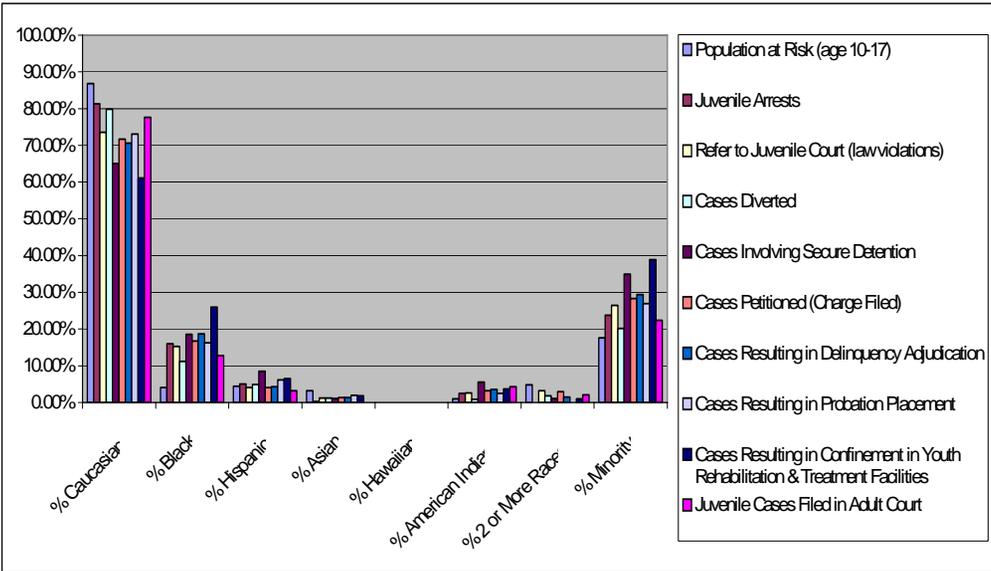
PETITION STATISTICS	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	% Change from 2002 to 2003	% Change from 2000 to 2003*	% Change from 1998 to 2003
Number of petitions filed by City and County Attorney's Office for misdemeanor law violations (includes supplemental petitions).	1408	1013	1260	1154	1152	1135	-1.5%	-9.9%	-19.4%
Number of petitions filed by County Attorney's Office for felony law violations (includes supplemental petitions).	221	232	183	188	198	135	-31.8%	-26.2%	-38.9%
Number of petitions filed by County Attorney's Office for Truancy or other 3(b) cases (includes supplemental petitions).	155	111	83	88	98	158	61.2%	90.4%	1.9%
Motions to Revoke Probation filed by the County Attorney's Office (includes supplemental motions to revoke)	172	160	172	176	128	172	34.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Motions to Revoke Probation filed by the City Attorney's Office	11	3	17	26	34	35	2.9%	105.9%	218.2%
Number of petitions filed by County Attorney's Office for cases of abuse and neglect: 3(a) cases	179	182	193	194	280	250	-10.7%	29.5%	39.7%
Number of termination of parental rights petitions filed by County Attorney's Office.	26	27	25	20	27	38	40.7%	52.0%	46.2%

Probation Data

PROBATION STATISTICS	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	% Change from 2002 to 2003	% Change from 2000 to 2003*	% Change from 1998 to 2003
Number of youth placed on probation	759	812	912	915	760	801	5.4%	-12.2%	5.5%
Motions to Revoke Probation filed by the County Attorney's Office (includes supplemental motions to revoke)	172	160	172	176	128	207	61.7%	20.3%	20.3%
Number of female youth placed on juvenile probation	238	260	291	271	223	239	7.2%	-17.9%	0.4%
Percent of female youth placed on juvenile probation	31.4%	32.0%	31.9%	29.6%	29.3%	29.8%	0.5%	-2.1%	-1.5%
Number of male youth placed on juvenile probation	521	552	621	644	537	562	4.7%	-9.5%	7.9%
Percent of male youth placed on juvenile probation	68.6%	68.0%	68.1%	70.4%	70.7%	70.2%	-0.5%	2.1%	1.5%
Number of Caucasian youth placed on probation	526	590	694	725	584	602	3.1%	-13.3%	14.4%
Percent of Caucasian youth placed on probation	80.6%	79.0%	80.0%	80.2%	77.7%	75.2%	-2.5%	-4.9%	-5.4%
Number of minority youth placed on probation	127	157	173	179	168	199	18.5%	15.0%	56.7%
Percent of minority youth placed on probation	19.4%	21.0%	20.0%	19.8%	22.3%	24.8%	2.5%	4.9%	5.4%
Number of African American youth placed on probation	62	88	100	99	82	110	34.1%	10.0%	77.4%
Percent of African American youth placed on probation	9.5%	11.8%	11.5%	11.0%	10.9%	13.7%	2.8%	2.2%	4.2%
Number of Asian youth placed on probation	15	18	15	13	18	17	-5.6%	13.3%	13.3%
Percent of Asian youth placed on probation	2.3%	2.4%	1.7%	1.4%	2.4%	2.1%	-0.3%	0.4%	-0.2%
Number of Native American youth placed on probation	20	25	27	20	23	19	-17.4%	-29.6%	-5.0%
Percent of Native American youth placed on probation	3.1%	3.3%	3.1%	2.2%	3.1%	2.4%	-0.7%	-0.7%	-0.7%
Number of youth under the age of 14 while on probation	101	95	107	115	79	85	7.6%	-20.6%	-15.8%
Percent of youth under the age of 14 while on probation	13.3%	11.7%	11.7%	12.6%	10.4%	10.6%	0.2%	-1.1%	-2.7%

DMC Data

DMC STATISTICS	Total Youth	Caucasian	% Caucasian	Black or African American	% Black	Hispanic or Latino	% Hispanic	Asian	% Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	% Hawaiian	American Indian or Alaska Native	% American Indian	Other / Two or More Races	% 2 or More Races	All Minorities	% Minority
Population at Risk (age 10-17)	26,036	22,608	86.83%	1,070	4.11%	1,157	4.44%	830	3.19%	14	0.05%	267	1.03%	1,247	4.79%	4,585	17.61%
Juvenile Arrests	2,903	2,362	81.36%	464	15.98%	147	5.06%	7	0.24%	0	0.00%	70	2.41%	0	0.00%	688	23.70%
Refer to Juvenile Court (law violations)	1,944	1,430	73.56%	297	15.28%	80	4.12%	24	1.23%	0	0.00%	50	2.57%	63	3.24%	514	26.44%
Cases Diverted	1,068	853	79.87%	120	11.24%	53	4.96%	13	1.22%	0	0.00%	9	0.84%	20	1.87%	215	20.13%
Cases Involving Secure Detention	737	480	65.13%	137	18.59%	63	8.55%	8	1.09%	0	0.00%	41	5.56%	8	1.09%	257	34.87%
Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	1,094	785	71.76%	183	16.73%	44	4.02%	15	1.37%	0	0.00%	35	3.20%	32	2.93%	309	28.24%
Cases Resulting in Delinquency Adjudication	1,110	784	70.63%	208	18.74%	48	4.32%	15	1.35%	0	0.00%	39	3.51%	16	1.44%	326	29.37%
Cases Resulting in Probation Placement	516	377	73.06%	84	16.28%	32	6.20%	10	1.94%	0	0.00%	13	2.52%	0	0.00%	139	26.94%
Cases Resulting in Confinement in Youth Rehabilitation & Treatment Facilities	108	66	61.11%	28	25.93%	7	6.48%	2	1.85%	0	0.00%	4	3.70%	1	0.93%	42	38.89%
Juvenile Cases Filed in Adult Court	94	73	77.66%	12	12.77%	3	3.19%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4	4.26%	2	2.13%	21	22.34%



Truancy Data

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Aug. to Dec. 22, 2004	% Change from 2000 to 2003
Number of youth referred out of juvenile justice system via Juvenile Diversion	1,618	1,317	1,291	1,051	1,182	1,065	N/A	-17.5%
Number of petitions filed by County Attorney's Office for Truancy or other 3(b) cases (includes supplemental petitions)	155	111	83	88	98	158	N/A	+90.3%
Number of youth placed on probation	759	812	912	915	760	801	N/A	-12.1%
Motion to revoke probation filed by the City and County Attorneys	183	163	189	202	162	207	N/A	+9.5%
Number of petitions filed by County Attorney's Office for cases of abuse and neglect: 3(a) cases	179	182	193	194	280	150	N/A	-22.2%
Number of termination of parental rights petitions filed by County Atty's Office	26	27	25	20	27	38	N/A	+52%
Number of youth referred to the Truancy Intervention Program	N/A	**	560	567	650	464	N/A	-17.1%
# of 8 th grade students with 5 or more truanicies from the three target schools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culler • Park • Goodrich 	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17 17 3	4 6 4	N/A (only a partial second year of data)
# of 9 th grade students with 5 or more truanicies from schools that "feed" from the three target schools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lincoln High • Northeast • North star 	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	36 14 39	40 18 39	N/A (only a partial second year of data)
# of 8 th grade students with 20 or more absences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culler • Park • Goodrich 	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	27 27 34	9 11 5	N/A (only a partial second year of data)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Aug. to Dec. 22, 2004	% Change from 2000 to 2003
# of 9 th grade students with 20 or more absences from schools that “feed” from the three target schools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lincoln High Northeast North star 	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	68 45 54	20 14 25	N/A (only a partial second year of data)
# of students with 10 or more absences for three target schools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culler Park Goodrich 	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		71 68 61	N/A (only a partial second year of data)
# of students with 10 or more absences for other middle schools	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		482	
% of students dropped out of LPS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
% of elementary student absences	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.5%		
% of middle student absences	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.7%		
% of high school student truancies/abscess	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.2%		

Source of data : Lancaster County Human Services, Juvenile Court, Lincoln Public Schools, NE Risk and Protective Factor Survey, Youth Risk and Protective Factor Survey.

Lancaster County Truancy Task Force Survey Results

I. Individuals Surveyed

A. Youth Surveyed

A total of 105 youth responded to the survey.ⁱ The percent of youth that responded cannot be determined because the number of surveys administered was not tracked.

- Average age of youth who responded: 16.1, but included responses from a handful of 20-24 year old young adults currently employed.
- 36% of respondents were female – 60% were male – 4% did not indicate their gender
- Although the majority of respondents were white teens (62%), a relatively high number of youth who responded were minority youth (33%) – 5% did not indicate race.
- The average grade that respondents were enrolled in was 10th grade (predominantly High School students responded). Respondents represented a wide variety of schools. There was a good sampling from six high schools, 14 middle schools, 3 alternative school settings (Bryan, B.E.S.T. and Youth Build).
- Only 7 respondents said they did not attend school– 3 of whom were working on/ had completed their GED
- At least 65% of respondents were involved in a CEDARS Program (JDS, Tracker, Care Coordinator); 10% were youth involved in Lincoln Action programs; 4% in CenterPoint Evening Reporting and the remaining youth listed individual names (not an agency)

B. Adults Surveyed

- A total of 69 adults responded to the survey
- 74% of adult respondents identified themselves as the parent of a truant child. The remaining adult responses came school professionals (Care Coordinators, Assistant Principals).
- 54% of the adults surveyed indicated that the child was before Lancaster County Juvenile Court for a law violation, while 20% indicated the child was in court on a truancy petition. (Only 6 responses indicated the child was in court on both.)

II. How Youth / Adults Responded:

- The youth who responded were not “heavy-duty skippers.” That is, they did not report a large number of trancies. Roughly 71% skipped less than 30 times from August 2003 to April 2004).
- Parent’s answers were compared to youth responses in this section – to cross check accuracy of answers. Adults answered almost identically, so it appears that this sampling involved youth who were not as seriously involved in truancy and not just youth under-reporting how often they skipped class.
 - 10% reported that they had never skipped a class (roughly 9% of the adults surveyed indicated that their child had never skipped a class.)
 - 34% said that they had been truant 1-4 times this school year; (33% of adults surveyed reported child skipped 1-4 times.)

- 10% said that they had been truant 5-9 times this school year; (10% of adults surveyed reported child skipped 5-9 times.)
- 10% said that they had been truant 10-14 times this school year; (only 4% of adults surveyed reported child skipped 10-14 times.)
- 13% said that they had been truant 15-30; (17% of adults surveyed reported child skipped 15-30 times.)
- 6% said that they had been truant 31-50; (6% of adults surveyed reported child skipped 31-50 times.)
- 6% reported skipping more than 50 times during this school year. (6% of adults surveyed reported child skipped more than 50 times.)
- The most common reasons that kids cited for skipping class included:
 - Boredom (35% of students cited boredom as the reason they skipped, while 26% of parents felt this was the reason their child skips class).
- The most common reasons that parents gave for their child skipping was that their child was “hanging out with friends.” More than 46% of the adults surveyed felt this was the reason their child skipped.
 - Hanging out with friends was the second most common reason youth gave for skipping, with 34 youth citing this as their reason for skipping.
- Other reasons that youth and parents cited for skipping classes include:
 - 26% of the time, students reported that they didn’t like the class (22% of parents)
 - 23 students reported being too tired (22% of parents thought their child was too tired)
 - 18% of students said they simply overslept (16% of parents cited this reason.)
- Reasons that were not as common as surveyors anticipated included:
 - “Smoking” (only 16% of youth cited this as a reason for skipping)
 - “No transportation to school” (less than 10% cited this as a reason)
 - “Didn’t have homework done / didn’t understand the class” also received less than 10% of responses –respectively.

III. Less than 55% of the youth indicated that a parent had been notified. This does not appear to simply be the youth’s perception, because only 45% of parents indicated that they were notified when their child skipped classes.

- The majority of parents who were notified, were contacted by the a teacher, the school or by a professional working with the child.
- 38 of the 57 youth that indicated their parent was notified –indicated that this was some type of phone contact. In many cases, it appears that this was a person-to-person call, only 2 youth cited the “recorded message” as they way that they got caught. Only 1 youth cited a letter notification. The majority of parents also indicated that the reason they found out their child was skipping was because the a teacher/ professional had made contact with them.
- A number of students reported that a parent saw them, or that they told their parents that they would be skipping class.
- Roughly 40% of respondents reported that they received some type of consequence / punishment for skipping class. Roughly 46% of adults/parents who responded indicated that they had given their child some type of consequence as the result of the youth skipping.

Runaway Data

2003 Youth on Run				
	Total	% of Total Reports		
# of Different Names	704	55.48%		
# of Different DOB	971	76.52%		
# Different Addresses	729	57.45%		
Total Runaway Reports	1269			
	Total	% of Total Reports	Different Names	%
Female	744	58.63%	394	55.97%
Male	525	41.37%	310	44.03%
Total	1269	100.00%	704	100.00%
	Total	% of Total Reports	Different Names*	%
Black	227	17.89%	117	16.48%
Hispanic	79	6.23%	56	7.89%
Asian	10	0.79%	9	1.27%
White	896	70.61%	495	69.72%
Am. Indian	40	3.15%	18	2.54%
Other	17	1.34%	15	2.11%
Total	1269	100.00%	710	100.00%

Different youth accounted for only 55.5% of the run reports.

One youth accounted for 29 of the run reports.

111 of the run reports were from Freeway.

* Six youth were identified as a different race by different officers so the (710) total of different names by race does not equal 704.

Youth on run were gone an average of 9.3 days

22.6% of the youth were on run for less than one day

32.2% were on run for one day

12.2% were on run for two days

13.9% were on run for three to five days

7.0% were on run for between 5 and 10 days

6.5% were on run for more between 10 and 30 days.

5.6% were gone for over 30 days

2004 Youth on Run				
	Total	% of Total Reports		
# of Different Names	731	50.17%		
# of Different DOB	737	50.58%		
# Different Addresses	783	53.74%		
Total Runaway Reports	1457			
	Total	% of Total Reports	Different Names	%
Female	751	51.54%	393	53.76%
Male	706	48.46%	338	46.24%
Total	1457	100.00%	731	100.00%
	Total	% of Total Reports	Different Names*	%
Black	263	18.05%	119	16.06%
Hispanic	148	10.16%	79	10.66%
Asian	14	0.96%	5	0.67%
White	948	65.07%	493	66.53%
Am. Indian	48	3.29%	28	3.78%
Other	36	2.47%	17	2.29%
Total	1457	100.00%	741	100.00%

Different youth accounted for only 50.2% of the run reports.
 One youth accounted for 18 of the run reports.
 172 of the run reports were from Freeway.

* Ten youth were identified as a different race by different officers so the (741) total of different names by race not equal 731.

Youth on run were gone an average of 6.0 days

26.1% of the youth were on run for less than one day
 33.7% were on run for one day
 9.5% were on run for two days
 12.9% were on run for three to five days
 6.5% were on run for between 5 and 10 days
 7.3% were on run for more between 10 and 30 days.
 4.1% were gone for over 30 days

YOUTH ON RUN COMPARISON BETWEEN 2003 AND 2004

GENERAL STATISTICS

- 14.8% increase in run reports between 2003 and 2004
- 3.8% increase in number of different youth on run between 2003 and 2004

GENDER

Male

- 34.5% increase in number of run reports for males
- 9% increase in number of different male youth on run

Female

- No increase in number of run reports for females
- 1% increase in number of different females on run

RACE

Black

- 15.9% increase in number of run reports for Black youth
- 1.7% increase in number of different Black youth on run

Hispanic

- 87.3% increase in number of run reports for Hispanic youth
- 41.1% increase in number of different Hispanic youth on run

Asian

- 40% increase in number of run reports for Asian youth
- 44.4% **decrease** in number of different Asian youth on run
(In 2003, nine Asian youth went on run for a total of 10 times and in 2004, only 5 Asian youth went on run for a total of 14 times)

White

- 5.8% increase in number of run reports for White youth
- No change in number of different White youth on run

Native American

- 20% increase in number of run reports for Native American youth
- 55.6% increase in number of different Native American youth on run

Other Race

- 111.8% increase in number of run reports for Other youth
- 55.6% increase in number of different Other youth on run

5 run reports received from LPD

Since January 1, 2004

1-7-05	22 names were on the list
1-14-05	3 new names were on the list(some had been taken off but three were added)
1-20-05	8 new names
1-21-05	2 new names
1-27-05	2 new names

Race

Black=9	24%
white=18	49%
Hisp=7	19%
Indian=2	5%
other=1	3%

Gender

Female=17	46%
male=20	54%

Age

16=14	38%
17=11	30%
15=6	8%
13=1	3%
14=5	14%

Stateward=8	22%
OJS Ward=7	19%
OJS Detainer= 7	19%
Order for Immediate Custody=2	5%
Probation-Lancaster=2	5%
Warrant=3	8%
Probation-Omaha=2	5%
No Involvement in system=14	38%

Vera Institute of Justice - Youth who are chronically AWOL from Foster Care

Summarization of the Study

- AWOL is a marker of other problems
- Youth with a history of AWOL that go into foster care have worse school attendance and attend school less often after placement than other foster care youth with out a history of AWOL
- Status offenders in foster care go AWOL more than other youth
- NYC Administration for Children's Services average 4000 AWOLs per year
- AWOL youth is usually 15 years old or older and ¾ of the AWOL youth come from group homes
- Found that AWOL is concentrated among a small number of youth
- 3% of the youth that entered care went AWOL more than twice but accounted for 54% of the AWOL events
- Very few AWOL youth spent time on the street, most stayed with friends
- 2/3 of the AWOL youth returned voluntarily
- 1/3 of the AWOL youth encountered no risk, 1/3 encountered moderate risk, and 1/3 encountered high risk situations
- Most AWOL youth left because of perceived or actual problems with placement (belief that the current placement wasn't correct and feeling disempowered, they thought their case was not progressing as it should, boredom, or to see a boyfriend or girlfriend)
- Suggestions by care facilities on how they prevent AWOL
 1. Provide a counseling session after a youth runs to find out more about why the youth went AWOL and where they went
 2. Extend curfew and be more flexible
 3. Allow more home passes
 4. Punitive such as increased supervision and lose privileges such as take away single room, not allowed home passes, etc. (some believed this increased the youths desire to AWOL again)
- Of the youth that enter foster care, 40% had one or more AWOL (most experienced emotional or psychological problems before entering foster care so treatment and counseling of these youth is greatly needed)
- 11% of the youth said that they wouldn't run if problems related to placement were resolved or if an alternative placement was offered
- Youth that have a history of running prior to placement are much more likely to AWOL
- Youth running from a group home are less likely to sleep on the streets than youth running from their family home
- Most youth have a specific destination before leaving and very few had nowhere to go (destination include friends, family or boyfriend/girlfriend) -Most AWOL youth visit friends
- Youth with an abusive family background tend to associate with negative networks of people which increase the risk they encounter
- There was no relationship found between number of AWOLs and increased risk

Solutions

1. Find a more appropriate placement for the youth
2. Identify interests of the youth and activities that the youth enjoys and develop a care plan that incorporates those activities
3. Decrease boredom by offering more activities
4. Increase home passes
5. Develop a more flexible environment (example: be more flexible with regard to being late from a home passes)
6. Increase the connection to the staff and peers (example resolve peer issues immediately, provide groups to establish relationships, provide an environment where staff can establish a connection with the youth, offer close monitoring of youth with a history of running)
7. Decrease AWOLs due to visiting boyfriends/girlfriends by instituting a Pregnancy/HIV/STD Curriculum

General Runaway Statistics

- 1) Between 1.3 and 2.8 million runaway and homeless youth live on the streets of America each year.
- 2) One in seven youth will run away from home before the age of 18.
- 3) Parental substance abuse is the largest predictor of runaway behavior in youth.
- 4) Runaway/homeless youth are 50% male and 50% female, though females are more likely to seek help through shelters and hotlines.
- 5) Prior to leaving home, nearly half (43%) of youth reported being beaten by a caretaker.
- 6) Forty-one percent of youth who have run away had been abandoned by their parents or caretakers for at least 24 hours.
- 7) A little over a quarter of youth who've run from home have had parents or caretakers request sexual activity, and 32% have been forced to participate in sexual activity against their will.
- 8) Forty-one percent of females seeking shelter report being pregnant.
- 9) Seventy-five percent of runaway and homeless youth have dropped out or will drop out of school.
- 10) Twenty-six percent stay in unsupervised and possibly unsafe places for one or more nights.
- 11) Twelve percent spend at least one night outside in a park, on the street, under a bridge or overhang, or on a roof top.
- 12) Thirty-two percent have attempted suicide at some point in their lives.

Lancaster County Substance Abuse Treatment Capacities

Residential Emergency Care					Residential Treatment							Rehabilitation			
	Detox	PC	Respite	Total Emrg	Adult STR	Youth STR	Inter. Res.	Youth Int. Res	Long Term	Total TX	Half Way	3/4 Way	Comty Lodge	Total Rehab	
Action House				0						0		6		6	
Antlers/Sr. Yvonne				0	8					8	6			6	
CenterPointe				0				12	10	22				0	
Cornhusker Place	26	13	6	45	5				13	18				0	
Exodus House															
Houses of Hope				0						0	33	3	10	46	
Independence Center	4			4	24	12				36				0	
Oxford House				0						0		35		35	
People's City Mission				0					22	22				0	
Saint Monica's				0	10	8			21	39				0	
Summit Care				0						0		18		18	
Touchstone				0	16					16				0	
Veterans Admin				0						0			8	8	
Wolfe House				0						0	30			30	
Totals	30	13	6	49	63	20	0	12	66	161	69	62	18	149	

Outpatient Treatment Slots							Pre-Treatment			Post-Treatment			
	Partial Hosp.	IOP	OP	Youth IOP	Youth OP	Total	Eval	Ed	Total Pre	Case Mgt.	CC	Youth CC	Total Post
Antlers		12	12			24	1		1		45		45
CenterPointe	18		60		20	98			0	180			180
Child Guidance					70	70	5		5				0
Cornhusker Place						0			0		35		35
First Step		24	34	10	10	78	10	10	20		50	24	74
Healthy Solutions					10	10	2		2				0
Independence Center		16	8	14		38	24		24		55	25	80
Insight Program PC			2			2	1		1				0
LCAD						0	20	20	40				0
Lutheran Family		24	12		15	51			0		45	0	45
Neb. MH Centers					15	15		10	10				0
Parallels			20		10	30	15	85	100				0
Recovery Center		10	10			20	3		3		30		30
Saint Monica's	5	5				10			0	35	25		60
Valley Hope		36	24			60	10		10		125		125
Veterans Admin.	8	15	27			50	6	10	16		85		85
Youth Assess. Ctr						0	3		3				0
Totals	31	142	209	24	150	556	100	135	235	215	495	49	759

Region V Systems	MENTAL HEALTH WAITING LIST AVERAGES							
	July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2005							
NON-RESIDENTIAL	FY 04-05							
SERVICE	QUARTERLY AVERAGE				POINT IN TIME*			
BY	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
AGENCY					Aug-04	Nov-04	Jan-05	Apr-05
Community Support	146	140	145	107	151	151	146	114
Blue Valley Mental Health	13	15	18	12	12	15	20	14
CenterPointe	21	21	31	18	26	22	22	24
CMHC	111	104	96	77	113	114	64	76
St. Monica's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day Rehabilitation	17	21	21	15	17	19	24	10
CenterPointe	8	11	10	3	10	10	11	2
CMHC	9	10	11	12	7	9	13	8
Day Treatment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CMHC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ICM (High Utilizers)	1	2	4	0	3	2	4	3
Houses of Hope	1	2	4	0	3	2	4	3
Med. Management	6	10	5	19	11	8	7	3
Blue Valley Mental Health	6	10	5	19	11	8	7	3
CenterPointe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CMHC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outpatient	136	114	144	140	100	116	160	145
Blue Valley Mental Health	12	23	27	30	16	18	33	31
CenterPointe	9	9	17	12	11	8	19	17
CMHC	83	48	57	75	38	54	61	75
CF Star	30	30	40	22	31	31	43	20
LFS-Wahoo-Tecum-Seward	2	4	3	1	4	5	4	2
St. Monica's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RESIDENTIAL								
SERVICE	QUARTERLY AVERAGE				POINT IN TIME*			
BY	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
AGENCY					Aug-04	Nov-04	Jan-05	Apr-05
Psych. Res. Rehab	8	0	8	6	6	0	6	10
CMHC	8	0	8	6	6	0	6	10

YOUTH NON-RESIDENTIAL								
SERVICE	QUARTERLY AVERAGE				POINT IN TIME*			
BY	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
AGENCY					Aug-04	Nov-04	Jan-05	Apr-05
Int. Outpatient (IYTS)	3	1	2	5	2	0	2	5
Blue Valley Mental Health	3	1	2	5	2	0	2	5
Outpatient-Youth	15	28	24	28	12	38	26	34
Blue Valley Mental Health	7	9	12	17	4	9	21	14
Child Guidance	8	19	12	11	8	29	5	20
Therap. Consult.-Youth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child Guidance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Youth Assessment	1	2	1	0	0	5	0	0
BVMH (YAP)	1	2	1	0	0	5	0	0
Child Guidance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total:	333	318	354	320	302	339	375	324

*POINT IN TIME IS A SNAPSHOT OF A RANDOM DATE IN THE MIDDLE OF A REPORTING PERIOD

P/CAPWAITLIST/QUARTERLYREPORTS/SAMWLFY-0304

Feb-05

Region V Systems	SUBSTANCE ABUSE WAITING LIST AVERAGES							
	July 1, 2004-June 30, 2005							
RESIDENTIAL	FY 04-05							
SERVICE	QUARTERLY AVERAGE				POINT IN TIME*			
BY	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
AGENCY					08/09/04	11/08/04	02/21/05	5/23/05
Dual Disorder Res.	18	17	14	23	14	14	12	32
CenterPointe	18	17	14	23	14	14	12	32
Halfway House	66	60	65	64	65	61	71	65
Houses of Hope	66	60	65	64	65	61	71	65
Intermediate Residential	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Cornhusker Place	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Short-Term Residential	75	73	67	72	71	70	65	75
Cornhusker Place	1	2	1	2	0	3	1	2
St. Monica's	34	32	29	29	30	29	31	30
Touchstone	40	38	37	43	41	38	33	43
Therapeutic Community	24	26	28	30	22	20	29	26
St. Monica's- Adult	12	13	11	11	8	10	12	11
St. Monica's (PMC)	12	13	16	19	14	10	17	15

NON-RESIDENTIAL								
SERVICE	QUARTERLY AVERAGE				POINT IN TIME*			
BY	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
AGENCY					08/09/04	11/08/04	02/21/05	5/23/05
Assessments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LCAD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community Support	4	4	4	7	3	5	3	8
CenterPointe	4	4	4	7	3	5	3	8
St. Monica's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intensive Outpatient	37	41	36	31	46	42	31	30
Blue Valley	9	8	5	7	9	13	5	7
Lutheran Family	20	22	18	8	26	20	13	6
St. Monica's	7	11	13	16	11	9	13	17
Outpatient	37	38	31	40	40	44	33	40
Blue Valley	9	14	13	13	5	18	16	13
CenterPointe	25	22	15	21	33	24	15	22
CF Star	4	2	2	6	2	2	2	5
LMEF (CHOICE)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LFS-Seward/Tecumseh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LFS-Wahoo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Monica's	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Partial Care	4	4	5	6	4	3	5	5
St. Monica's	4	4	5	6	4	3	5	5

YOUTH RESIDENTIAL / NON-RESIDENTIAL								
SERVICE	QUARTERLY AVERAGE				POINT IN TIME*			
BY	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
AGENCY					08/09/04	11/08/04	02/21/05	5/23/05
Therap. Comm. (Youth)	1	4	5	5	3	2	5	9
CenterPointe (Res.)	1	4	5	5	3	2	5	9
Assessment - Youth	0	6	1	2	0	4	0	3
Blue Valley (YAP)	0	6	1	2	0	4	0	3
Child Guidance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Int. Outpatient (IYTS)	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Blue Valley	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Outpatient-Youth	3	3	3	2	4	3	4	3
Blue Valley	3	3	3	2	4	3	4	3
CenterPointe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child Guidance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total:	272	277	260	282	274	269	259	296
*POINT IN TIME IS A SNAPSHOT OF A RANDOM DATE IN THE MIDDLE OF A REPORTING PERIOD								Feb-05

MINORITY OUTREACH DIVERSION (MOD) Statistics

- Race was reported differently on the ticket than what the youth self reported in 31 of the 694 intakes
- In 19 of the 31 cases race was reported as White but the youth self identified themselves as another race. In 12 cases the youth self reported as White but were identified as another race on the ticket.
- Of the 19 case where race was reported as white on the ticket but the youth self reported as another race, 11 self reported as Native American but had a race of White on the ticket
- 4.5% of the intakes completed by diversion had an race indicated on the ticket that did not match the race that was self reported by the youth
- Of the youth that were referred to MOD, 80% were White and 20% were minorities.
- 78% completed an intake
- 18% of those who completed an intake were minorities
- 30% of the youth referred to Diversion had MOD intervention
- 31% of the youth that had MOD intervention enrolled in Diversion
- 31% of the youth that had MOD intervention were minorities
- 31% of the youth that enrolled with the help of MOD intervention were minorities
- If MOD did not exist, 8% of the youth enrolled in Diversion would be minorities compared to 18% that exists with MOD in place
- 75% of youth successfully graduate from Diversion
- 68% of minorities successfully graduated from Diversion
- 69% of the minorities graduate with MOD intervention

Committee Input

Truancy

Risk Factors: Factors contributing to truancy are often different at various age levels and domains.

Domain	Risk Factor	Analysis
Family	(1) Poor parenting skills, no support at home for school attendance or enabling non-attendance	Attendance personnel at LPS elementary and middle schools report a high number of parent excused absences. Parents who fail to emphasize the importance of education contribute to a child's lack of incentive to complete their education. When youth lack positive school views, they tend to have a harder time remaining enrolled. Lancaster County has had an alarming 90% increase in the number of petitions filed by the County Attorney for truancy between 2001 and 2003, with numbers escalating steadily every year.
	(2) A high mobility rate in Lancaster County	Families who frequently move between neighborhoods or cities cause youth to become uprooted from familiar environments and peer groups, and often have difficulty establishing themselves in new schools. Teachers identify that those students often do not integrate in the new school without incurring significant absences.
<u>Other risk factors</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A growing population of cultural groups with unmet needs and/or language barriers. ▪ Drug, alcohol or mental health issues. ▪ Problems in the family. ▪ Home responsibilities that conflict with the school day. 	
Community / Legal	(3) Limited consequences or authority to address root problems of truancy	Lancaster County files truancy petitions at 21 truancies (absences). This number is high compared to other states. Currently, Lancaster County has an overcrowded juvenile system and truancy often receives less attention by the justice system and is only prosecuted in extreme cases. To be effective, court intervention should take place at the 10 th to 15 th truancy. The current situation does not pose a significant enough deterrent for our young people to stay in school.
	(4) Lack of community expectations or norms related to attendance.	Students work late weeknight hours and patronize businesses near schools during school hours.
<u>Other risk factors</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited mental health and drug and alcohol treatment options and resources 	
Student	(5) Unmotivated youth, bored or uninterested in school and a lack of connectedness with school	The Nebraska Risk and Protective Factor survey (as well as the survey for Lancaster County high risk youth) indicated that truant students fail to bond with their schools and positive adults within the school system. Students may become alienated at school and choose not to attend for a variety of reasons, including conflict with teachers or other students, and failure to find a peer group with which to associate. Social development research states that school bonding appears to encourage healthy emotional development and prevents problem behaviors.
	<u>Other risk factors</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Difficulty with the law ▪ Developed pattern of non-attendance ▪ High drop out rate ▪ High incidence of drug and alcohol usage (a priority within Lancaster County)

Run Response

Risk Factors

The Prevention Committee created the following list of factors and local issues that contribute to runaway behavior

- Issues with public school – curriculum, peers, failing grades
- Lack of communication with family
- Drug use
- Lack of consequences
- Criminal behavior
- Lack of supervision
- Abuse/neglect in the home
- Parents or other family members harboring youth
- Youth not having coping techniques that would keep them from running
- Being in the system and knowing the case won't close
- Negative peer influence
- Lack of accountability
- Lack of appropriate attention
- Population growth
- Sexual abuse
- Domestic violence
- Inappropriate placement - Not restrictive enough/ Youth not liking the placement/Youth not agreeing with the structure of new environment
- Community norms
- Frustration of youth/ family
- Addiction
- Accessibility of drugs and alcohol
- Peer Pressure / Negative peer influence
- Problems with peers, not feel safe at school
- Issues with school / Dropping out of school / Lack of Education / Truancy
- Low self esteem / feeling of hopelessness
- Poverty
- Unstable Homes
- Parents / Family issues / Dysfunctional family life
- Poor or lack of supervision/poor parenting/uninvolved parents / parents that enable
- Lack of accountability
- No consequence for those that harbor youth on the run
- Lack of appropriate attention
- Mental Health Issues
- No support system
- Lack of motivation/empathy/caring/lack of attachment to the community

Runaway System Gaps

- Lack of accessibility or ability to provide youth in need with behavioral health services, including mental health and chemical health
- Housing (permanent, transitional, emergency/long-term shelter); There are limited housing and shelter options available to homeless and runaway youth
- Family reunification, family connections and community connections services
- Transition services from county placements, including foster care and corrections
- Drop-in services
- Lack of prevention services
- Lack of intervention services or ideas for parents
- Lack of shelters
- Need for in-home services
- Lack of education about what's available for the family
- Lack of resources
- Lack of education about what's available provided to families
- Issues with those that harbor runaways and locating runaway youth
- Sharing information between agencies
- Communication
- More services to educate all involved
- Lack of service providers

Runaway Protective Factors

- Significant and caring adult in their lives - Ongoing relationships with caring adults – parents, mentors, tutors or coaches
- Mentors
- Educational Success
- Opportunity to serve the community (volunteering) - Opportunities to give back through community service enhance self-esteem, boost confidence, and heighten a sense of responsibility to the community
- Involvement in a structured activity
- Parental support
- Self Reliance
- Acquired marketable skills such as for employment
- Access to services

For youth in the system

- Permanent, stable and appropriate placement for the youth in the system
- Identify interests of the youth and activities that the youth enjoys and develop a care plan that incorporates those activities

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

Concerns facing minority youth in Lancaster County cited by DMC Committee

- Unequal education opportunities / Education barriers / Truancy
- Discrimination / Racism / Stereotypes
- Family issues / Resistant family members / Lack of supervision or structure in home / Unstable home environments
- Substance/alcohol abuse and usage
- Poverty
- Lack of programs for specific minority youth
- Youth's involvement in the justice system. I.E. If a youth has had collateral contact w/ law enforcement, (due to a family issue or being a victim of a crime) this is weighted into the score that Police & Probation Officers use to determine if a youth should be detained.
- Lack of parental understanding of Diversion and other areas of the legal system.
- Police using the juvenile justice system as a way to get youth & their family mental health assistance.
- Language barriers / not enough interpreters
- Cultural barriers
- Lack of placement resources/services that are not costly
- Lack of Foster families / Foster homes
- Not enough minority therapists

DMC Risk Factors

- Lack of strong and consistent family support services / Lack of community resources
- Discrimination
- Lack of enough safe, affordable and healthy activities for youth
- Lack of positive role models
- Language / cultural barriers that prevent families from understanding the system which can result in the prolonging of services / Lack of family understanding of the problems
- Low-paying jobs
- Low self-image
- **Lack of knowledge or awareness of resources**
- Not understanding law or consequences of behavior
- Lack of understanding the judicial system
- Violence in the home
- Availability of drugs/alcohol in the community / Drug use
- Family structure in home (parents lack of responsibility or lack of concern for youths behaviors and education)

DMC Protective Factors

- Positive role models
- Educational success
- Connection to the community
- Cultural community organizations and Centers

DMC Gaps and programs needed

- Culturally appropriate programming

- Non-conventional methods for program implementation
- Effective communication lines between juvenile justice, schools and community
- School resources to work with ESL families
- Mediating between parents and court services and HHS
- Available resources that provide resources and services that will provide help for minority youth rather than being taken into custody

DMC Solutions

- Address the education gaps
- Hiring of minorities in leadership positions
- Involve minority youth in the development of programs and activities intended to serve them
- Make support services for families a priority
- Develop non traditional ways to collect feedback from within the community (i.e. talking to persons from other areas for insight, talking to the students)
- Awareness of issues within all aspects of community
- Prevention of abuse.
- Bring issues to community members to spark involvement.
- Develop comprehensive programming that hits three main levels of generations (i.e. Native American community: parents/elders/ young adults and youth).
- Continue to enforce and demand multicultural training for local service providers.
- Develop broad array of activities for youth
- More research regarding other cultures to determine what services are needed to meet their needs
- Parental awareness / Educating minority families on the court system
- Education / Training for staff
- Education of law enforcement.
- Incorporate paperwork that is written in all languages for the clients served
- Have staff on site with bi-lingual backgrounds or interpreters that can be contacted on a regular basis / Have translators, classes available to community to learn languages
- For 3B - schools holding special meetings with parents to explain in their (household language) what the expectation of school
- Better teaching of cultural barriers workers might experience
- Increase communication between all agencies
- Encourage facilities to work with educators
- Find ways to encourage and expect parents to be involved
- Encourage change - that HHS and court are not a threat
- More family centered practice
- Create more community awareness
- Early intervention to deter drug use (middle schools)
- Addressing the language barriers/cultural barriers
- Try to diminish cultural relativism through education - have FAMILIES discuss customs and belief
- self-empowerment strategies for minority youth / create a change in the youth to promote successful change and motivation to care about the situation they are in

Participant Lists

The following is a list of the 2005 Juvenile Justice Review Committee Members:

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Dwight	Brown, Jr.	The Hub	727 S. 9th Street	Lincoln	NE	68508	471-8514	dbrown_hub@yahoo.com
Erica	Birkey	Lincoln Police Department	575 South 10th Street	Lincoln	NE	68508	441-7048	lpd1547@cjis.ci.lincoln.ne.us
Gary	Lacey	County Attorney	575 S. 10th	Lincoln	NE	68508	441-7321	glacey@ci.lincoln.ne.us
Greta	Gregory	Families First & Foremost	2202 So. 11th-4th Floor	Lincoln	NE	68502	441-4870	ggretta@famiccu.region5systems.net
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		Diversity Health Ed						
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Karen	Heusel	Lincoln Council on Alcoholism & Drugs	914 L Street	Lincoln	NE	68508	475-2694	kheusel@lcad.org
Kathy	Dunning	Families First & Foremost	2202 So. 11th - 4th Floor	Lincoln	NE	68502	441-4870	kdunning@famiccuregion5systems.net
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Leon	Caldwell	University of Nebraska-Lincoln	231 Teachers Colege	Lincoln	NE	68588	472-6947	lcaldwell2@unl.edu
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Linda	Alm	CenterPointe	1000 So. 13th Street	Lincoln	NE	68508	475-8717	lalm@centerpointe.org
Lori	Harder	NE Health & Human Services	301 Centenial Mall South	Lincoln,	NE	68509	223-6015	lori.harder@hhss.ne.gov
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Melissa	Beecher	Juvenile Justice Consultant	4660 S. 86th Ct	Lincoln	NE	68526	304-8155	mbeecher@earthlink.net
Michelle	Schindler	Youth Assessment Center	1200 Radcliff	Lincoln	NE	68512	441-5960	mlschindler@ci.lincoln.ne.us
Michelle	Frank	Cedars	4901 Madison	Lincoln	NE	68504	437-8829	mfrank@cedars-kids.org
Nancy	Mize	Child Guidance Center	2444 O Street	Lincoln	NE	68510	475-7666	nmize@child-guidance.org
Oscar	Rios-Pohirieth	Lincoln Public Schools	5901 O Street	Lincoln	NE	68510	436-1000	opohir@lps.org <opohir@lps.org>
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Paul	Ladehoff	The Medication Center	1120 K Street Ste 200	Lincoln	NE	68508	441-5740	lmediation@alltel.net
Petra	Smith	Cedars	620 No. 48th Street Suite 100	Lincoln	NE	68504	437-8988	psmith@cedars-kids.org
Renee	Dozier	Families First & Foremost	315 South 9th, Ste 200	Lincoln	NE	68508	441-4870	rdozier@region5systems.net
Rose	Hughes	Lighthouse	2530 N Stret	Lincoln	NE	68510	475-3220	rhughes@lincolnlighthouse.org

Sandra	Delano	Lincoln Regional Center	West Prospector & Folsom	Lincoln	NE		479-5219	sandy.delano@hhss.ne.gov
Sandra	Miller	Cedars	620 Nl 48th Street Suite 100	Lincoln	NE	68504	434-5437	slm@cedars-kids.org
Sheli	Schindler	Youth Assessment Center	1200 Radcliff	Lincoln	NE	68512	441-5960	mlschindler@ci.lincoln.ne.us
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Stefanie	Ortiz-Cidick	Girl Scouts-Homestead Council	1701 South 17 th	Lincoln	NE	68501	476-7539	stefanie@homesteadgsc.org
Steve	Rowoldt	Lancaster County Adult Probation	605 S. 10 th Street	Lincoln	NE	68508	441-7777	srowoldt@ci.lincoln.ne.us
Susan	Hinrichs	Lincoln Action Program	210 O Street	Lincoln	NE	68508	471-4515	Shinrichs@lincoln-action.org
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T. J.	McDowell	Community Health Endowment of Lincoln	PO Box 81309	Lincoln	NE	68501	436-5516	tjmcowell@chelincn.org
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Tom	Casady	Lincoln Police Chief	575 South 10 th	Lincoln	NE	68508	441-7238	tcasady@ci.lincoln.ne.us
Tom	Dawson	Juvenile Court	575 South 10 th	Lincoln	NE	68508	441-7385	tdawson@netinfo.ci.lincoln.ne.us
Toni	Thorson	Juvenile Court	575 South 10 th	Lincoln	NE	68508	441-8487	tthorson@netinfo.ci.lincoln.ne.us
Topher	Hansen	CenterPointe	2633 P Street	Lincoln	NE	68503	473-8748	thansen@centerpointe.org

Below is a list of the 2005 Run Response/Truancy/Prevention Team Members.

Run Response/ Truancy/ Prevention Team		Agency	Address	City	ST	Zip	Phone	Email
Amy	Vajrt	Friendship Home	PO Box 30268	Lincoln	NE	68503	434-9365	amyv@friendshiphome.org
Bill	Jarrett	Lincoln Police Department	575 South 10th	Lincoln	NE	68508	441-6500	Iso21@cjis.ci.lincoln.ne.us
Cheri	Miller	Cedars-Freeway Station	1911 South 20th	Lincoln	NE	68502	437-8888	cmiller@cedars-kids.org
Chilton	Leedom	Lincoln Police Department	575 So. 10th	Lincoln	NE	68508	441-8979	lpd1275@cjis.ci.lincoln.ne.us
Corey	Steel	Juvenile Justice Coordinator	555 S. 9th Street	Lincoln	NE	68508	441-8495	csteel@lancaster.ne.gov
Deb	Hynek	Families First & Foremost	2202 So. 11th - 4th Floor	Lincoln	NE	68502	441-4870	dhynek@famliccu.region5systems.net
Dwight	Brown, Jr.	The Hub	727 S. 9th Street	Lincoln	NE	68508	471-8514	dbrown_hub@yahoo.com
Greta	Gregory	Families First & Foremost	2202 So. 11th-4th Floor	Lincoln	NE	68502	441-4870	ggretta@famliccu.region5systems.net
Jeff	Gade	Lincoln Police-Family Crimes	575 South 10th	Lincoln	NE	68508	441-6967	lpd392@cjis.lincoln.ne.us
Jesse	Payne	Malone Community Center	2032 U Street	Lincoln	NE	68503	474-1110	gilead8982@aol.com
Joseph	Wright	Lincoln Police Department	575 South 10th	Lincoln	NE	68508	441-7204	lpd713@cjis.ci.lincoln.ne.us
Kris	Strand	Cedars	4902 Madison	Lincoln	NE	68504	437-8890	kstrand@cedars-kids.org
Linda	Kimminau	BryanLGH Medical Center	2300 South 16th	Lincoln	NE	68502	481-5588	linda.kimminau@bryanlgh.org
Lori	Griggs	Juvenile Probation	575 S. 10th Street	Lincoln	NE	68508	441-7383	lgriggs@ci.lincoln.ne.us
Marcee	Metzger	Rape, Spouse Abuse Crisis Center	2545 N Street	Lincoln	NE	68510	476-2110	mmetzger@rsacc.org
Maureen	Gallagher	Family Violence Center	4600 Valley Rd #313	Lincoln	NE	68510	489-9292	mgallagher@lmep.com
Merry	Wills	Cedars	620 N. 48th Ste 100	Lincoln	NE	68504	434-5437	mwill@cedars-kids.org
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Petra	Smith	Cedars	620 No. 48th Street Suite 100	Lincoln	NE	68504-3406	437-8988	psmith@cedars-kids.org
Robert	Wilhelm	Lincoln Police Dpartment	575 South 10th	Lincoln	NE	68508	441-7754	lpd346@cjis.lincoln.ne.gov
Sandy	Thompson	NE Health & Human Services	301 Centennial Mall South	Lincoln	NE	68509	441-5579	sandy.thompson@hhss.state.ne.us
Sheli	Schindler	Youth Assessment Center	1200 Radcliff	Lincoln	NE	68512	441-5960	mlschindler@ci.lincoln.ne.us
Sherrie	Spilde	NE Health & Human Services	301 Centennial Mall South	Lincoln	NE	68509	471-5138	sherrie.spilde@hhss.state.ne.us
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Below is a list of the 2005 Substance Abuse Action Coalition (SAAC) Juvenile Justice Team Members

SAAC - Juvenile Justice Team		Address	City	ST	Zip	Phone	Email
Beecher, Melissa	County Juvenile Justice	555 S. 9th St.	Lincoln	NE	68508	402-441-4943	mbeecher@earthlink.net
Carlson, Pat	Community Member	300 Lakewood Dr.	Lincoln	NE	68510	402-484-5953	huskerfever@alltel.net
Frank, Michelle	Cedars Teen Court	620 N. 48th Suite 100	Lincoln	NE	68504	402-434-5437	mfrank@CEDARS-kids.org
Smith, Petra	Cedars Youth Services	770 N. Cotner, Suite 410	Lincoln	NE	68504	402-437-8988	psmith@CEDARS-kids.org
Nelson, Michelle	CenterPointe	630 J St.	Lincoln	NE	68508	402-475-7315	mnelson@Centerpointe.org
Wertz, Jill	Child Guidance Center	2444 "O" St.	Lincoln	NE	68510	402-310-2986	JWertz@ci.lincoln.ne.us
Blakely, Patricia	Healthy Families Project	2202 S. 11th St, Suite 228	Lincoln	NE	68502	402-441-3805	hfp@alltel.net
Brittenham, BJ	Independence Center	1650 Lake St.	Lincoln	NE	68502	402-481-5391	BJ.Brittenham@bryanlgh.org
Lori Harder	Juvenile Drug Court	555 S. 9th St.	Lincoln	NE	68508	402-441-3857	
Steel, Corey	Juvenile Expeditor	555 S. 9th St.	Lincoln	NE	68508	402-441-8495	csteel@ci.lincoln.ne.us
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Fisher-Erickson, Julie	Lutheran Family Services	2900 O St. #200	Lincoln	NE	68510	402-435-2910	jfisherericson@lfsneb.org
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Wolter, Sara	SCIP-LMEP	4600 Valley Road	Lincoln	NE	68510	402-483-4581	swolter@lmep.com
Schindler, Michelle	Youth Assessment Center	1800 Radcliff	Lincoln	NE	68512	402-441-5960	mlschind@ci.lincoln.ne.us

Below is a list of the 2005 DMC Committee Members.

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Charles	Roberson	DAS-State Personnel	301 Centinial Mall South	Lincoln	NE	68509	471-3678	croberso@notes.state.ne.us
Claudia	Escandon	Cedars	620 N. 48th Suite 100	Lincoln	NE	68504	437-8988	cescandon@cedars-kids.org
Colette	Mast	Indian Center	1100 Military Rd	Lincoln	NE	68508	438-5231	cokeym@hotmail.com
Corey	Steel	Juvenile Justice Coordinator	555 S. 9th Street	Lincoln	NE	68508	441-8495	csteel@lancaster.ne.gov
Dennis	Banks	Juvenile Detention Center	1200 Radcliff	Lincoln	NE	68521	441-7090	dbanks@ci.lincoln.ne.us
Dennis	Keefe	Public Defenders Office	555 South 10 Rm #202	Lincoln	NE	68508	441-7631	dkeefe@co.lancaster.ne.us
Dwight	Brown, Jr.	The Hub	727 S. 9th Street	Lincoln	NE	68508	471-8514	dbrown_hub@yahoo.com
Erica	Birky	Lincoln Police Department	575 South 10th Street	Lincoln	NE	68508	441-7048	lpd1547@cjis.ci.lincoln.ne.us
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Jean	Krejci	L/L Health-Diversity Health Ed	3140 N Street	Lincoln	NE	68510	441-6208	jkrejci@lincoln.ne.gov
Linda	Alm	CenterPointe	1000 So. 13th Street	Lincoln	NE	68508	475-8717	lalm@centerpointe.org
Lori	Griggs	Juvenile Probation	575 S. 10th Street	Lincoln	NE	68508	441-7383	lgriggs@ci.lincoln.ne.us
Michelle	Grummert	Youth Assessment Center	1200 Radcliff	Lincoln	NE	68512	441-5656	mgrummert@ci.lincoln.ne.us
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Sandi	Moody	Commmission on Human Rights/Affir. Action	440 South 8th Ste 101	Lincoln	NE	68508	441-7625	smoody@ci.lincoln.ne.us
Sandy	Thompson	NE Health & Human Services	301 Centennial Mall South	Lincoln	NE	68509	441-5579	sandy.thompson@hhss.state.ne.us
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Below is a list of the 2005 Graduated Sanctions Committee Members.

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Kevin	Bell	LightHouse	2530 N St.	Lincoln	NE	68510	475-3220	kbell@lincolnlighthouse.org
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Dennis	Banks	Juvenile Detention Center	1200 Radcliff	Lincoln	NE	68521	441-7090	dbanks@ci.lincoln.ne.us
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Ryan	Dvorak	Juvenile Probation	575 S. 10th St.	Lincoln	NE	68508	441-6058	rdvorak@lincon.ne.gov
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Linda	Alm	CenterPointe	1000 So. 13th Street	Lincoln	NE	68508	475-8717	lalm@centerpointe.org
Lori	Griggs	Juvenile Probation	575 S. 10th St.	Lincoln	NE	68508	441-7383	lgriggs@lincoln.ne.gov
Sheli	Schindler	Youth Assessment Center	1200 Radcliff	Lincoln	NE	68512	441-5960	mlschindler@ci.lincoln.ne.us