

# Lancaster County Detention Utilization Study

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# Introduction

The following report is intended to shed light on how juvenile detention is utilized in Lancaster County, Nebraska. This initial snapshot of utilization is only a starting point. We anticipate that the JDAI Collaborative will want to “dig deeper” and uncover even more detail about how and why youth are placed in detention.

We hope that this is an iterative process that generates questions, which in turn seeks verification through data, then further discussion and opportunities for reform. This deeper dive should always culminate in additional analysis to see if our reforms had the intended outcomes.

## Data

Since 2012, Nebraska lawmakers have passed various pieces of legislation designed to reform the juvenile justice system. Because of this, the Lancaster County Steering Committee was very intentional about the time frame selected for this analysis of detention. To conduct this analysis, we received data from the Lancaster County Youth Services Center on all youth held in detention and under the jurisdiction of Lancaster County Juvenile Court between July 1, 2016 and December 31, 2017.

During this time a total of 798 youth were admitted to the Lancaster County Youth Services Center. However, because the focus of this report is youth under the jurisdiction of Lancaster County Juvenile Court, we excluded admissions under the jurisdiction of County and District Court, or youth on contract from other counties. We also specifically requested that any youth held in staff secure be removed from the dataset because Lancaster County stopped accepting youth for staff secure admission in August 2017. The final dataset included a total of 693 admissions between July 1, 2016 and December 31, 2017.

# Methodology

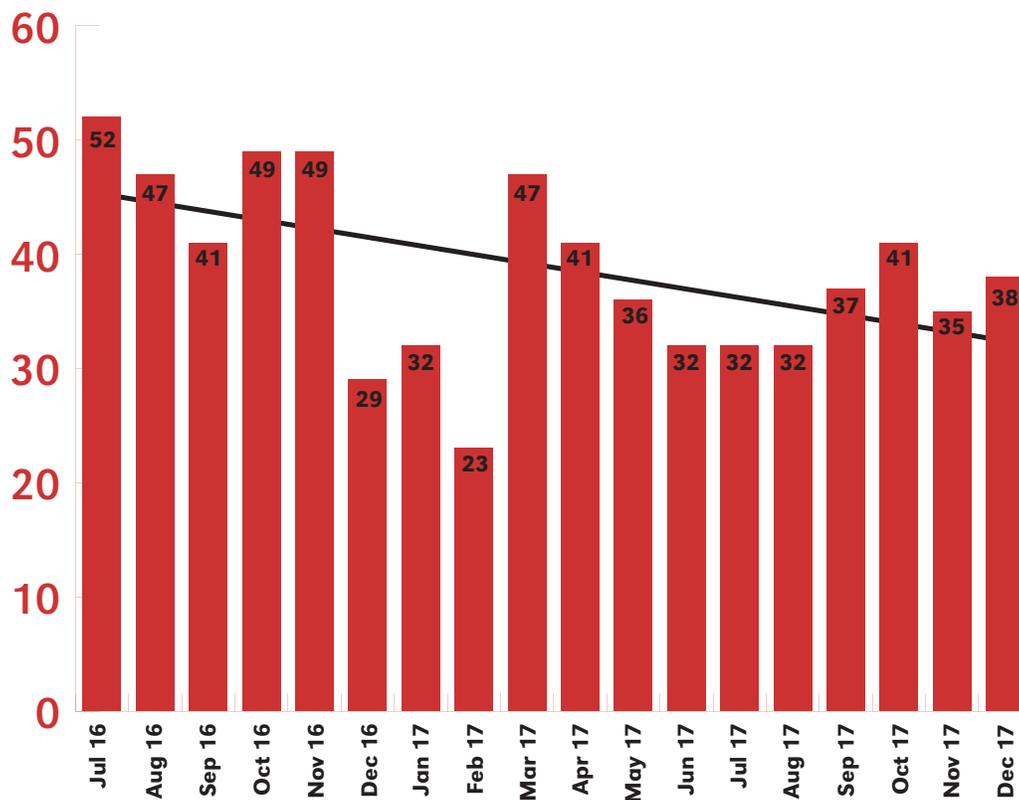
To facilitate a better understanding of how juvenile detention is used in Lancaster County, we utilized a number of methodological approaches and statistical tools. Below are explanations of the methodological tests utilized throughout the report:

- **Chi-square:** A Chi-square test allows you to determine if the difference between groups is statistically significant. A Chi-square test takes an expected proportion and compares it to an observed proportion. When the standardized residual is over 2.0, it indicates that the disparity contributes to the significant Chi-square value; the greater the standardized residual, the greater the disparity.
- **General Linear Regression:** Generalized linear models are extensions of traditional regression models that allow the mean to depend on the explanatory variables. This tool was used to examine the length of time youth remained in detention, length of stay (LOS), and characteristics that predicted LOS.
- **ANOVA (analysis of variance):** provides a statistical test of whether the means of several groups are equal or not.
- **Significance Levels:** A significance level indicates how likely a result is due to chance. The indication that an analysis is  $p < .05$  indicates that the finding is true within a 95% confidence interval. The indication that an analysis is  $p < .01$  indicates that the finding is true within a 99% confidence interval. The indication that an analysis is  $p < .001$  indicates that the finding is true within a 99.9% confidence interval.

# Admissions to Detention

From July 1, 2016 to December 31, 2017, there were a total of 693 Juvenile Court admissions to the Lancaster County Youth Services Center (hereinafter detention or juvenile detention). As the table below illustrates, there has been a slight downward trend in the use of secure detention in Lancaster County since July 2016.

**Figure 1: Monthly Trends in Detention Utilization in Lancaster County  
July 2016 - December 2017**

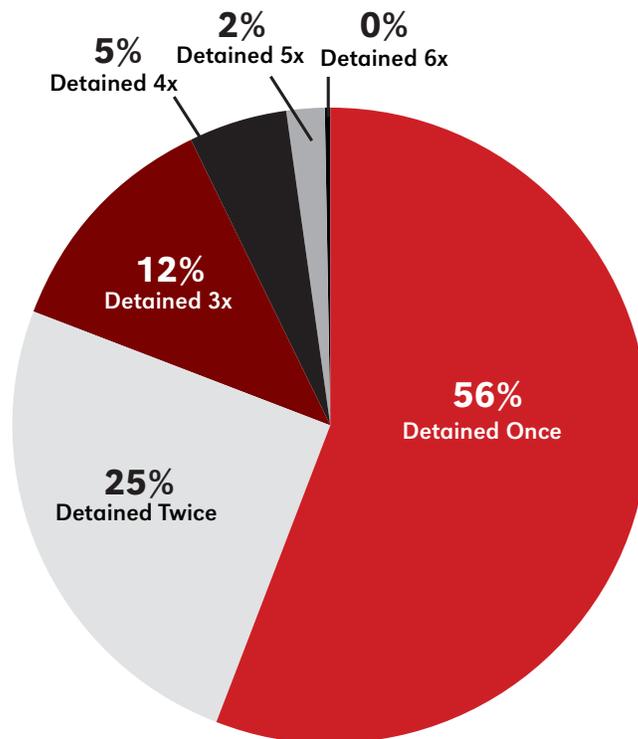


The fact that admissions to detention are trending downward is promising, but it does not indicate whether the youth admitted need to be detained. The following pages are intended to provide a profile of the youth who were sitting in our detention center so that we can begin to ask critical questions, like whether the youth needed to be there and whether they might be better served somewhere else.

## Youth Admitted

A total of 388 youth (56%) were booked into detention only once during this time frame. The remaining 305 youth were booked in more than once: 172 youth were admitted twice (24.8%); 85 youth (12.3%) were booked in three times; 37 youth (5.3%) were booked in four times; 10 youth (1.4%) were booked in five times, and one youth was booked in a total of 6 times (.1%).

**Figure 2: Percentage of Youth Detained 1 to 6 Times**



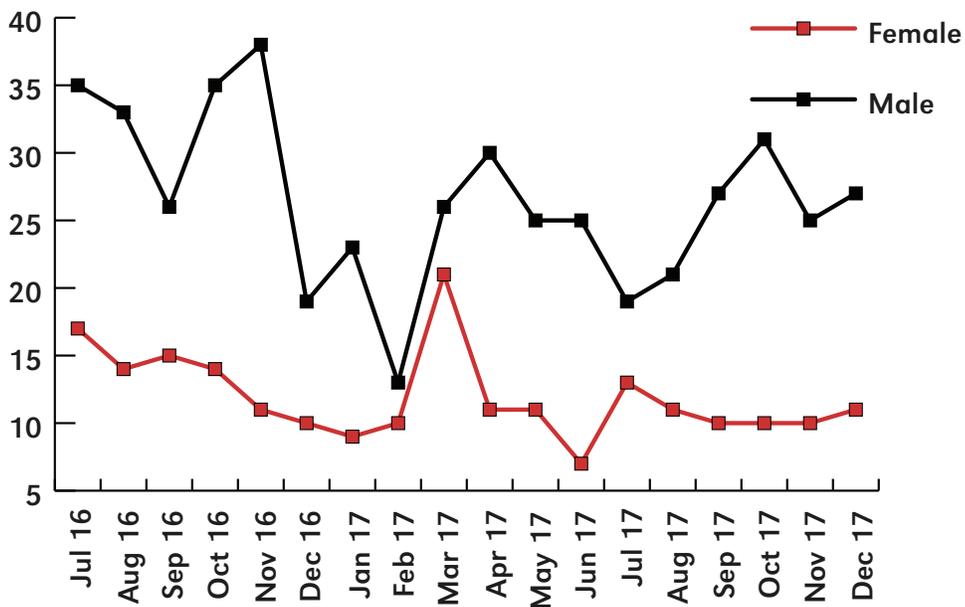
This does not necessarily mean it was the youth's first time in detention, as they may have been admitted prior to July 1, 2016. Data on prior admissions indicates that for 53% of the youth, this was their first stay in detention. Additional data appears in Table 5 at the end of this report.

## Gender

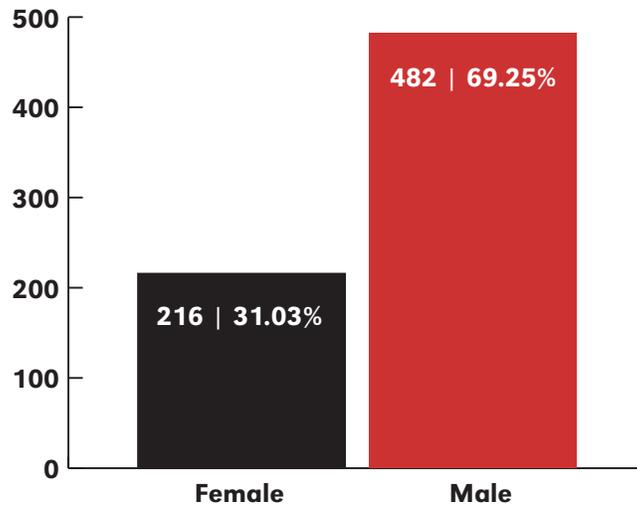
Roughly 31% of bookings to detention were females ( $n=215$ ), while 69% were males ( $n=478$ ). July 2016 had the highest number of admissions with a total of 52 intakes. The number of males booked in ranged from 13 to 37 per month, peaking in July 2016. Female intakes remained relatively consistent across all months, peaking in March 2017 with 21 female intakes.

When we examined youth that were admitted to detention more than once during this time frame, the percent of females is highest for persons admitted two (38.6% of the admissions) and three times (33.3% of admissions) (Figure 3). The numbers are too small to draw meaningful conclusions, but the highest percent of female admissions are in the admissions of 12- and 13-year-old youth.

**Figure 3: Intakes to Juvenile Detention by Month and Gender**



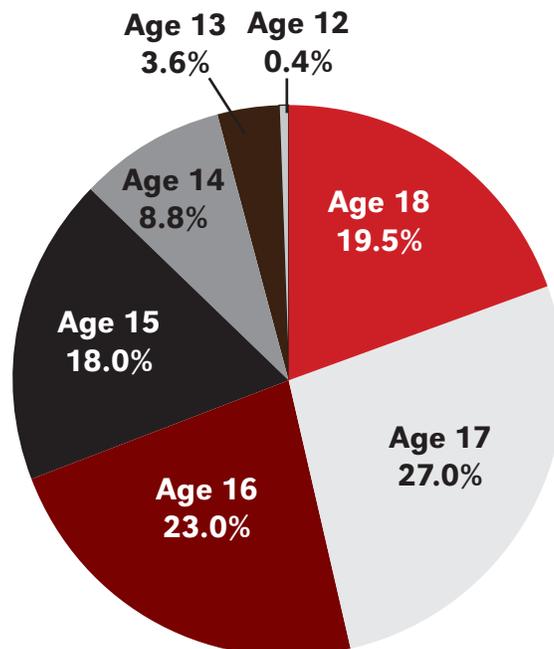
**Figure 4: Gender of Youth Booked-in to Lancaster County Youth Service Center**



## Age

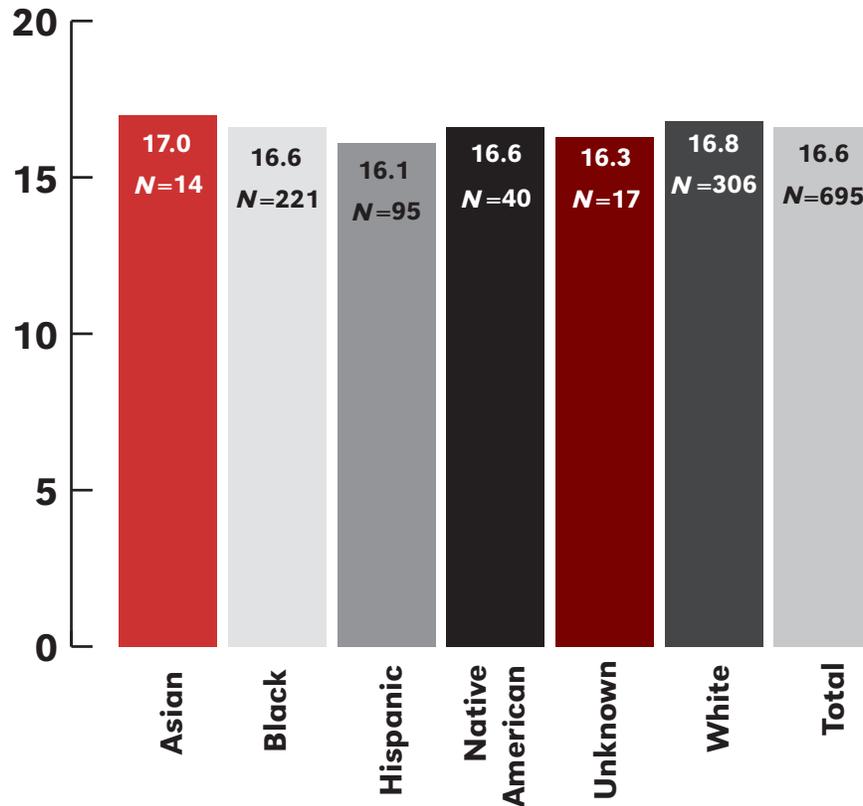
We examined age for the youth's first admission between July 1, 2016 through December 31, 2017. Youth ranged from 12.0 to 18.9 years of age ( $m=16.7$ ,  $SD 1.39$ ) During this time less than 5% of the youth booked into juvenile detention were 13 years or younger, however, as mentioned above, females were overrepresented in this young population (Figure 5).

**Figure 5: Age of Youth Booked-in to Lancaster County Youth Service Center**



While there was no statistical difference in the overall average age for females and males, there was a statistical difference in age at admission for youth of different races<sup>1</sup>. Hispanic youth were, on average, the youngest juveniles booked into detention (16.1), while Asian youth were, on average, the oldest (17.0) (Figure 6).

**Figure 6: Mean Age by Race & Ethnicity**



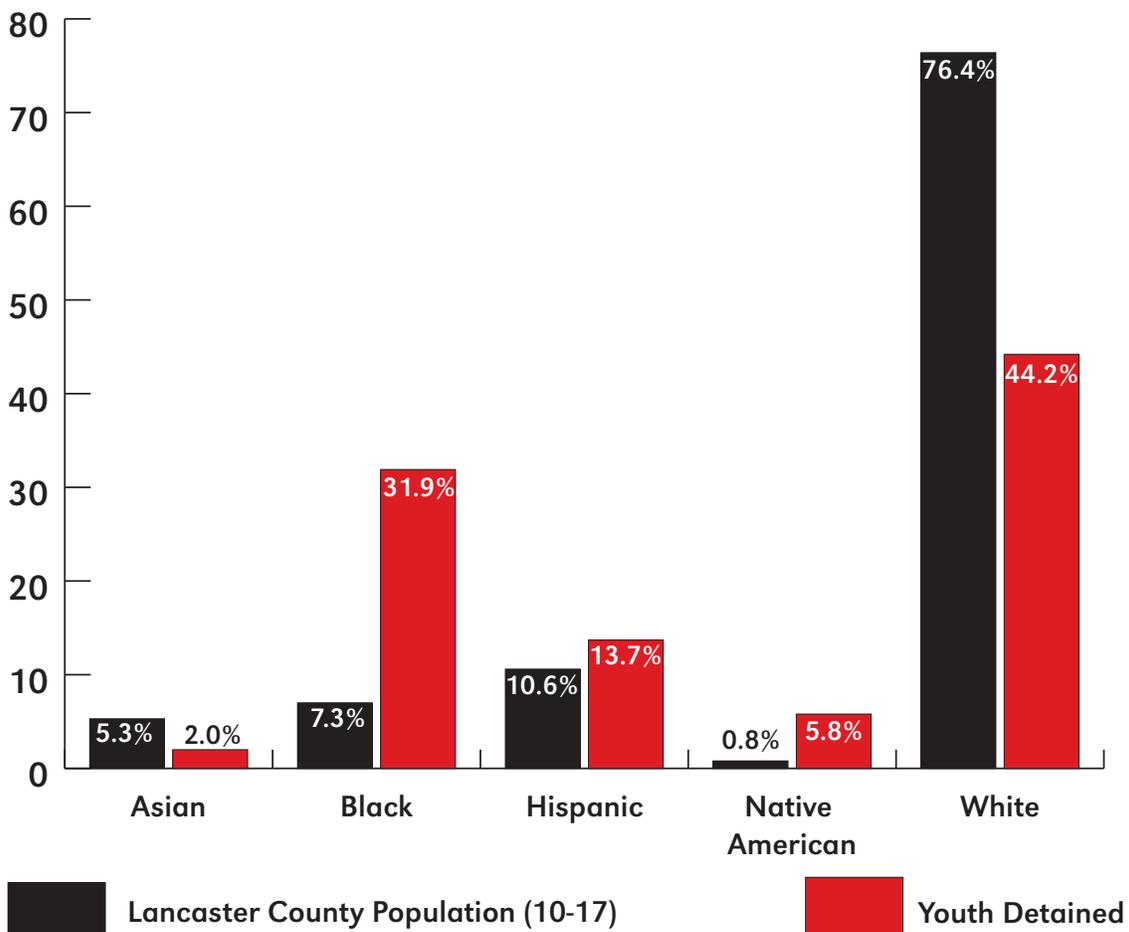
<sup>1</sup>The statistical significance disappears when cases are analyzed at the individual youth level. This is likely because minority youth had a higher rate of multiple admissions than White youth.

## Race & Ethnicity

Race and ethnicity were based on youth self-report. If the citation or paperwork indicated a race other than what the youth identified, the youth's self-report was entered into the system. Overall, White youth accounted for the most admissions to detention, at 44.2% ( $n=306$ ). Black youth accounted for 31.9% of all admissions ( $n=221$ ) followed by Hispanic at 13.7% ( $n=95$ ). Native American youth accounted for 5.8% ( $n=40$ ); 2% of youth admitted were Asian ( $n=14$ ); and race was listed as unknown for 17 of the youth admitted.

Analyses were conducted to determine whether there were significant differences between the racial composition of youth in Lancaster County and youth booked into detention. Based on their composition in the youth population, Whites and Asians were significantly underrepresented when compared to the population of youth admitted to detention during this time, while Blacks, Native Americans, and Hispanics were significantly overrepresented ( $p < .001$ ) (Figure 7).

**Figure 7. Lancaster County Youth Population vs. Youth Detained**



Often examining duplicated cases causes confusion about overrepresentation of minority youth in the system. When we examined the number of times youth are admitted by race, the pattern of overrepresentation of Black and Native American youth persists. As Table 1 illustrates, Black and Native American youth are significantly overrepresented in each group of youth admitted, whether this is youth admitted only once, or up to six times. While this likely illustrates cumulative disadvantage, and there are many variables that might provide explanation, it is a consistent pattern that should be noted and explored.

**Table 1: Number of Bookings by Race or Ethnicity  
July 2016 - December 2017**

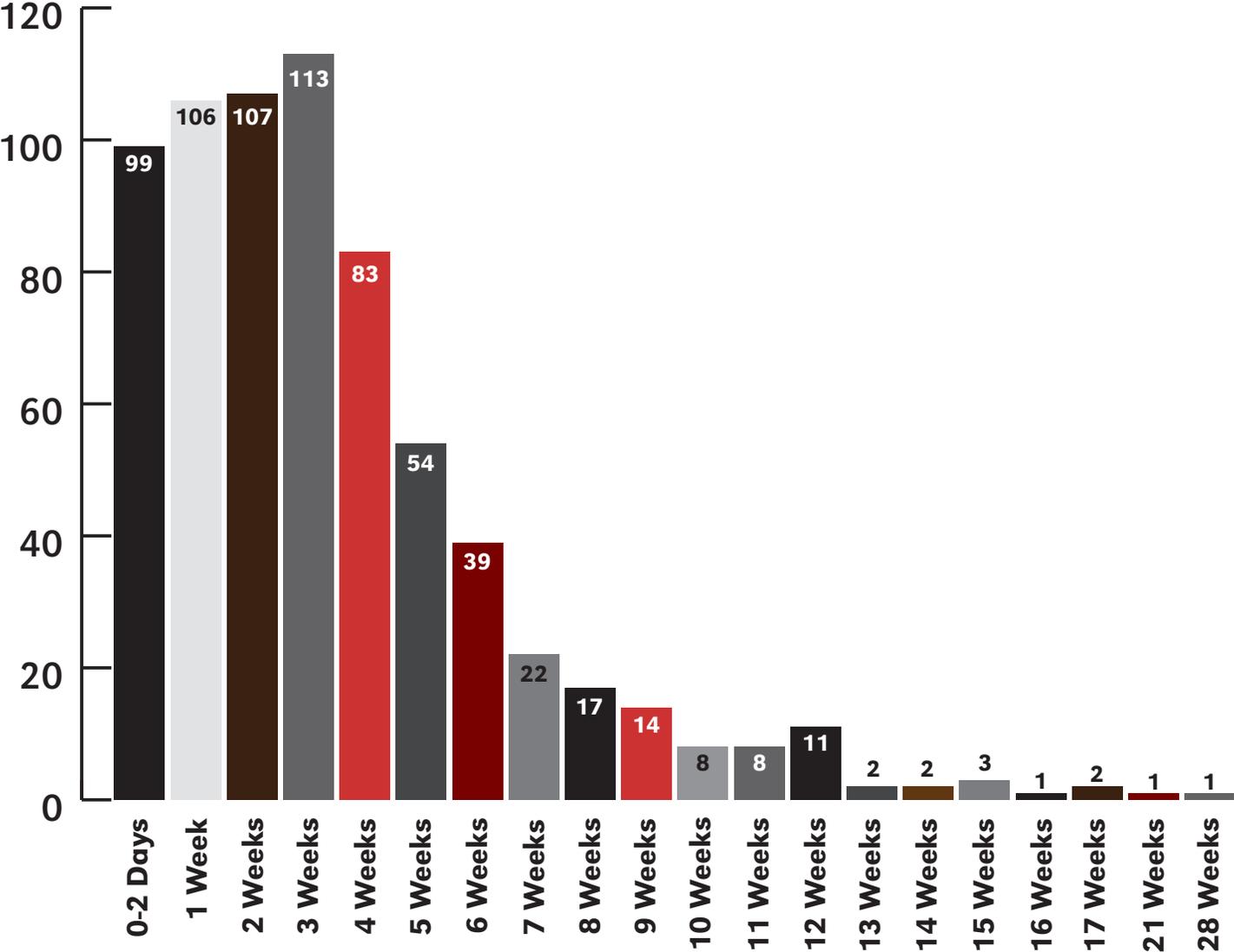
| Times Booked into Detention | Race or Ethnicity |        |          |                 |         |       | Total |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------|----------|-----------------|---------|-------|-------|
|                             | Asian             | Black  | Hispanic | Native American | Unknown | White |       |
| 1                           | 6                 | 122    | 53       | 17              | 6       | 184   | 388   |
|                             | 1.5%              | 31.0%  | 13.7%    | 4.4%            | 1.5%    | 47.4% | 100%  |
| 2                           | 5                 | 54     | 25       | 10              | 5       | 73    | 172   |
|                             | 2.9%              | 31.4%  | 14.5%    | 5.8%            | 2.9%    | 42.4% | 100%  |
| 3                           | 2                 | 27     | 12       | 8               | 4       | 32    | 85    |
|                             | 2.4%              | 31.8%  | 14.1%    | 9.4%            | 4.7%    | 37.6% | 100%  |
| 4                           | 1                 | 14     | 4        | 4               | 1       | 13    | 37    |
|                             | 2.7%              | 37.8%  | 10.8%    | 10.8%           | 2.7%    | 35.1% | 100%  |
| 5                           | 0                 | 3      | 1        | 1               | 1       | 4     | 10    |
|                             | 0.0%              | 30.0%  | 10.0%    | 10.0%           | 10.0%   | 40.0% | 100%  |
| 6                           | 0                 | 1      | 0        | 0               | 0       | 0     | 1     |
|                             | 0.0%              | 100.0% | 0.0%     | 0.0%            | 0.0%    | 0.0%  | 100%  |
| Total Count                 | 14                | 221    | 96       | 40              | 17      | 306   | 693   |
|                             | 2.0%              | 31.9%  | 13.7%    | 5.8%            | 2.5%    | 44.2% | 100%  |

# Length of Stay

How long a youth remains in detention impacts the youth, the community and the facility. Ideally, detention is utilized for the briefest stay possible, until the youth can safely return home or until a suitable placement is found. In this section we examine average length of stay, and explore some of the factors that contribute to why a youth may remain in the facility longer than necessary.

The average length of stay for all youth admitted during this time frame was 22.07 days ( $SD=22.3$ ). Most of the admissions (61.3%) spent less than four weeks in the facility, with 14.3% being released in a day or two (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Length of Stay in Weeks



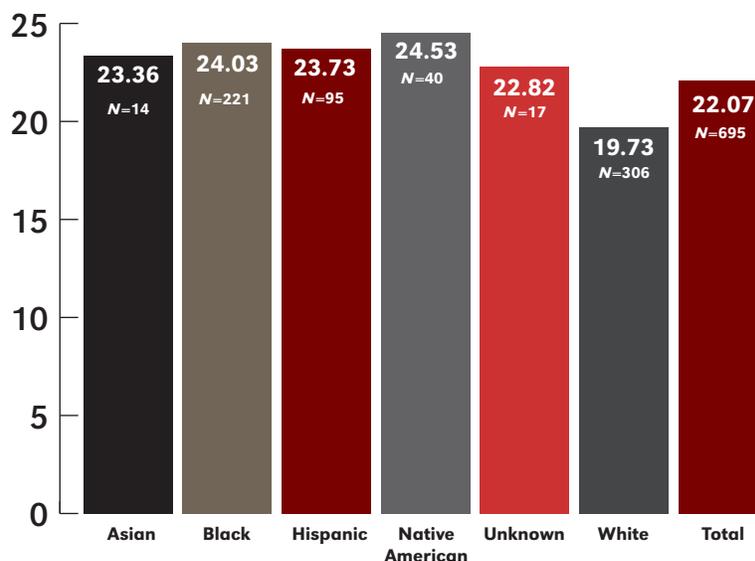
## Legal and Extra-Legal Reasons for Detention

How long a youth remains in detention may depend upon a number of factors. Researchers often break these into legal factors (the seriousness of the law violation, or number of law violations) and extra legal factors, like race, gender, age. In this section we highlight the demographics (extra legal characteristics of youth in detention). In a later section we turn our attention to legal factors for detention (law violations, warrants, etc.)

### Average Length of Stay by Race and Ethnicity

Black and Native American youth have a slightly higher mean length of stay than other youth (Figure 9). On average, minority youth spend 6.9 days longer in detention, compared to White youth.

Figure 9. Length of Stay in Days by Race and Ethnicity



There are also statistically significant different means between male and female lengths of stay in detention, with males staying an average five days longer than females (Table 2).

| <b>Gender</b> | <b>Average Length of Stay</b> | <b>Number</b> | <b>Standard Deviation</b> |
|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Female        | 18.3                          | 215           | 17.3                      |
| Male          | 23.8                          | 478           | 23.9                      |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>22.07</b>                  | <b>693</b>    | <b>22.3</b>               |

Age is also a significant predictor of the length of time a youth will remain in detention. For every year younger that a youth is, that individual will spend 2.8 days longer during each detention stay, holding race constant.

We utilized linear regression to determine which variables were the strongest predictors of how long a youth will remain in detention. We included the youth's age, race/ethnicity, gender, prior detention stays and the number of times detained. When all of these factors are included, being younger and male and having prior detention admissions (within the 18 months of this study) are significantly related to longer stays in detention.

## Placement

One reason a youth may remain in detention longer than necessary is because the youth is waiting for an opening at an appropriate placement. We analyzed average length of stay by release and found that youth waiting for a group home generally remained in detention for 28 days. Youth referred to local group homes were admitted more quickly (19 days), while those waiting for Boys Town (not PRTF) were in detention an average of 46.4 days. Overall, only 26% of youth were placed in a group home in Lincoln, the remaining 74% were placed in facilities in York, Omaha, and Norfolk, and one youth went to Pine Ridge.

Youth who were placed out of state (either in a group home or with family) remained in detention the longest with an average of 50.1 days. Youth waiting for placement at a Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facility remained in detention longer (34.5 days) than youth waiting for drug treatment (26.5 days). Youth who were eventually returned home remained in detention an average of 12 days.

| <b>Released To:</b>      | <b>Mean</b>  | <b>N</b>   |
|--------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Adult Facility           | 46.20        | 5          |
| Aged Out                 | 19.33        | 5          |
| Family or Friend         | 12.34        | 30         |
| Foster Home              | 18.77        | 26         |
| Group Home               | 27.94        | 109        |
| Home                     | 12.02        | 188        |
| Independent Living       | 20.00        | 1          |
| Other Detention Facility | 8.56         | 9          |
| Out of State             | 50.87        | 38         |
| PRTF                     | 34.55        | 53         |
| Shelter                  | 18.00        | 111        |
| Treatment                | 26.49        | 43         |
| YRTC                     | 24.43        | 75         |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>22.06</b> | <b>693</b> |

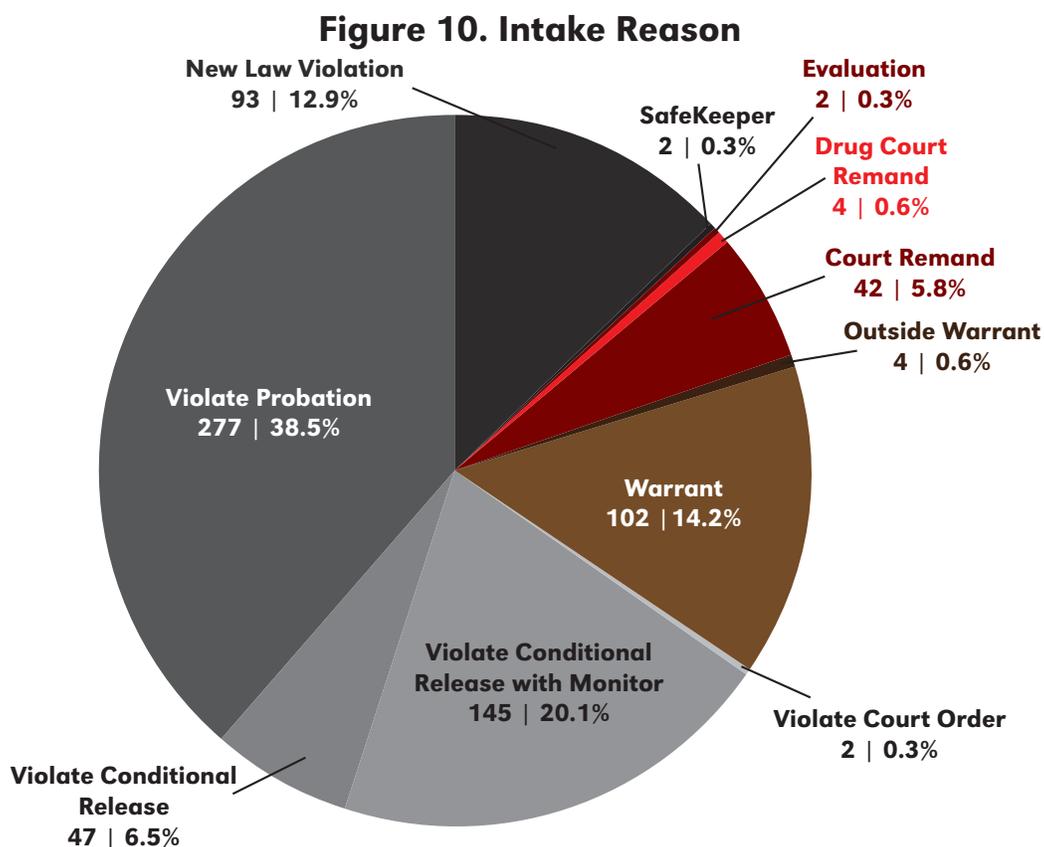
# Case Processing

## Reasons for Admission

Many people think that detention centers are filled with youth who have broken the law. Initially it appeared that only 3.3% ( $n=24$ ) of youth were coded as having a new law violation. However, in subsequent meetings with the detention center, we learned that youth on “holds” are youth with a new law violation being referred to the county attorney for filing. Including youth on “hold,” roughly 13% of youth in the detention center are there for a new law violation.

Violation of probation was the most common reason that youth were admitted to detention during this timeframe, accounting for 38.5% of admissions. Violations of conditional release (20.1%), violations of conditional release involving an electronic monitor (6.5%) were also common reasons. Overall, 65.4% of the youth in detention during this time were there because of violating some condition. Roughly 6.5% of youth came to detention straight from court (court remand).

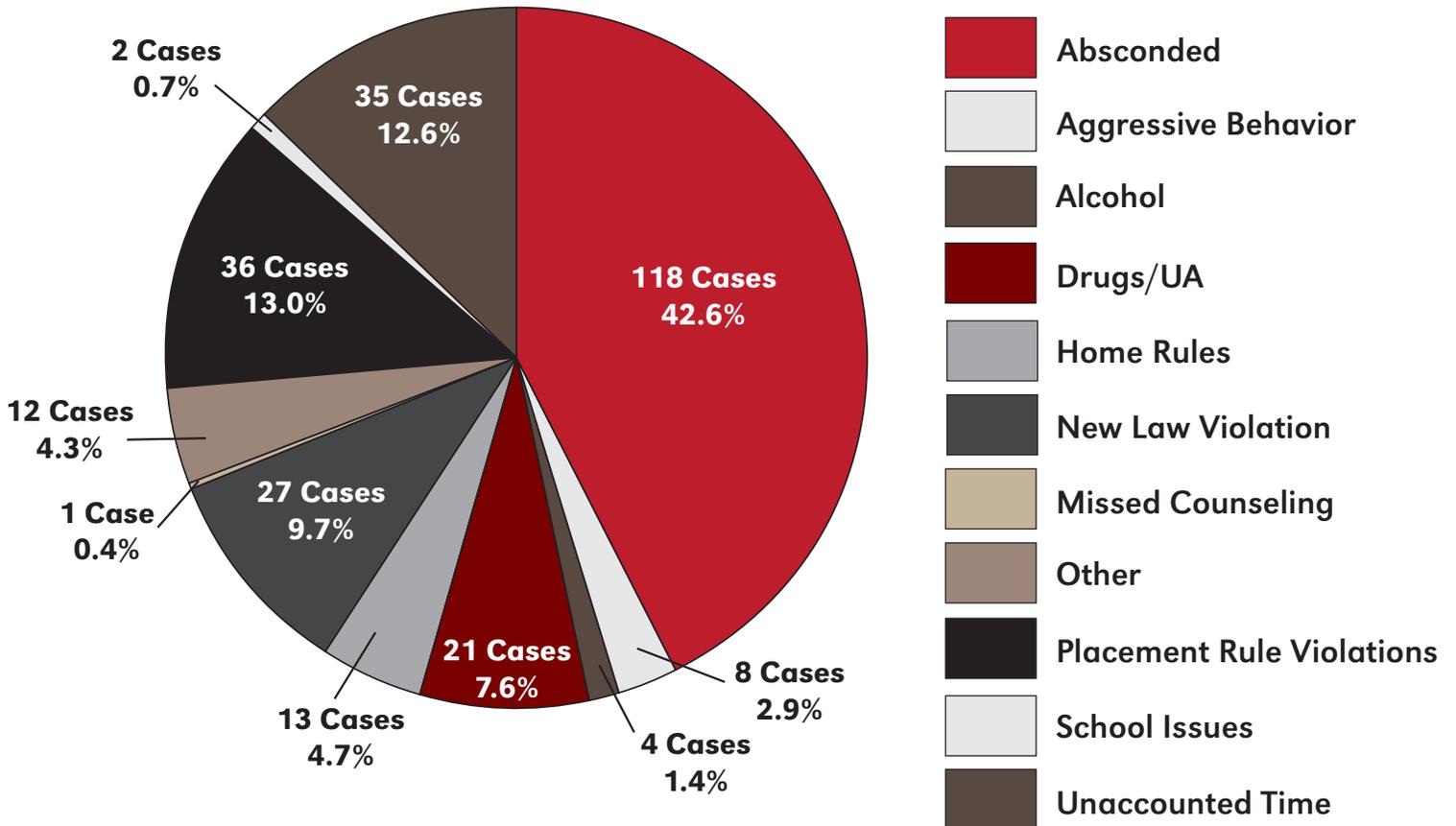
Youth came in on warrants 14.8% of the time, the majority of which were local warrants (14.2%). Only two youth were detained on safe keeper, which is for out-of-county runaway youth (Figure 10).



## Violation of Probation

Of the 277 youth that were booked into detention for violating probation, 99.3% ( $n=275$ ) were Lancaster County youth. The primary underlying reason that youth were detained for violating probation was due to running away or absconding, accounting for 42.6% of the youth detained on a probation violation ( $n=118$ ). Placement rule violations accounted for 13.0% ( $n=36$ ), and unaccounted time was the underlying reason cited for revocation in 12.6% ( $n=35$ ). New law violations accounted for only 9.7% of probation violations during this time frame ( $n=27$ ) (Figure 11).

**Figure 11: Underlying Reasons for Violation of Probation**

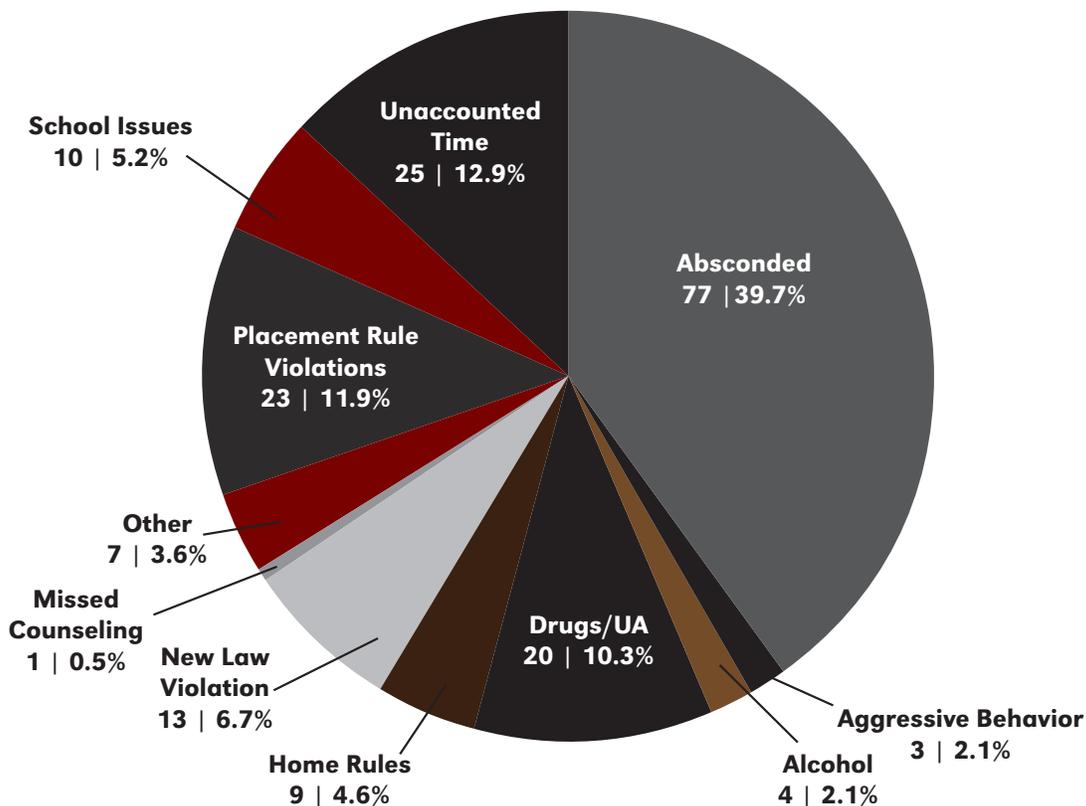


## Violation of Conditional Release

A total of 194 youth were admitted to detention for violating conditional release ( $n=145$ ), violating a conditional release involving a monitor ( $n=47$ ) or violating a court order ( $n=2$ ).

Of the 194 youth that were booked into detention for violating conditional release, 100% were Lancaster County youth. The primary underlying reason that youth were detained for violating the conditions of release was again due to running away or absconding, accounting for 39.7% of the youth detained. Unaccounted time was the second most common reason, accounting for 12.9% ( $n=25$ ) of the cases. Placement rule violations accounted for 11.9% ( $n=23$ ), and drug use and positive drug tests account for 10.3% ( $n=20$ ) of the violations of conditional release (Figure 12).

**Figure 12. Underlying Reasons for Violation of Conditional Release**

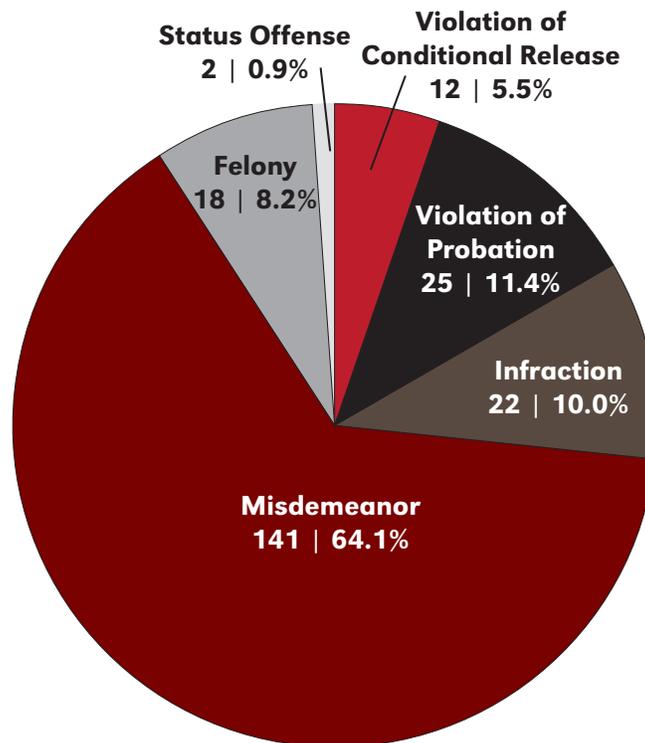


## Warrants

Of the 106 times a youth was admitted to detention for having a Juvenile Court warrant out, 96.2% ( $n=102$ ) were Lancaster County youth. The others were from Cass, Douglas, Richardson, and Sarpy Counties ( $n=4$ ). We left these in the dataset because they had a juvenile court docket number. A total of 96 youth had a single warrant, while 10 youth had two warrants that led to detention.

We were not provided with data on why the youth had a warrant issued. However, we did receive data on the offenses that were associated with the same booking number as the warrant. As Figure 13 illustrates, only 8.2% involved a felony level offense, while 64.1% of warrants were associated with misdemeanor offenses.

Figure 13: Law Violations Associated with Warrants



Eleven youth were responsible for the twelve felony offenses, which included: attempt of a class 3 felony, burglary, possession of controlled substance, a theft by taking (over \$500 and \$1,500-\$5,000), third degree assault on an officer.

# Court Process

There were a total of 1,362 court hearings for the youth detained from July 1, 2016 to December 31, 2017. There could be multiple court actions taken at each hearing, but we coded the primary court action.

Almost half of the hearings (48%) were detention hearings ( $n=653$ ); 24% were dispositional hearings ( $n=329$ ). Arraignments, bond reviews, and docket calls were less common. In Table 4 below, we identify the outcomes of 653 detention hearings.

| <b>Table 4: Court Action Taken at the Hearing</b> |                  |                |
|---|------------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Frequency</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
| Adjudicated                                       | 31               | 4.7%           |
| All Parties Not Present                           | 21               | 3.2%           |
| Assessment Evaluation                             | 1                | 0.2%           |
| Awaiting Assessment                               | 1                | 0.2%           |
| Awaiting Nova                                     | 2                | 0.3%           |
| Awaiting Placement                                | 22               | 3.4%           |
| Awaiting St. Monica's                             | 1                | 0.2%           |
| Cancelled   | 15               | 2.3%           |
| Case Transferred to Another County                | 1                | 0.2%           |
| Committed to Geneva                               | 1                | 0.2%           |
| Committed to Kearney                              | 4                | 0.6%           |
| Competency Evaluation                             | 1                | 0.2%           |
| Continued   | 22               | 3.4%           |
| Dismissed   | 5                | 0.8%           |
| Disposition Continued                             | 11               | 1.7%           |
| Drug Treatment                                    | 10               | 1.5%           |
| Drug/Alcohol Evaluation                           | 6                | 0.9%           |
| Entered a Denial                                  | 5                | 0.8%           |
| Evaluation Ordered                                | 71               | 10.9%          |
| Group Home Placement                              | 26               | 4.0%           |
| HHS Looking for Placement                         | 1                | 0.2%           |
| Home Detention Electronic Monitor                 | 20               | 3.1%           |
| Home Detention                                    | 3                | 0.5%           |
| Motion Withdrawn                                  | 2                | 0.3%           |

|   |            |               |
|---|------------|---------------|
| No Contest                              | 2          | 0.3%          |
| No Less Restrictive Placement           | 195        | 29.9%         |
| Parents Can't Control                   | 1          | 0.2%          |
| Pre-Disposition Investigation Ordered   | 2          | 0.3%          |
| Placement on Conditions                 | 21         | 3.2%          |
| Probation Officer Looking for Placement | 130        | 19.9%         |
| Probation at Home                       | 2          | 0.3%          |
| Probation Out of Home                   | 7          | 1.1%          |
| Probation Supervision                   | 1          | 0.2%          |
| Relative Home                           | 2          | 0.3%          |
| Shelter                                 | 2          | 0.3%          |
| Uta Hallee                              | 2          | 0.3%          |
| Waiting for Boys Town                   | 1          | 0.2%          |
| Waiting for Hastings Drug Treatment     | 1          | 0.2%          |
| Waiting for Independence Center         | 1          | 0.2%          |
| <b>Total</b>                            | <b>653</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

The most common issue presented at the detention hearing appears to be the lack of placements for youth: 29.9% of the time the court ruled that there was no less restrictive placement; in roughly 20% of the cases, Probation was looking for placement. In 7% of cases, the youth appeared to be on a waiting list for a specific placement to open up (Nova, Hastings, Boys Town, St. Monica's). Overall, in 56% of cases, the court and the professionals were waiting for an appropriate placement for the youth.

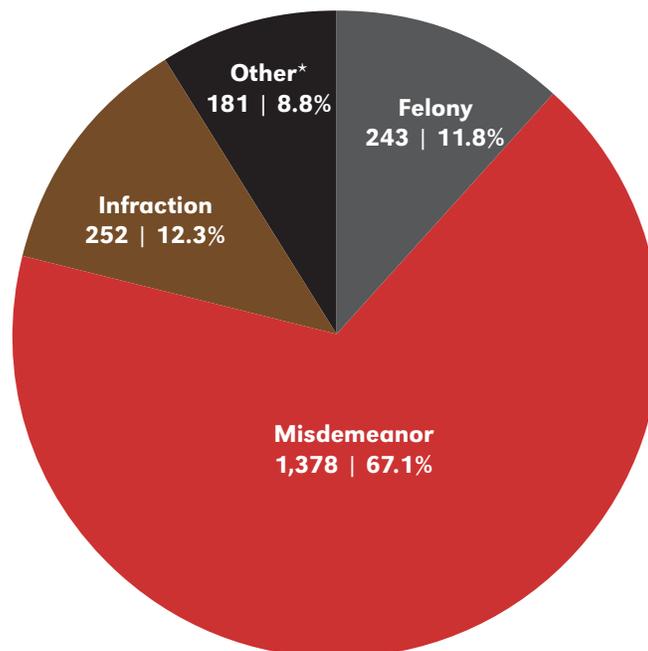
## Underlying Offenses

We then turned our attention to the severity of the underlying offenses for which the youth was responsible. We received data on the underlying law violation and severity of violation for the intakes completed from July 1, 2016 to December 31, 2017. There were a total of 2,054 underlying charges associated with the 693 intakes (Figure 14).

Felony offenses made up 11.8% of the underlying charges ( $n=243$ ); 67.1% were misdemeanor offenses ( $n=1,378$ ).

If adequate placements are available in a community, juvenile detention would be utilized primarily for youth that pose a threat to the community. The data on underlying charges indicated that roughly 12% of the youth detained during this time were charged with felony offenses.

**Figure 14. Type of Offense Alleged on Youth Detained**



\*The “other” category includes designations like truancy, ungovernable, violation of conditional release, and violation of court order. This coding is used internally for detention center staff, but could not be included in analysis.

The most common underlying misdemeanor offense was third degree assault ( $n=199$ ); followed by theft ( $n=132$ ), shoplifting ( $n=130$ ), possessing or consuming alcohol ( $n=85$ ), failure to comply with a police officer/resisting arrest ( $n=78$ ). Some of the underlying misdemeanor offenses could be viewed as threatening to a community (unlawful possession of a handgun, ( $n=9$ )). Youth with status offenses, like truancy, came in on multiple law violations, not simply the truancy charge. Additional details on misdemeanor and felony level offenses can be found in the Appendices.

## Prior Detention Stays

Finally, we examined prior admissions to detention. Almost half of the youth in this sample (47.8%) had been detained at least once time prior to July 1, 2016, and 9.3% of the youth had been detained five or more times.

| Times Detained | Number of Youth | Percent     |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 0              | 205             | 52.2%       |
| 1              | 58              | 14.7%       |
| 2              | 35              | 8.9%        |
| 3              | 26              | 6.5%        |
| 4              | 28              | 7.1%        |
| 5              | 17              | 4.1%        |
| 6              | 9               | 2.3%        |
| 7              | 6               | 1.0%        |
| 8              | 5               | 1.3%        |
| 9              | 3               | 0.8%        |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>388</b>      | <b>100%</b> |

A youth that returns to detention multiple times may be viewed as not amenable to the juvenile process, or may be harder to find placement for. We hypothesized prior stays in detention might lead a youth to be detained longer. Using multiple regression, we were able to confirm that multiple stays in detention significantly predicts longer stays in detention ( $F(1,696)=5.643, p=.018$ ).

# Conclusion

As the data above indicate, youth admitted to a detention facility return about 50% of the time. Multiple stays in detention then lead to longer stays in detention. If this was necessary for the safety of the community because the youth were committing serious, felony-level offenses, then we could be satisfied with creating a well-run, excellent detention center with solid educational staff and nice facilities.

All the data that we received indicate that less than 12% of the youth are responsible for serious offenses that pose a threat to the community. Even some of the more serious offenses involved only damage to property rather than a threat to persons in the community.

The JDAI Collaborative can have an impact on this cycle. Below I have listed some main areas to be further examined. As mentioned at the start of this report, any steps taken by the JDAI Collaborative should be implemented and then measured to see if the changes in policy or practice are having the desired impact.

# Recommendations

## Demographic Patterns

- Black and Native American youth are significantly overrepresented in each group of youth admitted, whether this is youth admitted only once, or up to six times. While this likely illustrates cumulative disadvantage, and there are many variables that might provide explanation, it is a consistent pattern that should be noted and explored.
- Although relatively few younger children were admitted to juvenile detention, young women are overrepresented in this population: two of the three 12-year olds were female (66.7%) and six of the eleven 13-year-old admissions were female (54.5%). This is a trend that should be examined annually, to determine if there is a gender effect occurring with younger admissions.
- Black and Native American youth have a slightly higher mean length of stay than other youth. On average, minority youth spend 6.9 days longer in detention compared to White youth. The underlying patterns that lead to cumulative disadvantage should be examined.
- Younger males that have prior detention admissions (within the 18 months of this study) spend significantly longer in detention. The JDAI Collaborative should examine placements available for young men ages 13-15, in order to reduce length of stay for this demographic.

## Length of Stay

- Youth who were placed out of state (either group home or with family) remained in detention an average of 50.1 days. Local options, or expediting interstate paperwork may be effective for reducing the average length of stay.
- Youth released to family members (but not home) were placed in that home more quickly ( $m=12.3$  days) compared to youth who returned home ( $m=13.2$  days). While it is understandable that non-guardian family members may take some time to agree to placement, it is unclear why youth who return home remain in detention for 13 days on average.
- Many jurisdictions track the time the youth spends in detention awaiting placements. Our data indicates that youth are waiting, but it is not completely clear the date that the youth would have been released except for the lack of placement. The JDAI Collaborative should track specific dates and the type of placement sought, so that the need for specific placements can be accurately estimated.

## **Probation Violations & Conditional Release**

- The primary reason that youth were detained for violations during this time included absconding and unaccounted-for time. Although there is no simple solution to runaway youth, the JDAI Collaborative may want to explore creative solutions like a runaway shelter or drop-in facility.

## **Warrants**

- Most youth that came in on warrants had low-level offenses associated with the admission: only 5% involved a felony-level offense, while 49.6% of warrants were associated with misdemeanor offenses. Slightly more than 10% came in with probation violations, and 9.2% included offenses. The JDAI Collaborative should examine the event that is bringing the youth in on the warrant (i.e. missing court appearance, unpaid fees, etc.) to determine a solution for reducing stays in detention.

## **Placements**

- The most common problem at the detention hearing appears to be the lack of placements for youth: 29.9% of the time, the court ruled that there was no less restrictive placement; in roughly 20% of the cases, Probation was looking for Placement. In 7% of cases, the youth appeared to be on a waiting list for a specific placement to open (Nova, Hastings, Boys Town, St. Monica's). Overall, in 56% of cases, the court and the professionals were waiting for an appropriate placement for the youth. Lancaster County should explore community-based options that can be developed or utilized so young people do not linger in detention while awaiting placement.

# Appendix A

| Underlying Felony Offense                     |           |         |
|---|-----------|---------|
| Offense                                       | Frequency | Percent |
| 1ST DEG ASSAULT                               | 1         | 0.4%    |
| 2ND DEG ASSAULT                               | 7         | 2.9%    |
| 2ND DEG ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER                 | 1         | 0.4%    |
| 3RD DEG ASSAULT ON OFFICER                    | 4         | 1.6%    |
| 3RD DEG ASSAULT-PREGNANT WOMAN                | 1         | 0.4%    |
| ACCESSORY TO CLASS 2 FELONY                   | 1         | 0.4%    |
| ACCESSORY TO CLASS 3/3A FELONY                | 1         | 0.4%    |
| AID & ABET ROBBERY                            | 1         | 0.4%    |
| AID/ABET A CLASS 2 FELONY                     | 3         | 1.2%    |
| AID/ABET A CLASS 3 FELONY                     | 1         | 0.4%    |
| ARSON, 1ST DEG                                | 4         | 1.6%    |
| ASSAULT BY CONFINED PERSON                    | 1         | 0.4%    |
| ASSAULT ON OFCR/HEALTH CARE PROF-3RD DEG      | 5         | 2.1%    |
| ATT THEFT BY UNLAWFUL TAKING - OVER \$1500 (F | 1         | 0.4%    |
| ATTEMPT ASSAULT ON OFFICER, 2ND DEGREE        | 1         | 0.4%    |
| ATTEMPT ASSAULT, 2ND DEG                      | 1         | 0.4%    |
| ATTEMPT OF A CLASS 2 FELONY                   | 1         | 0.4%    |
| ATTEMPT OF A CLASS 2A FELONY                  | 6         | 2.5%    |
| ATTEMPT OF A CLASS 3 OR 3A FELONY             | 10        | 4.1%    |
| ATTEMPTED 1ST DEGREE SEXUAL ASSAULT           | 1         | 0.4%    |
| BURGLARY                                      | 38        | 15.6%   |
| CHILD ABUSE                                   | 2         | 0.8%    |
| CRIMINAL ATTEMPT OF A CLASS 3 FELONY (F4)     | 3         | 1.2%    |
| CRIMINAL MISCHIEF \$1500 OR MORE              | 7         | 2.9%    |
| CRIMINAL POSS OF FINANCIAL TRANS DEVICE       | 1         | 0.4%    |
| DEL/POSS W/INTENT TO DELIVER (HAZ DRUG)       | 1         | 0.4%    |
| DELIVER;MANUF; INTENT TO DELV C/S,SCHED 1,2,3 | 1         | 0.4%    |
| DOMESTIC ASSAULT,3RD DEG-PREGNANT WOMAN       | 1         | 0.4%    |
| ESCAPE  | 4         | 1.6%    |
| FAIL TO APPEAR FELONY -BAIL/COND RELEASE      | 1         | 0.4%    |
| FORGERY, 1ST DEGREE                           | 2         | 0.8%    |
| FORGERY, 2ND DEG \$1500-5000                  | 1         | 0.4%    |
| LEAVE SCENE OF INJURY ACCIDENT                | 2         | 0.8%    |
| MANU/DELV/POSS CONTR SUBST W/INTENT TO DELVR  | 2         | 0.8%    |
| OPERATE MOTOR VEHICLE TO AVOID ARREST         | 1         | 0.4%    |
| POSS A DEFACED FIREARM                        | 1         | 0.4%    |

|   |     |        |
|---|-----|--------|
| POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE                   | 30  | 12.3%  |
| POSS FIREARM DURING COMMISSION OF A FELONY  | 4   | 1.6%   |
| POSS FIREARM WITH FEL 3 DRUG VIOLATION      | 1   | 0.4%   |
| POSS MARIJUANA, MORE THAN 1 LB              | 1   | 0.4%   |
| POSS MONEY WHILE VIOLATING 28-416(1)        | 1   | 0.4%   |
| POSS/TRANSPORT MACH GUN/SH RIFL/SH SHTGN    | 4   | 1.6%   |
| POSSESS BURGLAR'S TOOLS                     | 1   | 0.4%   |
| POSSESS STOLEN FIREARM                      | 9   | 3.7%   |
| ROBBERY                                     | 6   | 2.5%   |
| ROBBERY -ATTEMPT                            | 1   | 0.4%   |
| SEXUAL ASSAULT, 1ST DEGREE                  | 3   | 1.2%   |
| STRANGULATION                               | 3   | 1.2%   |
| TERRORISTIC THREAT                          | 2   | 0.8%   |
| TERRORISTIC THREATS                         | 13  | 5.3%   |
| THEFT BY RECEIVING \$500 - \$1500 (F)       | 4   | 1.6%   |
| THEFT BY RECEIVING OVER \$1500 (F)          | 3   | 1.2%   |
| THEFT BY RECEIVING \$1500-5000              | 6   | 2.5%   |
| THEFT BY RECEIVING \$500-1500 2ND/SUBSQ     | 2   | 0.8%   |
| THEFT BY SHOPLIFTING \$500 - \$1500 (F)     | 3   | 1.2%   |
| THEFT BY SHOPLIFTING \$1,500-\$5,000        | 1   | 0.4%   |
| THEFT BY SHOPLIFTING \$5000/MORE            | 1   | 0.4%   |
| THEFT BY UNLAWFUL TAKING \$500 - \$1500 (F) | 1   | 0.4%   |
| THEFT BY UNLAWFUL TAKING OVER \$1500 (F)    | 3   | 1.2%   |
| THEFT BY UNLAWFUL TAKING \$1500-\$5000      | 7   | 2.9%   |
| THEFT BY UNLAWFUL TAKING \$5000/MORE        | 6   | 2.5%   |
| USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON TO COMMIT A FELONY   | 6   | 2.5%   |
| USE OF A FIREARM TO COMMIT A FELONY         | 1   | 0.4%   |
| Total                                       | 243 | 100.0% |

# Appendix B

| <b>Underlying Misdemeanor Offenses</b>       |               |                |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| <b>Offense</b>                               | <b>Number</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
| 3RD DEG ASSAULT                              | 199           | 14.4%          |
| 3RD DEG ASSAULT-FIGHT,MUTUAL CONSENT         | 4             | 0.3%           |
| AID AND ABET VIOLATION OF CITY CODE          | 1             | 0.1%           |
| AID/ABET A CLASS 1 MISDEMEANOR               | 2             | 0.1%           |
| AID/ABET A CLASS 3 MISDEMENAOR               | 2             | 0.1%           |
| AID/ABET A CLASS 3A MISDEMEANOR              | 1             | 0.1%           |
| AID/ABET A CLASS 4 MISDEMEANOR               | 2             | 0.1%           |
| ARSON,3RD DEG UNDER \$500 DAMAGE             | 1             | 0.1%           |
| ARSON,3RD DEG - UNDER \$100                  | 7             | 0.5%           |
| ASSAULT, STRIKE OR CAUSE BODILY INJURY       | 44            | 3.2%           |
| ATT THEFT BY UNLAWFUL TAKING \$200-\$500 (M) | 1             | 0.1%           |
| ATTEMPT CRIMINAL MISCHIEF \$1500 OR MORE     | 1             | 0.1%           |
| ATTEMPT OF A CLASS 4 FELONY                  | 12            | 0.9%           |
| ATTEMPT THEFT BY TAKING \$500-1500           | 1             | 0.1%           |
| ATTEMPTED 3RD DEGREE ASSAULT                 | 2             | 0.1%           |
| CARRY SLINGSHOT/TOY GUN WITHIN CITY LIMITS   | 1             | 0.1%           |
| CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPON                    | 23            | 1.7%           |
| CHILD ABUSE (M)                              | 4             | 0.3%           |
| CONCEAL MERCHANDISE                          | 3             | 0.2%           |
| CONTRIBUTE TO DELINQ OF CHILD UNDER 18       | 2             | 0.1%           |
| CONTRLD SUBST, UNLAWFUL ACTS                 | 1             | 0.1%           |
| CRIMINAL ATTEMPT OF A CLASS 2 MISD (M3)      | 9             | 0.7%           |
| CRIMINAL ATTEMPT OF A CLASS 4 FELONY (M1)    | 9             | 0.7%           |
| CRIMINAL MISCHIEF \$0-500                    | 54            | 3.9%           |
| CRIMINAL MISCHIEF \$1500-5000                | 1             | 0.1%           |
| CRIMINAL MISCHIEF \$200-500                  | 9             | 0.7%           |
| CRIMINAL MISCHIEF \$500-1500                 | 15            | 1.1%           |
| CRIMINAL MISCHIEF-LESS THAN \$200            | 36            | 2.6%           |
| CRIMINAL POSS OF FINANCIAL TRANS DEVICE      | 4             | 0.3%           |
| CRIMINAL TRESPASS, 1ST DEG                   | 29            | 2.1%           |
| CRIMINAL TRESPASS, 2ND DEG                   | 41            | 3.0%           |
| CURFEW VIOLATION AGAINST LOCAL ORDINANCE     | 1             | 0.1%           |
| DEPOSIT LITTER UPON A PUBLIC PLACE           | 1             | 0.1%           |
| DISCHARGE FIREWORKS WHERE PROHIBITED         | 1             | 0.1%           |
| DISTURBING THE PEACE                         | 104           | 7.5%           |
| DOMESTIC ASSAULT-3RD DEGREE                  | 2             | 0.1%           |

|  |    |      |
|--|----|------|
| DRIVE DURING SUSPENSION/BEFORE REINSTATED    | 1  | 0.1% |
| DRUG COURT REMAND                            | 5  | 0.4% |
| DUI-ALCOHOL-1ST OFF                          | 1  | 0.1% |
| DUI/.08 1ST OFFENSE >.15                     | 1  | 0.1% |
| ENTER MOTOR VEHICLE WITHOUT PERMISSION       | 21 | 1.5% |
| FAIL TO APPEAR - CITATION -MISDEMEANOR       | 1  | 0.1% |
| FAIL TO APPEAR IN COURT                      | 6  | 0.4% |
| FALSE IMPRISONMENT, 2ND DEGREE               | 1  | 0.1% |
| FALSE REPORTING - FALSE INFORMATION          | 8  | 0.6% |
| FLEE IN MOTOR VEHICLE TO AVOID ARREST        | 4  | 0.3% |
| FORGERY, 2ND DEG \$500-1500                  | 1  | 0.1% |
| HINDER, DELAY, OR INTERRUPT ARREST           | 8  | 0.6% |
| IMPROPER REGISTRATION ON MOTOR VEHICLE       | 8  | 0.6% |
| INDECENT EXPOSURE                            | 1  | 0.1% |
| INHALE OR DRINK INTOXICATING SUBSTANCE       | 3  | 0.2% |
| INJURE OR DESTROY CITY PERSONAL PROPERTY     | 1  | 0.1% |
| INJURE OR DESTROY PROPERTY OF ANOTHER        | 8  | 0.6% |
| INJURE/TAMPER/DESTROY ANOTHERS PROPERTY      | 10 | 0.7% |
| LEAVE ACCIDENT-FAIL TO FURNISH INFO/1ST      | 6  | 0.4% |
| LEAVE ACCIDENT-FAIL TO FURNISH INFO/SUBS     | 4  | 0.3% |
| LEAVE SCENE OF PROPERTY DAMAGE ACCIDENT      | 1  | 0.1% |
| LITTERING OF PUBLIC/PRIVATE PROPERTY         | 1  | 0.1% |
| MAKE FALSE STATEMENT TO POLICE OFFICER       | 5  | 0.4% |
| MINOR IN POSSESSION, 18/UNDER-1ST OFF        | 1  | 0.1% |
| MINOR USING TOBACCO                          | 1  | 0.1% |
| MISUSE LEARNERS PERMIT (LPD)                 | 1  | 0.1% |
| NO HEAD/REAR LIGHTS AFTER DARK               | 1  | 0.1% |
| NO INSURANCE                                 | 2  | 0.1% |
| NO LICENSE ON PERSON                         | 1  | 0.1% |
| NO OPERATOR LICENSE                          | 9  | 0.7% |
| NO PROOF OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY         | 3  | 0.2% |
| NO REGISTRATION IN VEHICLE                   | 1  | 0.1% |
| OBSTRUCTING A PEACE OFFICER                  | 16 | 1.2% |
| OPERATE MOTOR VEHICLE AT NITE W/O HEADLIGHTS | 1  | 0.1% |
| OPERATE MOTOR VEHICLE TO AVOID ARREST        | 3  | 0.2% |
| OPERATE MOTOR VEHICLE W/O OPERATOR'S LICENSE | 14 | 1.0% |
| OPERATE MOTOR VEHICLE WHILE SUSPENDED, 1ST   | 1  | 0.1% |
| PARKS:CLOSED ENTER AFTER HOURS               | 3  | 0.2% |

|   |             |               |
|---|-------------|---------------|
| PARKS:UNLAWFUL PARKING OF VEHICLES          | 1           | 0.1%          |
| POSS IMITATION CONTR SUBST W/I DELIVER      | 4           | 0.3%          |
| POSS K2/SYNTHETIC MARIJ,1 OZ/LESS-3RD/SUBSQ | 1           | 0.1%          |
| POSS MARIJUANA (MORE 1 OZ,LESS 1 LB)        | 2           | 0.1%          |
| POSS OR OBTAIN LEGEND DRUGS                 | 3           | 0.2%          |
| POSSESS MARIJUANA 1 OZ OR LESS/3RD          | 1           | 0.1%          |
| POSSESS OR CONSUME ALCOHOL/MINOR            | 85          | 6.2%          |
| POSSESS STOLEN PROPERTY                     | 10          | 0.7%          |
| RECKLESS DRIVING                            | 4           | 0.3%          |
| REFUSE TO COMPLY WITH ORDER OF POLICE OFFCR | 49          | 3.6%          |
| RESISTING ARREST                            | 29          | 2.1%          |
| SEXUAL ASSAULT, 3RD DEGREE                  | 8           | 0.6%          |
| SPLIT OR EXPECTORATE UPON ANOTHER PERSON    | 3           | 0.2%          |
| STEAL MONEY OR GOODS LESS THAN \$500        | 57          | 4.1%          |
| THEFT BY RECEIVING \$200 - \$500 (M)        | 7           | 0.5%          |
| THEFT BY RECEIVING \$200/LESS (M)           | 6           | 0.4%          |
| THEFT BY RECEIVING \$0-500                  | 7           | 0.5%          |
| THEFT BY RECEIVING \$500-1500               | 4           | 0.3%          |
| THEFT BY SHOPLIFTING \$200 - \$500 (M)      | 4           | 0.3%          |
| THEFT BY SHOPLIFTING UNDER \$200 (M)        | 56          | 4.1%          |
| THEFT BY SHOPLIFTING \$0-\$500              | 70          | 5.1%          |
| THEFT BY SHOPLIFTING \$500-\$1,500          | 4           | 0.3%          |
| THEFT BY UNLAWFUL TAKING \$200 - \$500 (M)  | 13          | 0.9%          |
| THEFT BY UNLAWFUL TAKING UNDER \$200 (M)    | 34          | 2.5%          |
| THEFT BY UNLAWFUL TAKING \$0-500            | 42          | 3.0%          |
| THEFT BY UNLAWFUL TAKING \$0-500, 2ND OFF   | 1           | 0.1%          |
| THEFT BY UNLAWFUL TAKING \$500-1500         | 16          | 1.2%          |
| THEFT OF SERVICES \$0-500                   | 2           | 0.1%          |
| TRANSFER MERCHANDISE W/ INTENT TO CONVERT   | 1           | 0.1%          |
| TRESPASS UPON PROPERTY OF ANOTHER           | 16          | 1.2%          |
| UNAUTH USE FINAN TRANS DEVICE LESS/\$500    | 4           | 0.3%          |
| UNAUTHORIZED USE PROPELLED VEHICLE          | 31          | 2.2%          |
| UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A HANDGUN            | 9           | 0.7%          |
| <b>Total</b>                                | <b>1378</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |





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