

Nebraska Children's Commission – Juvenile Services (OJS) Committee

Twenty - Fifth Meeting

January 13, 2015

9:00AM-3:00PM

Airport Country Inn & Suites, Plate Room,
1301 West Bond Circle, Lincoln, NE 68521

Call to Order

Nicole Brundo called the meeting to order at 9:07 a.m. and noted that the Open Meetings Act information was posted in the room as required by state law.

Roll Call

Subcommittee Members present: Jeanne Brandner, Nicole Brundo, Kim Culp, Cindy Kennedy, Judge Larry Gendler, Tony Green, Kim Hawekotte, Dr. Anne Hobbs, Ron Johns, Nick Juliano, Tom McBride, Jana Peterson (9:08), Cassy Rockwell (and designee Sarah Mitchell), Dr. Richard Weiner, Dr. Ken Zoucha.

Acting as resources to the committee: Monica Miles Steffens and Dan Scarborough.

Subcommittee Member(s) absent: Barb Fitzgerald

Also attending: Bethany Connor and Leesa Sorensen from the Nebraska Children's Commission.

Approval of Agenda

A motion was made by Ron Johns to approve the agenda as written, seconded by Tony Green. Voting yes: Jeanne Brander, Nicole Brundo, Kim Culp, Cindy Kennedy, Judge Larry Gendler, Tony Green, Kim Hawekotte, Dr. Anne Hobbs, Nick Julian, Ron Johns, Tom McBride, Jana Peterson, Cassy Rockwell, Dr. Richard Weiner, Dr. Ken Zoucha. Voting no: none. None abstained. Barb Fitzgerald was absent. Motion carried.

Approval of December 9, 2014 Minutes

A motion was made by Kim Culp to approve the December 9, 2014 minutes, seconded by Cassy Rockwell. Voting yes: Jeanne Brandner, Nicole Brundo, Kim Culp, Cindy Kennedy, Judge Larry Gendler, Tony Green, Kim Hawekotte, Dr. Anne Hobbs, Ron Johns, Tom McBride, Jana Peterson, Cassy Rockwell, Dr. Richard Weiner. Voting no: none. Nick Juliano abstained. Barb Fitzgerald was absent. Motion carried.

Co-chair's Report

Nicole Brundo gave a co-chair's report. She noted that the agenda was very full and any report information was related to the agenda items, so would wait until the relevant items were called.

Future meeting date discussion and action item

Co-Chair Nicole Brundo led a discussion on the future meeting dates. The Committee generally meets on the second Tuesday of the month, and in September and October, the meeting dates would fall after a Monday holiday. The group reached consensus that the meetings in September and October would be held on the Wednesday after the holiday, September 9, 2015 and October 14, 2015. During discussion, the group identified that the topic of treatment at the YRTCs should be moved to the March meeting, due to Committee members' scheduling conflicts.

Membership Discussion and Action Item

Co-chair Nicole Brundo led a discussion of the OJS Committee's membership. She announced that Ellen Brokofsky had sent a letter to Karen Authier, Chair of the Nebraska Children's Commission, indicating her resignation as Co-Chair from the Committee. Nicole noted that each Committee under the umbrella of the Children's Commission should have a Co-Chair who sits on the Children's Commission, and at the February meeting, the Committee would entertain a nomination for Co-Chair and vote on the matter.

Statewide Juvenile Justice Priorities

Dr. Anne Hobbs led a discussion on statewide juvenile justice priorities. The Juvenile Justice Institute is participating in the creation of a statewide juvenile justice plan by creating focus groups to identify the priorities in juvenile justice. This plan is tied to grant funding under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. Dr. Hobbs requested that participants identify high, medium, and low priorities, or indicate that a particular priority should not be a priority at this time. After discussion, an additional priority was added on, assess and address underlying issues, including medical/physical, psychological, dental, and optical.

Strategic Plan Analysis and Discussion and Action Item

Bethany Connor walked the group through the Juvenile Justice Planning Walkthrough. This document synthesizes the recommendations from the Nebraska Children's Commission, the Juvenile Services (OJS) Committee, DHHS Division of Behavioral Health Planning Project, and Nebraska State DMC Assessment.

YRTC Population Discussion and Action Item

Tony Green led a discussion on the population of the Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Centers, with a comparison of the population both pre- and post- juvenile justice reform. The presentation included information on admissions, average length of stay, offenses, Youth Level Service Inventory scores, and diagnoses.

DHHS/Probation Joint Committee Overview

Jeanne Brander and Tony Green provided the Committee with an update on the DHHS/Probation Joint Committee. The Committee's last meeting was focused on strategic planning, YRTC and foster care items. The group is continuing to meet.

FSG Project in Douglas County

Kim Culp and Nick Juliano provided the Committee with an update on the FSG Project in Douglas County. The project is hiring an executive director to head the collective impact initiative in Nebraska and the listing has been posted on the Douglas County website. A number

of workgroups have been created and will begin meeting this week. The initiative is seeking to bring initiatives together to coordinate and share data.

Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI)

Kim Culp and Monica Miles Steffens gave the Committee an update of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI). The group met last month with a joint meeting between Douglas and Sarpy Counties in an effort to coordinate. The group will meet again and look at definitions and determine what it means for children to be successful in alternatives.

Public Comment

No public comment.

New Business

The group discussed the Committee's meeting plan moving forward, and identified Derrick Jones, Denise Cracl, and Sara Hoyle as individuals to invite to speak regarding disproportionate minority contact in the Juvenile Justice system. The group identified that the March meeting should involve a presentation on the DHHS Regions and a presentation on YRTC services. The group also agreed that agendas should include an item to discuss any recommendations that may have come out of the meeting.

Next Meeting Date

The next meeting will be held on February 10, 2015, from nine o'clock a.m. to three o'clock p.m., location TBA.

Adjourn

The meeting was adjourned by Nicole Brundo at 1:16 p.m.

DMC/Douglas County Youth Center

Programs and Center Updates

February 10, 2015

The Family Engagement Liaison is a grant funded position to address the high recidivism of youth who do not receive visits within 30 days (68%). The Liaison sends out a survey to parents of youth at the Youth Center for 3-5 days inquiring about their child as a student along with Tips for Getting Involved in Your Child's Education.

A Career Center Liaison is another grant funded position to help encourage a career direction for the students in the Youth Center. The goals include identifying student strengths for college or employment. Potential employers and Community Agencies with helpful programs are scheduled to share information with students regarding job opportunities or agency possibilities for detainees. The Students are afforded the opportunity to speak directly to individuals in place to assist in providing information about jobs and or summer programs. A Job Fair is scheduled for April 2015 to introduce youth to potential employers.

DMC is preparing Community Surveys to gather additional information regarding runaway youth. This survey is still under construction and there will be more information to come.

DCYC now has an electronic folder for each student. This will allow the updated student schedule to be sent to the school or court personnel.

Parent/Teacher Conferences at DCYC occur every 4 months for students at DCYC for 60 days or more.

Paul Bryant (author), Purposeful Living Leader meets twice a week with youth to provide hope and encouragement. Training occurs on the unit by ex-Husker Courtney Grixby. Youth are encouraged to believe they have something to contribute to society and the value of being an improved citizen.

Student/Detainee Status Report is DCYC opportunity to update requesting attorneys on how the detainee performed as a student and behaviors at DCYC.

Domestic Violence education for females occurs weekly. Grant funded program to educate young ladies on what is abuse and where to go for assistance. Many young ladies were not aware they were actually being involved in domestic violence and now this resource has provided youth with knowledge on what to do and where to go for help.

Banister Leadership Academy meets weekly with youth on the Staff Secure unit. Youth are introduced to the dynamic of leadership and are involved in situations to recognize leadership opportunities.

Do juSTice is a partnership between UNMC and Creighton University to help youth with sexually transmitted diseases, appropriate relationships and the role of parenthood. Detainees have responded positively, perhaps as a result of the classes being taught by med students, who are near in age to some detainees.

Kent Bellows Studio artist met with DCYC students for their art expressions. The plan was to design and paint artwork for the exterior at DCYC. The art students at Kent Bellows took the expressions back to the studio and from the sketches painted 12' x10' canvass painting and connected them to the DCYC exterior of the building.

Students who graduate at DCYC may start on-line classes at Metropolitan Community College at no cost. This partnership recognizes that some students may be less motivated if facing serious charges. These scholarship students otherwise choose not to participate in the required classroom curriculum.

Adopt a Unit is a DMC community outreach to encourage community agencies to adopt a unit on a monthly basis to encourage students to attend class, earn credits and/or maintain proper behavior in class. Sponsors may purchase pizza and soda for those successful units and share lunch together at the Youth Center. This has allowed many agencies and church groups to share information about the services they provide while encouraging earning credits for graduation.

Parent/Guardian Questionnaire

Please complete the following questionnaire and return it to us in the self-addressed, stamped envelope. The information you provide will help us make sure your child feels supported by us and has a successful school experience. Thank you.

Please Circle Yes or No

My child usually makes an effort to do his or her best in school. Yes No

My child is performing to his or her potential in school. Yes No

I/We plan to visit every week? Yes No

Visits are very important to your child's progress. If you are unable to visit each week, please check which barriers may prevent you from doing so:

- Transportation
- Work Schedule
- Childcare for younger children
- Relationship with child
- Available visitation times
- English is not my primary language. (I need a translator)
- Other _____

I am interested in the following information/support:

- Parent Support Groups
- Information on the Juvenile Justice System
- Support from Community Agencies
- Information on Communicating/parenting teens
- Information on the Educational Program
- Information on Stress Management
- Other: _____

Please list any allergies your child may have: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Student Name: _____

Please return in the enclosed, stamped envelope. Thank you!

InsideOut Mural Project

The Kent Bellows Studio & Center for Visual Arts in partnership with The Douglas County Youth Center



Young Artist: Mary Heldridge
Mentor: Richard Harrison
Statement: The hands represent people in the detainees' lives who are there for them: a close friend, family, or their teacher. When we asked the detainees who was there for them, one of each of these three was always mentioned. The idea for the mural was to show their support system.



Young Artist: Anthony Marx
Mentor: Watie White
Statement: Inspired by a detainee anecdote, this mural captures the story of an older child who takes care of the younger ones and the responsibility and accountability that comes with it. Family was a strong theme in many of the detainee discussions.



Young Artist: Drew Shiffer
Mentor: Richard Harrison
Statement: Unlock your future was inspired by visualizations and discussions with the detainees. Keys were a common theme as well as hopes about the future. The key symbolizes freedom and the responsibilities that come with it.



Young Artist: Matt Babe
Mentor: Watie White
Statement: Struck by the thought that everyone got to the DCYC by one mistake too many, the real-life affects of detainment are impactful. "Eye could be" painted in graffiti inspired style leaves us open to choose and question our future. Eye could be free or detained, lost or found. The eye symbolizes self reflection.



Young Artist: Angela Saenz
Mentor: Mike Giron
Statement: The images shows two versions of the same girl, one before her charges and one after. The quote "we are good girls", taken directly from a detainee is emphasized because even good girls make mistakes. I want this piece to show hope and reflection.



Young Artist: Joy Cotton
Mentor: Watie White
Statement: This mural was inspired by a detainee that struggled with heavy addiction. She chose to live in a developed sense of fantasy and escape where her imagination could run free. The fantastical chocolate-factory type wonderland landscape captures this alternate reality.



Young Artist: Ryan Elder
Mentor: Mike Giron
Statement: One of the questions we asked the detainees was, "if you were superman/woman and could do anything you want with his powers, what would you do?" One detainee answered that he would carry people and fly them wherever they wanted to go. Because he couldn't carry more than one person at a time, he said that everyone else would have to wait in line for their turn.



Young Artist Miranda Knutsen & Mentor Watie White collaboration.
Statement: One of the detainees from the first set of interviews was very deflective, trying to keep from saying much. He prompted a lot of discussion with all the students about truth, self-protection, hiding and passing. He struck a chord with everyone.

Douglas County Youth Center Tips for Getting Involved in Your Child's Education

Because you know your child best, you can be a powerful ally to any program serving your child. However, when a child is in a juvenile justice facility, it is not always easy for family members to get involved with the facility school program. The tips listed below provide some practical things you can do to build a relationship with staff at your child's facility school. Following these suggestions will keep your son or daughter on track toward completing school and becoming a successful young adult. You do not have to do this alone. Your center's family liaison and transition specialists can help you navigate through the process. (Transition Specialists: 402-444-4032 and Family Liaison: 402-444-1902.

Visit Your Child at the Center at Every Opportunity

- **Attend the center's functions, including parent visitation days and parent/teacher conferences.**
- **Let the staff know if you need transportation or other assistance to visit the center.**
- **Involve community members, who can help you connect with a variety of resources.**

Organize and Share Useful Information With the Center

- **Organize all important records and papers in one place for safekeeping. Some things you will need to keep handy are your child's Social Security card, school records, government-issued Ids (driver's license, school ID, work permit), individualized education program (IEP) or Section 504 plan, individual special education evaluation, treatment plan, transition plan, and a record of upcoming appointments.**
- **Share what you know about your child's prior education, and give the center copies of the education records you have (IEP, report cards, disciplinary reports, education evaluations, or test results).**
- **Tell the center staff about any medication your child has been taking. Let them know how you think the medication is working.**
- **Tell the center staff about your child's eating habits, especially food allergies or special diets.**

Get Information About the Center and Your Child's Progress

- **Request and ask questions about the curriculum, calendar, rules, and policies and procedures.**
- **Attend Parent/Teacher Conferences to see some of the schoolwork your child has been doing.**

Communicate With the Center's Educational Staff

- **Communicate often with the Educational Staff. Let them know you want to be helpful and part of the team that is making decisions about your child's education.**
- **Be respectful, accurate, and truthful when speaking with the center's educational staff.**
- **Give the center staff your phone number and address. Notify them if the information changes. Let them know the best times to call you – and when not to call.**
- **Ask for a translator for family members who may not speak English.**
- **Request that written materials be translated as needed.**

Help Your Child Be Successful In and Out of the Center

- **Talk with your child about school over the phone or while visiting. Let your child know that you feel school is important, and encourage him or her to do well.**
- **Be a major decision maker in your child's transition planning. Start planning for her or his return as soon as your child leaves home, including identifying the school or program your child will be attending upon release.**
- **There is a Transition Specialist who will help your child's transition from the center to the community school or program. Get to know this person early during your child's placement in the center.**
- **Work with your child's receiving school on a plan for social, emotional, and academic learning and support that will keep him or her successful and on track to graduate and prepare for work.**
- **Attend any parent training/workshops offered.**

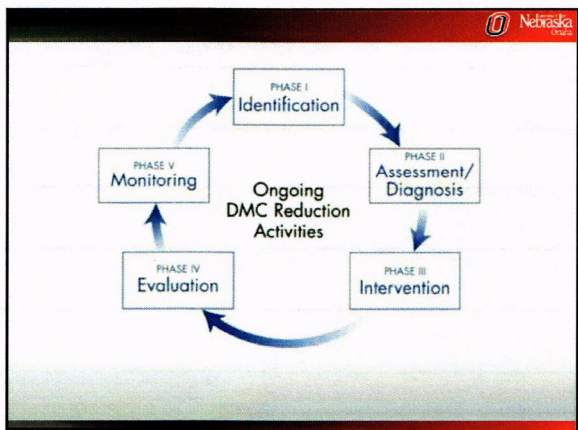
Make Sure the Center is Meeting Your Needs and Those of Your Child

- **If religious or spiritual practices are important to your family, share this information with the center staff.**
- **Respond openly and honestly to parent surveys.**
- **Participate in parent and family focus groups.**
- **Work with the center's lead teacher if you or your child needs additional assistance.**

U Nebraska
Improving Racial Fairness
in our Juvenile Court
System through Applied
Work
Dr. Anne Hobbs
Juvenile Services Subcommittee – NE Children's Commission


U Nebraska
The Federal Mandate:
Juvenile Disproportionate
Minority Contact

The DMC Mandate U Nebraska
The goal of the state assessment
is to identify the factors that
contribute to DMC so that
Nebraska's juvenile justice
stakeholders can design
appropriate intervention
strategies.




- Points in the Juvenile Justice System
- Law Enforcement
 - Juvenile Diversion
 - Detention / Secure Detention


Law Enforcement

Youth with Law Enforcement Contact 

Race/Ethnicity	Number of Youth	Percentage of Youth
Asian	45	0.3%
Black	3,162	20.6%
Hispanic	2,020	13.2%
Native American	366	2.4%
Other	15	0.1%
Unknown	34	0.2%
White	9,696	63.2%
Total	15,338	100%

Nebraska's Juvenile Population 

Race/Ethnicity	Youth Ages 10-17	Percentage
Asian	4,012	2.0%
Black	13,636	6.9%
Hispanic	26,312	13.3%
Native American	2,531	1.3%
White	151,894	76.6%
Total	198,385	100.0%

Are minority youth more likely to have LE contact? 

	White	Black	Asian	Native American	Hispanic
NE Juvenile Population (10-17)	76.6%	6.9%	2.0%	1.3%	13.3%
Law Enforcement Contact	63.2%	20.6%	0.3%	2.4%	13.2%
Standardized Residual	-18.62	64.87	-14.91	11.86	0.29
	Under	Over	Under	Over	

Bold Numbers: p<.001

Correction Effect?

	White	Black	Asian	Indian	Hispanic
Youth Population Contacted by Law Enforcement	63.4%	20.6%	0.3%	2.4%	13.2%
Released	46.4%	40.4%	0.5%	0.8%	11.9%
Standardized Residual	-8.8	17.8	1.3	-4.4	-1.5
	Under	Over		Under	

Bold Numbers: p<.001

- Black youth are *both* more likely to be charged and more likely to be released.

Law Enforcement –Type of Offense

Offenses	Number of Youth	Percentage of Youth
Felony	1,544	10.1%
Infraction	602	3.9%
Misdemeanor	9,362	61.0%
Status	489	3.2%
Unknown	3,341	21.8%
Total	15,338	100%

Findings & Recommendations

- There were significant racial disparities in whether a youth is cited/summoned or temporarily detained/arrested and the fact that level of offense did not significantly predict whether Asian or Native American youth would be temporarily detained /arrested, it is recommended that law enforcement re-evaluate the criteria by which the decision to either cite/summon or arrest are made.
- Given the fact that there were significant racial disparities in dispositions for youth (charged, referred to other authorities, handled within the department, or released), it is recommend that law enforcement re-evaluate the criteria by which dispositions are made.

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Law Enforcement Qualitative Process

- Local meetings to assist understanding data
- Exploring productive responses to the findings
- Local findings by county


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Diversion

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Who is Referred to Diversion?


	Youth Referred	
	Number	Percent
Asian	34	0.6%
Black	724	13.4%
Hispanic	796	14.8%
Indian	28	0.5%
White	3,373	62.6%
Missing Data	435	7.9%
Total	5,390	100%

Youth Referred to Diversion 

	White	Black	Asian	Indian	Hispanic
Contact with Police	62.6%	20.6%	0.03%	2.3%	13.2%
Population Referred to Diversion	62.8%	13.4%	.6%	0.5%	14.8%
Standardized Residual	.02	-12.3	25.5	-8.6	2.3
	---	Under	Over	Under	Over


Bold Numbers: p<.001

- Missing Data** 
- 7.6% of cases lacked data on race/ ethnicity
 - 20.1% of cases lacked data on gender
 - 10.6% lacked the juvenile's age or date of birth
 - 38.9% of the cases lacked a referral source
 - 28.6% did not contain the offense for which the youth was referred
 - 18.4% of the cases lacked a valid discharge code for how the case closed


Successful Completion 

	White	Black	Asian	Indian	Hispanic
Juveniles Whose Cases Closed FY2011	67.8%	16.9%	0.7%	0.3%	14.4%
Population Successful in Diversion	70.1%	14.1%	0.7%	0.2%	14.9%
Standardized Residual	1.4	-3.5	0.8	0.7	0.7
	---	Under	---	---	---


Bold Numbers: p<.001


Findings & Recommendations 

- Overall, 94.2% of youth referred to diversion, or 4,668 youth, participated at least *minimally* in diversion. Native American youth were the least likely to make it to this first appointment. Black and Hispanic youth were significantly underrepresented in referrals.
- Only 62% of the cases that closed in FY2011 were successful. Black youth were significantly underrepresented in successful completions.
- Because of due process implications, objective criteria for terminating a youth from diversion should be outlined, discussed and adopted statewide.

Diversion Qualitative Process 


- Quarterly meetings to address missing data
- Brainstorming to address low success rate
- Ongoing meetings
 - Local findings by county

Detention 


Population in State vs. Booked into Detention 


	White	Black	Asian	Indian	Hispanic
Percentage of state population	76.6%	6.9%	2.0%	1.3%	13.3%
Percentage of youth booked into detention	55.6%	26.5%	0.6%	3.8%	13.0%
Standardized Residual	-19	59.3	-7.9	17.1	0.7
	Under	Over	Under	Over	--

Bold Numbers: p<.001

Average Days in Detention 


Race/Ethnicity	Mean # of Days in Detention
White	17.1
Black	28.8
Asian	19.9
Hispanic	16.5
Indian	20.9
Average	20.3

- 
- What Factors predict whether a youth remains in the detention center?
 - Age?
 - Gender?
 - Race?
 - Seriousness of the law violation?
 - Other factors?




Detention Qualitative Process

- Working to address how admission are counted
- Differences in length detained
 - Race, age
- Types of Offense (alcohol and traffic)




Examining Patterns Across System Points Statewide




Overall DMC Pattern

Description of System Point	White	Black	Hispanic	Indian	Asian
Contact with Law Enforcement	Under	Over	Over	Over	Under
Youth in Temporarily Custody	Under	Over	Over	Over	---
Youth Issued Citation	Over	Under	---	---	---
Youth Referred to Diversion	---	Under	---	Under	Under
Youth Enrolled in Diversion	---	---	Under	---	---
Youth Successful in Diversion	Over	Under	---	---	---
Youth Charged in Adult Court	Under	Over	Over	---	Under
Multiple Charges	---	Over	---	---	---
Transferred to Juvenile Court	---	Over	Under	---	---
Youth Success on Juvenile Probation	---	Under	---	Under	---
Revocation of Probation	---	---	---	Over	---
Youth in OJS Custody	Under	Over	Over	Over	---
OJS Custody: Placed in Detention	Under	Over	---	Over	---
Youth Booked into Detention	Under	Over	---	Over	Over
Youth Booked into Detention (<once)	Under	Over	---	---	---

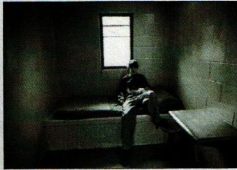
State & Local Recommendations 

- Predictive factors did not operate the same for all racial and ethnic groups. To make this determination, we developed predictive models for each racial category separately.
- Predictive Factors did not operate the same across jurisdiction or counties.



Questions?

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)- A Model for System Reform



Monica Miles-Steffens
Director of Placement: Juvenile Court Services
Nebraska Probation Administration

JDAI Overview

Objectives (Why)

- To safely eliminate unnecessary and inappropriate detention
- To minimize failures to appear and re-offense rates
- To reduce racial and ethnic disparities in the juvenile justice system, using detention as an initial focus area
- To redirect public finances to more effective forms of supervision
- To improve conditions of confinement

Core Strategies (How)

- Collaboration
- Data-Driven Decision-Making
- Objective Admissions
- Alternatives to Detention
- Case Processing Innovations
- Reducing Racial/Ethnic Disparities
- Targeting Special Populations (VOPs, PVOs, pending placement)
- Improving Conditions

Research shows that most juveniles engage in criminal behavior, but don't continue into adulthood.

YOUTH SELF REPORTING CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

Category	Percentage
Total Youth Self Reports	86%
Arrested during adolescence	34%
Self-reported criminal activity, but not arrested	52%

Most youth age out of criminal behavior on their own

- Longitudinal studies begun in the 1950s show most juvenile offenders age out of criminal behavior
- Researchers believe this is because the transition to young adulthood 'cements' bonds to society and deters most from continued criminality

Source: Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, Youth Survey analyzed by Hawkins, D., Smith, B. and Catalano, R. "Delinquent Behavior," in Pediatrics in Review 2002; 23: 382-383. "The Making of a Delinquent" (Glaeser, 1983), with follow-up in "Crime in the Making" (Sampson and Laub, 1993)

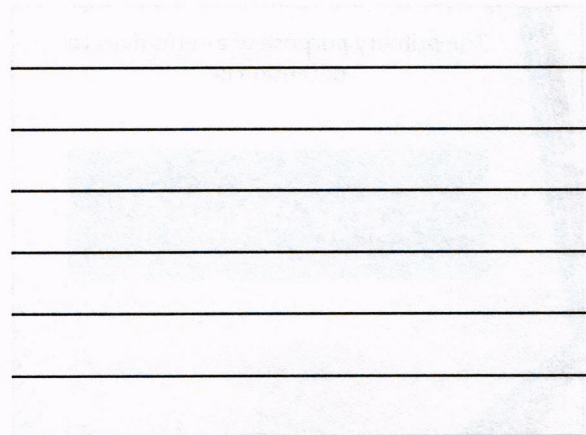
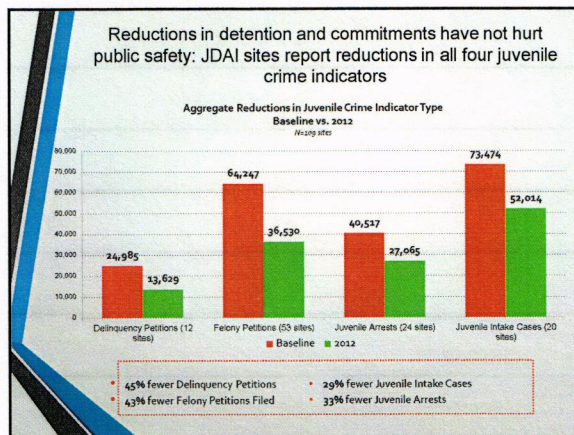
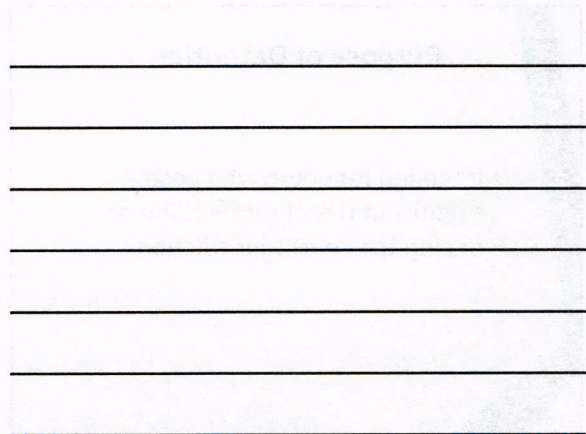
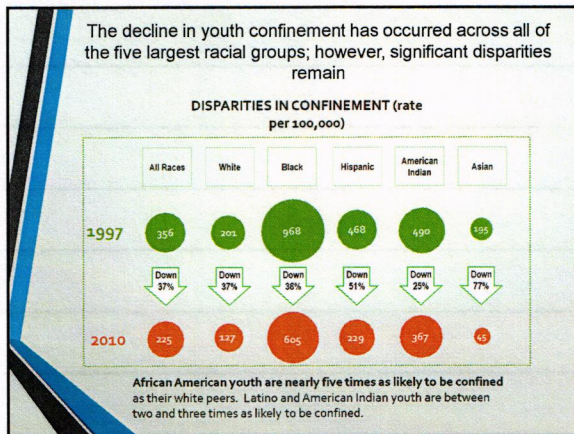
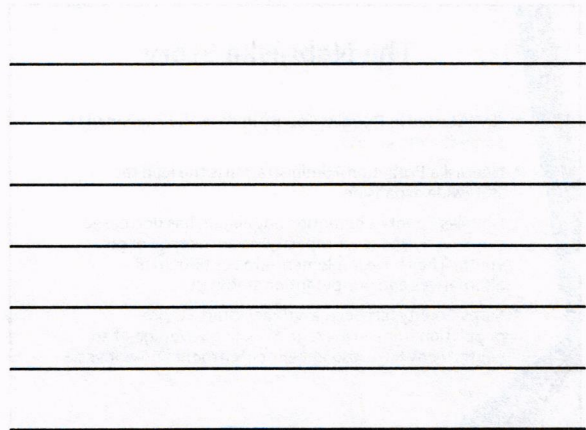
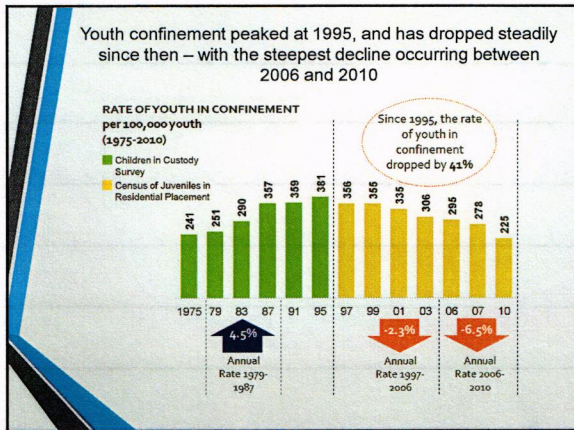
Detention leads to worse outcomes. After release, detained youth are far more likely to drop out of school and use drugs and alcohol.

LIKELIHOOD OF BEHAVIOR: INCARCERATED VS. NON- INCARCERATED YOUTH

Behavior	Youth who have been detained or incarcerated (post-release)	Youth who have not been detained or incarcerated
Using alcohol	49%	34%
Using any illicit drug	42%	21%
Dropping out	59%	30%

Youth who are detained are more than three times as likely to be found guilty and incarcerated than similarly situated peers

Source: Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, Florida Juvenile Delinquency Court Assessment (2002), LeBlanc, (1991), "Unlearning Learning" in Correctional Treatment, D.C., Substance use, abuse, and dependence among youths who have been in jail or a detention center. The ASSET report. The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (CASA) at Columbia University, (2004). America's Promise report on national rates of high school dropouts. www.asa.org/02/03/02/01



The Nebraska Story

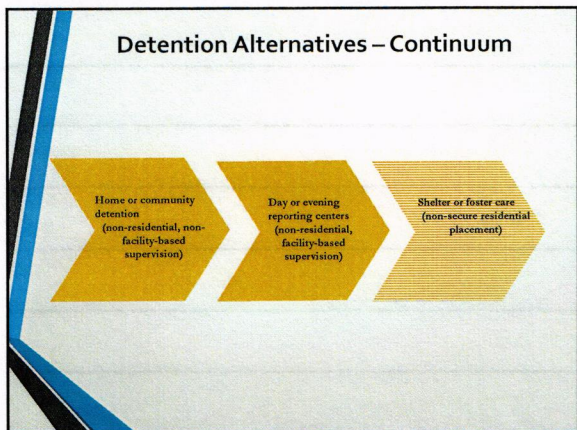
- JDAI started in Douglas County in 2011 and expanded to Sarpy County in 2012.
- Nebraska Probation Administration is the lead for statewide expansion.
- Douglas County's detention population has decreased from nearly 200 (over capacity) to an average of 90 youth. They have implemented a continuum of alternatives and pre-detention staffing's.
- Sarpy County has decreased their Staff Secure population from an average of 25 to an average of 10 youth. They have also implemented more alternatives.

Purpose of Detention

Intended for youth who pose a significant risk of reoffending or fleeing the court's jurisdiction.

The primary purpose of alternatives to detention is:

To provide non-secure community-based options for youth who would otherwise be securely detained.



Putting JDAI into practice at the local level.

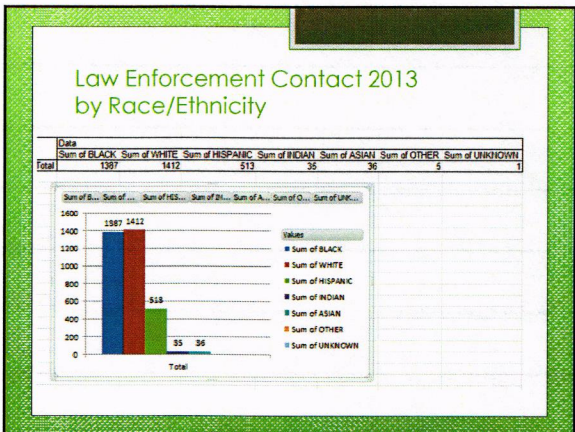
Douglas County Story

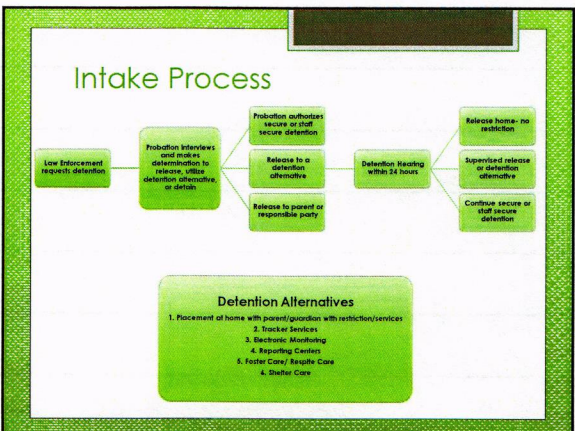
Douglas County NE U.S. Census Bureau 2012 American Community Survey

Gender, Race & Ethnicity	Total Population of Area		Total Population of Area between 10 - 17 years of age	
	Number #	% of Total	Number #	% of total
Male	261,250	49.20%	29,529	50.80%
Female	270,015	50.80%	28,625	49.20%
Total	531,265	100.00%	58,154	100.00%

Douglas County NE U.S. Census Bureau 2012 American Community Survey

Gender, Race & Ethnicity	Total Population of Area		Total Population of Area between 10 - 17 years of age	
	Number	% of Total #	Number	% of total #
White	412,716	77.89%	45,289	77.90%
Black	61,064	11.50%	9,801	16.90%
American Indian and Alaska Native	3,066	0.58%	1,078	1.90%
Asian	16,011	3.01%	1,986	3.40%
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	79	0.01%	*	*
Other	38,329	7.21%	*	*
Total	531,265	100.00%	58,154	100.00%
Hispanic or Latino	61,859	11.40%	9,527	14.40%
Not Hispanic or Latino	469,406	88.40%	48,627	83.60%
Total	531,265	100.00%	58,154	100.00%





Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative
What does the data tell us?

Priority Areas Identified: Warrants and Disproportionate Minority Contact

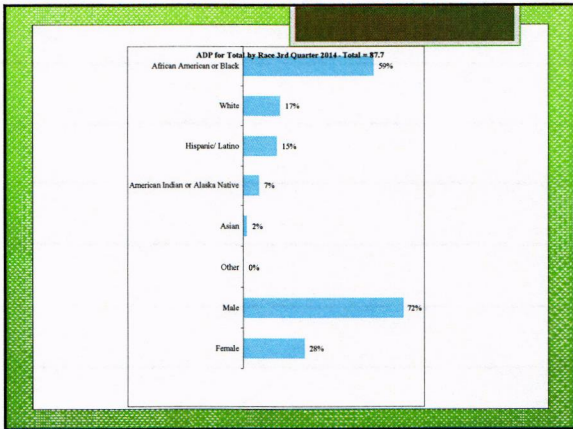
Data source from QRS: Quarter 2 (4/1/14-6/30/14) Quarter 3 (7/1/14-9/30/14)

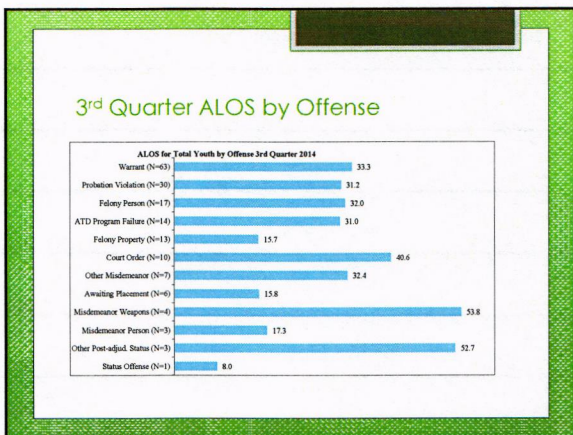
Why are we concerned with warrants?

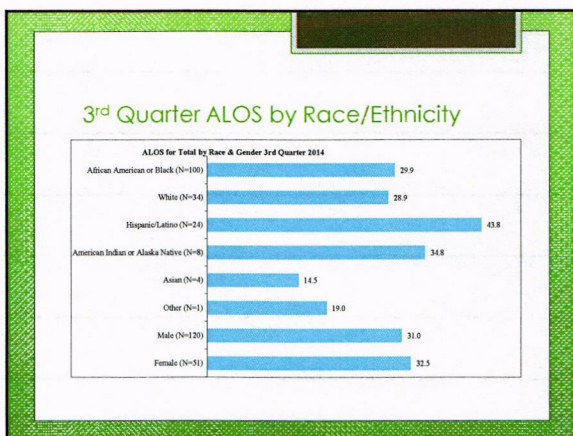
- o Concerned with the number of juveniles being reported as missing or reported for an unlawful absence
 - o Tend to see many of the same juveniles over and over
- o Concerned with the override rates to detention for juveniles noted as being a "flight risk"
 - o Do override rates across groups differ?
- o Do we lack resources or programming to help our young people?
- o Are there policies that can be changed to make improvements to our system?

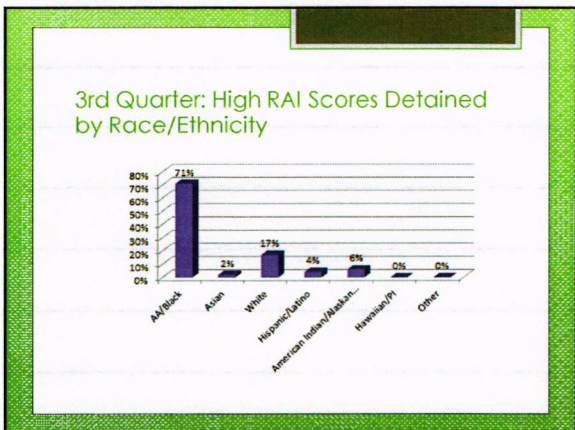
3rd Quarter ADP by Offense

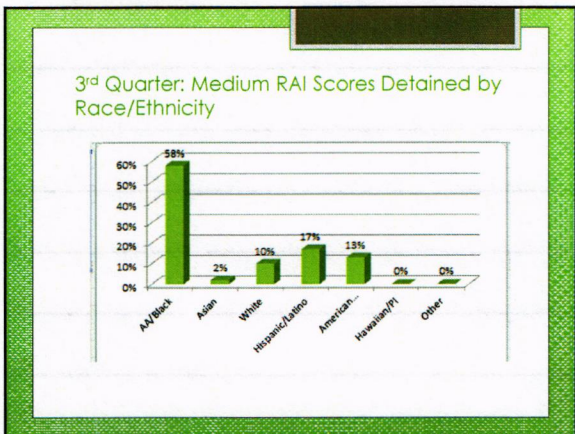
Offense	ADP (%)
Warrant	37%
Probation Violation	20%
ATD Program Failure	12%
Felony Person	7%
Court Order	6%
Felony Property	4%
Other Misdemeanor	3%
Awaiting Placement	3%
Misdemeanor Weapons	3%
Other Post-adjudicated Status	2%
Misdemeanor Person	1%
Misdemeanor Property	1%
Status Offense	0%

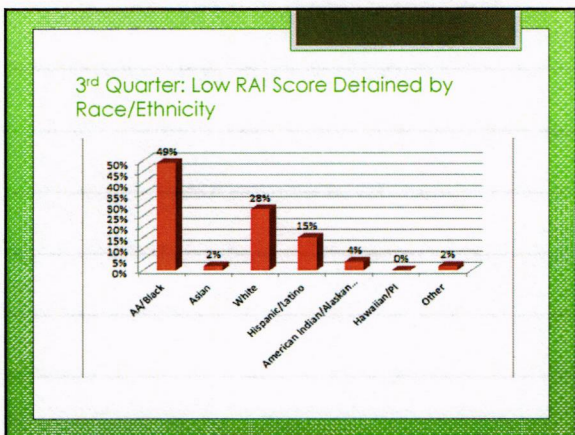


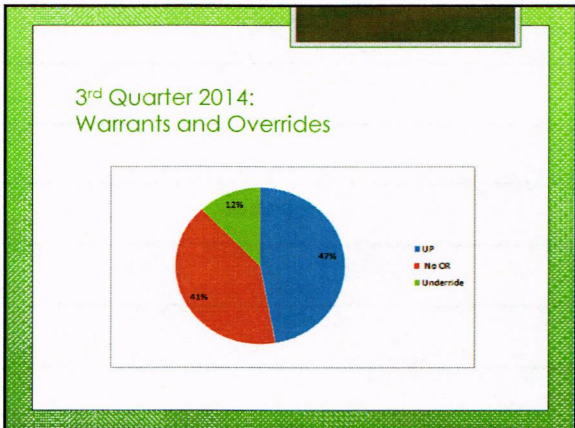


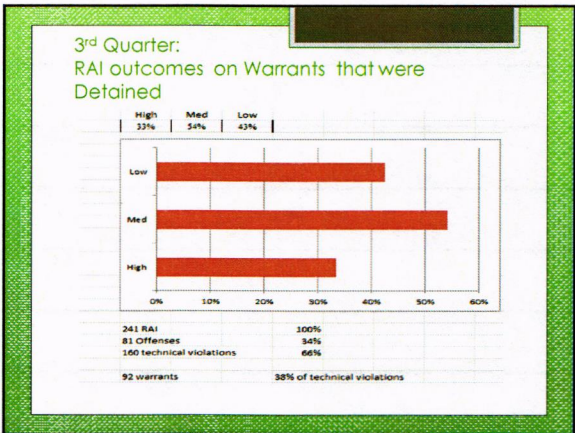


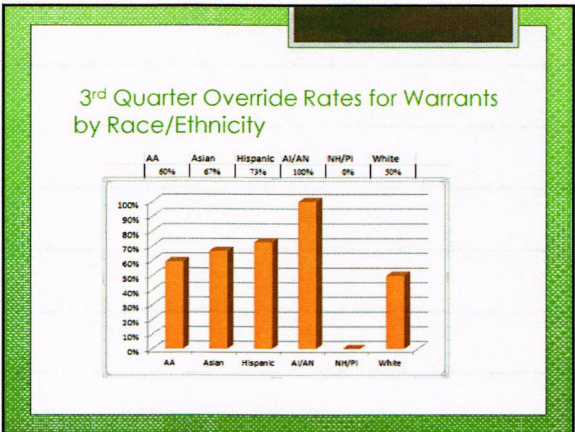


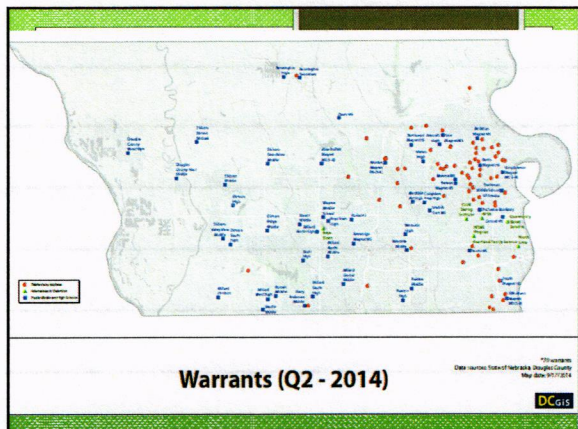


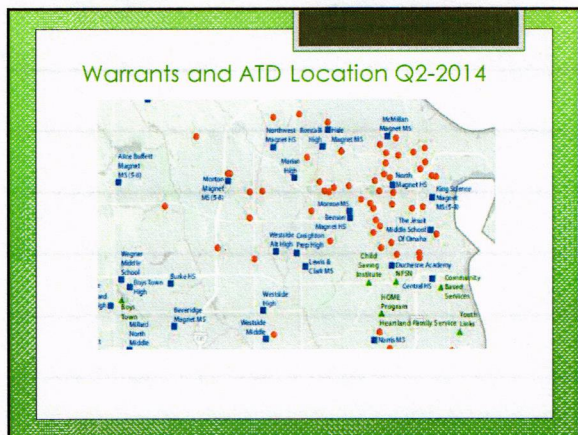












What is being done to address the concerns?

Probation

- A run-away assessment tool was created to assist probation in gathering information about each youth noted as a missing juvenile
- Data is being gathered to better understand why juveniles run; specifically, where they are running from, where they are running to and why
- Data will be used to assist in a study being conducted on run-away youth
- Facilitating the "Let's Talk curriculum"

*National Runaway Satellite

Alternatives to Detention Committee

- Committee has done case analysis to look for patterns on our missing juveniles
- Looking at what ATD's we have in place and where those locations are in proximity to need
- Are the ATD's available being utilized?
- Are the ATD's we are using effective?
- What other alternatives are needed?
- Are the ATD's being offered to all racial/ethnic groups at the same rate?
- Are the policies/procedures that need to be changed?

Disproportionate Minority Contact Committee

- Created a youth/parent questionnaire that will be administered by various stakeholders and providers to also gather information on why youth run
- Will begin to be administered in January 2015 for approximately 30 days; results will be analyzed
- Review the quarterly data and analyze the override rates for each group
 - Are certain races/ethnic groups being overridden more frequently than others?

Case Processing Committee

- Daily pre-detention staffing conference calls
- Present a "plan" to the judge to move the case forward
- Consistent detention times
- Review the quarterly data to dig into why certain racial/ethnic groups are detained longer than others
 - Ex. Why are Hispanic youth staying an average 10 days longer in detention than all other groups on warrants?

Objective Admissions Committee

- RAI in the process of being validated
- Concerned the override rate with youth scoring in the 0-5 range
 - Many are being detained because of their run history; being identified as a "flight risk"
- Is our RAI failing to capture certain factors?

Questions....

- After reviewing the data, what questions should we be asking?
- What do we need in our community?
- What ideas/solutions can we come up with?
